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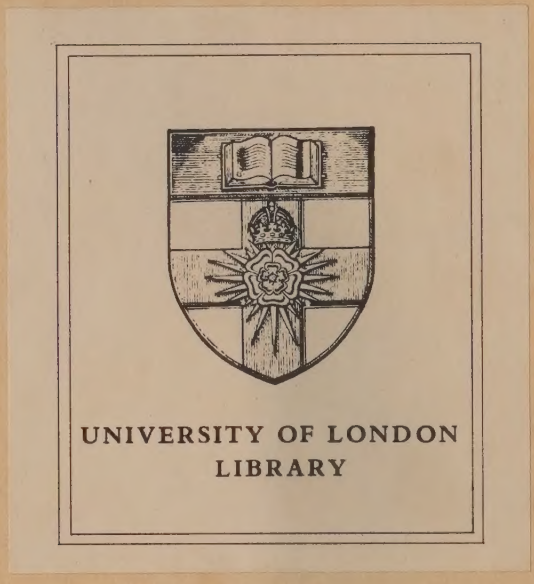

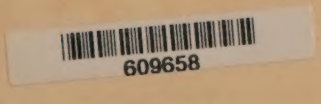
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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

—*(3.)*—

AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON—*continued.*

Session

12 *March* 1894 —— 25 *August* 1894.

VOL. XVIII.

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AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON
—*continued.*

[c. 7493–II.] Appendices to Report, with Index. p. 1

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER

THE PROPER CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON CAN BE EFFECTED,

AND TO MAKE

SPECIFIC AND PRACTICAL PROPOSALS FOR THAT PURPOSE

WITH

INDEX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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LIST OF APPENDICES.

Appendix.		Page of Volume.
I.	MEMORANDUM prepared at the Local Government Board showing in detail in what respects the CITY of LONDON differs from the VESTRIES in the METROPOLIS in regard to the POWERS they respectively exercise, and the control of the COUNTY COUNCIL -	1
II.	MEMORANDUM prepared and handed in by MR. J. F. ROTTON, Q.C., Legal Adviser to the Local Government Board, showing the Authorities sharing the Government of London, their Powers and Duties - - - - - - - - - - - -	11
III.	STATEMENT handed in by the Town Clerk as to the Origin, Position, Powers, Duties and Finance of the CORPORATION of LONDON - - - - -	19
IV.	STATEMENT handed in by the Chairman as to the Powers and Duties of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London - - - - - - - - - -	163
V.	STATEMENT handed in by the Town Clerk of the City of London, containing the RECOMMENDATIONS of the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the state of the Corporation of the City of London in 1853-1854, and observations of the Corporation, showing (as requested), to what extent, and in what manner (if at all), the various suggestions have been met - - - - - - - -	189
	Papers handed in by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, viz.:—	
VI.	(1.) RETURN showing the Powers and Expenses which run throughout the Administrative County of London, and those which do not extend to the City of London - - - - - - - - - - - -	201
VII.	(2.) STATEMENT as to the present Powers and Duties of the London County Council - - - - - - - - - - - -	267
VIII.	(3.) MEMORANDUM on the County of London and the County of the City of London - - - - - - - - - - - -	311
IX.	(4.) TABLE prepared by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, showing the various branches of administrative work within the County of London carried on by the following authorities:— The Council, The Vestries, The Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, The Commissioners of Free Libraries, The Burial Boards.	325
X.	(A.) MEMORANDUM on the Corporation of the City of London, prepared by Mr. John Kemp, Secretary of the Special Committee of the Council - - - -	351
XI.	(B.) STATEMENT prepared by Mr. G. L. Gomme, Statistical Officer of the London County Council; being an Analysis of the Accounts of the Corporation of the City of London, and the Rating Authorities (exclusive of Poor Law) within the City of London, for the four years 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, together with a Memorandum on the expenditure of the Corporation, its revenues from estates, markets, &c. and its debt, and an estimate of the financial effect of unification - - - - - -	417
XII.	(C.) PROPOSALS put forward by the London County Council for the Amalgamation of the City and County of London - - - - - - - -	519
XIII.	(D.) SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM on the Proposals put forward by the London County Council for the Amalgamation of the City and County of London, showing to what extent it is proposed to assimilate the Government of London to that of a Municipal Borough, and why assimilation in all respects is not possible or desirable - - - - - - - - - - -	545
XIV.	(E.) ELECTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.—MEMORANDUM prepared by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council upon the respective merits of the system of Triennial Election of the whole Body, and the system of Annual Election of one third of the Members of the Body - - - - - - - - - - - -	556
XV.	(F.) MEMORANDUM giving an Estimate of the Financial Results to the Ratepayers by alternative systems of dealing with the City Police under a scheme of unification of London Government - - - - - - - - - -	559

i 82860. Wt. 2678.

Appendix.		Page of Volume.
XVI.	(G.) MEMORANDUM comparing the Metropolitan and the City Police prepared by Mr. John Kemp, Secretary of the Special Committee of the Council - - - -	565
XVII.	(H.) STATEMENT prepared by Mr. G. L. Gomme, Statistical Officer of the London County Council, being a Detailed Analysis of the Expenditure of the City of London Corporation for the four years 1889 to 1892, under the heads of Mayoralty; State and Civic; Guildhall and other Buildings; Receptions, Honorary Votes, and Civic Functions; Library, Museum, and Art Gallery; General Establishment Expenses; Pensions to Civic Officials; Pensions to School and Library Officials; Law and Parliamentary; Donations. In continuation of Return B., Appendix XI. - -	575
XVIII.	(J.) STATEMENT prepared by Mr. G. L. Gomme, Statistical Officer of the London County Council, being an Analysis of the Receipts and Expenditure of the City Markets on Capital Account and on Revenue Account, showing to what extent the Markets of the City of London have been a source of profit or loss to the Corporation during the thirty-eight years 1855 to 1892 - - - - - - - - -	597
XIX.	(K.) LONDON LOCAL AREAS.—MEMORANDUM prepared by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, showing the Distribution and Statistics of the several areas into which London is divided for the various purposes of Local Government, and for electoral purposes" - - - - - -	649
XX.	MEMORANDUM handed in by Lord Farrer and prepared by Sir Henry Jenkyns on Counties and Municipal Boroughs - - - - - - -	669
	INDEX - - - - - - - -	679

APPENDIX I.

MEMORANDUM

PREPARED AT THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

SHOWING IN DETAIL IN WHAT RESPECTS THE

CITY OF LONDON DIFFERS FROM THE VESTRIES IN THE METROPOLIS

IN REGARD TO THE

POWERS THEY RESPECTIVELY EXERCISE,

AND THE CONTROL OF THE

COUNTY COUNCIL.

INDEX.

Page.

POWERS OF THE CITY AND METROPOLITAN VESTRIES, COMPARISON OF :—

Generally - (3)
Local Acts in City - (3)
As regards Markets - (3)
Powers under the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, and the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1854, and other Acts relating to Sanitary matters - (4)
Powers under the City of London Sewers Act, 1851, and relative powers of Vestries - (5)
Expenses - (6)
Borrowing - (6)
Audit of Accounts - (7)
The Public Health, London, Act, 1891 - (7)
The Metropolis Local Management Acts - (7)
The Superannuation Acts, 1866 - (8)
Building Acts - (8)
Open Spaces Acts - (8)
Highways Acts - (8)
The Local Government Act, 1888 - (9)
Burial Acts - (9)
Housing of Working Classes Acts - (9)
Public Libraries Act - (9)
The Baths and Wash-houses Acts - (10)
The Sale of Food and Drugs Act - (10)
The Margarine Act, 1887 - (10)
Thames River Prevention of Floods Act - (10)
Weights and Measures Acts - (10)
Factory and Workshops Acts - (10)
Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act - (10)
Water Acts - (10)
Tramways Act - (10)
Gas Acts - (10)

MEMORANDUM prepared at the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, showing in detail in what respects the CITY OF LONDON differs from the VESTRIES in the METROPOLIS in regard to the POWERS they respectively exercise, and the control of the COUNTY COUNCIL.

GENERAL.

THE powers exercised by the Metropolitan Vestries (in united parishes the District Boards of Works) are in the City of London exercised by the Commissioners of Sewers, constituted and deriving their powers under Local Acts, viz., the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, and the City of London Sewers Act, 1851. The provisions of these Acts are somewhat antiquated, and to a large extent have been practically superseded by the powers possessed by the Commissioners under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The particular powers so affected are pointed out in the statement immediately below. Generally speaking, the powers of the Commissioners are for the same purposes and to the same extent as those of vestries under the Metropolis Local Management Acts. The differences are chiefly on minor points to which attention is called as they occur. The finance provisions are the most distinctive features.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891.—Generally the powers of the Commissioners and vestries are the same. The Commissioners, however, are excepted from the control of the County Council, and in some respects may exercise powers which the County Council exercise outside the city.

The Metropolis Local Management Acts.—There are a number of matters in which the London County Council have controlling power over vestries and district boards. The Commissioners of Sewers are subject to such control in only one or two matters which are pointed out.

The Metropolitan Building Acts.—Vestries have no direct powers under these Acts, which are administered by the County Council in the city as well as in the other part of the metropolis. Certain provisions do not apply to the city, and the Commissioners of Sewers exercise certain powers with regard to "dangerous structures."

The Metropolitan Commons Acts.—The Corporation exercise in the city all the powers which outside the city are exercised by the London County Council or the vestries. The Corporation have special powers as to open spaces under a Local Act of 1878.

The Highway Acts.—The vestries and district boards have the powers of a surveyor of highways under these Acts. The Acts are not in force in the city, except that the Corporation have power to make byelaws as to, and to authorise the use of locomotives, and obtain certain powers as to main roads.

The Local Government Act, 1888.—Vestries and district boards and the Commissioners of Sewers are placed in the same position as regards main roads. This is the only matter dealt with in the Act which is of a kind coming within the jurisdiction of such a body as a vestry.

The Burial Acts.—The Commissioners of Sewers are a burial board by special provision, and have some special powers. Otherwise they are in the same position under these Acts as vestries and district boards.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.—The Commissioners of Sewers have all the powers of a local authority under the Act. Vestries and district boards have only powers under Part II. as to unhealthy dwellings.

The Public Libraries Act, 1892.—The city is in an exceptional position under this Act.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the Margarine Act, 1887.—The Commissioners of Sewers and the vestries are in the same position.

Thames River Prevention of Floods Act, 1879.—The Commissioners of Sewers are in the same position as vestries and district boards. The London County Council have powers in connexion.

The Weights and Measures Acts.—The powers of the city in relation to weights and measures are preserved. Otherwise the jurisdiction in the metropolis is with the London County Council.

The Factory and Workshops Acts.—The Commissioners of Sewers and the vestries, &c., seem to be in the same position under these Acts.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act.—The jurisdiction is wholly with the County Council, and extends to the city.

The Metropolis Water Acts.—Regulations as to water supply. The Corporation and the London County Council are the respective authorities.

The Tramways Act, 1870.—The Corporation and the London County Council are the local authorities. vestries and district boards have certain powers as road authorities with respect to tramway construction.

The General Acts regulating Gas Supply.—There is a special Act in force in the city. The powers exercised by the authorities within and without the city are similar. The powers are very limited.

LOCAL ACTS in FORCE in the CITY conferring POWERS on the CITY AUTHORITIES.

There is a very large number of local Acts (original, amending, and repealing) in force in the city conferring special powers upon the Corporation with respect to a variety of matters, viz., markets, bridges, street improvements, open spaces, &c., very few of which are in the office. It has not been found practicable at present to examine these.

MARKETS.

There is no general statute giving market powers in force either in the city, or the metropolis outside the city.

The Corporation of London have, under Charter of 1 Edward III., confirmed in subsequent reigns the exclusive right to all markets within seven miles of the city. From time to time numerous special Acts of Parliament have been obtained by the Corporation giving them additional powers as to existing markets, and authorizing the establishment of additional markets.

The markets belonging to the Corporation are the following:—

London Central Markets (meat, poultry, and provisions).

Do. (fish).

These are situated in the Farringdon Road. A special Act with regard to them was obtained in 1866.

Farringdon Market (fruit and vegetables).

Smithfield Hay Market (hay, straw, clover).

Situated on part of old Smithfield.

[From the information in the office the above markets are within the city limits, except that a part of the central markets appears to extend into the district of the Holborn District Board of Works.]

Metropolitan Cattle Market (cattle and sheep), situated at Islington.

Leadenhall Market (meat, fish, poultry, game, and dairy produce), in the city.

Billingsgate Market (fish), in the city.

Foreign Cattle Market (for importation, slaughter, and sale of foreign cattle under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869), situated at Deptford.

The Corporation markets are managed by a general market committee, who form sub-committees to manage particular markets. The Metropolitan Cattle Market (under section 6 of the Metropolitan Building Act of 1855), and the Deptford Market (under section two of the Metropolitan Buildings Act, 1871), are exempt from the provisions of the Act of 1855 as to the regulation and supervision of buildings.

No markets are under the control of the vestries and district boards, and the only other market in the metropolis which is under the control of a local body is the Borough Market (for fruit and vegetables), in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark. This was established under a local Act of 1754 (amended by later Acts), which enabled the churchwardens and overseers and inhabitants of the parish to hold a market within the parish.

The profits arising from this market are applied in aid of the poor rate.

The other markets in the metropolis are under private control, and are—

Covent Garden (for vegetables, fruit, flowers), owned by Duke of Bedford and held under Charter and private Acts.

Spitalfields Market (for fruit and vegetables) owned by Sir Julian Goldsmid and others, and held under Charters.

The London River Side Market at Shadwell (for fish), held by a company under private Acts.

Stratford Market (for vegetables, market garden produce, and fish), carried on by Great Eastern Railway Company under Act of Parliament.

	City of London.	Vestries or District Boards.	
	The Commissioners of Sewers are appointed from time to time by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council. They continue in office until new Commissioners are appointed. (11 & 12 Vict., c. 163. s. 6). The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the Common Serjeant are ex-officio members. (Section 9).	Vestrymen are elected by the ratepayers and retire after three years service. (Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict., c. 120.) ss. 1–30). District boards act for certain united parishes in the metropolis. Their members have a triennial service and the vacancies are filled by members elected by the respective vestries. (Same Act, ss. 31–40).	
	Meeting—Appointment of officers (exclusive of officers appointed under Public Health (London) Act, 1891). The powers of the two bodies differ as to details in the provisions relating to meetings, procedure, appointment of officers, regulation of business, but no distinction calls for special notice.		
Sewerage (other than outfall drainage).	Sections 49–54 and 68–76 of the Act of 1848 give the Commissioners various powers as to sewers. There is a similar restriction on the Commissioners applied by section 58 of 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102.	The vestries &c., have corresponding and more elaborate provisions in section 67 *et seq* of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1858. No new sewer can be made without the approval of the London County Council. (Section 69).	
	Sections 55 and 56. The Commissioners can require from water company a supply of water for flushing sewers and watering streets, cleansing pavements, &c. Terms to be fixed by justices on disagreement.	The vestries do not appear empowered to *require* a supply under the Act of 1858 and amending Acts. (Note.—The main sewers carrying the outfall drainage both in the city and the remainder of the metropolis are vested in and under the control of the London County Council).	
House drains.	Sections 56–67 give powers to deal with the provision of private drains or house drains or connecting drains. Section 74. Dispute with the Sewerage Commissioners (? now London County Council) to be settled by Board of Trade.	Vestries have similar powers in sections 70–79 of the Act of 1858. There is no noticeable distinction. This appears to be peculiar to the Commissioners.	
Nuisances.	Sections 77–79 and 81 of the Act of 1858, and section 5 of the Amending Act (14 & 15 Vict., c. 91.) give powers to deal with certain nuisances. Proceedings to be taken before the justices. The provisions are practically superseded by the provisions in the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, (ss. 1–15) giving powers to the Commissioners. The sections could apparently be repealed without disadvantage.	The Commissioners and the vestries have same powers under the Act of 1891.	
Medical officer of health	Section 80, power to appoint medical officer of health.	Practically superseded by provisions of Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 106.	
Scavenging.	Sections 84–86 of the Act of 1848, deal with scavenging. These sections also are practically superseded by the 1891 Act. The only distinctive provision to be noticed is that by section 6 of the amending Act of 1851 the Commissioners themselves can decide what is to be considered "trade refuse."	The vestries and the Commissioners are in the same position under the Act of 1891. Under the Act of 1891 this question is to be settled in case of dispute by a petty sessional court.	
	Section 87 contains a power to require removal of stagnant water in cellar or place in dwelling house.	Vestries have no precisely corresponding power but nuisance powers practically cover it.	
Inspector of Nuisances.	Section 88. Appointment of inspector of nuisances.	Practically superseded by powers (common to vestries and the Commissioners) under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	
Mortuaries.	Sections 89 and 90. Provision of mortuary and removal of bodies.	Practically superseded by powers possessed both by Commissioners and vestries under the Act of 1891, s. 88.	
Ashpits, privies, &c.	Sections 99–104. Powers as to ashpits, privies, &c. Nothing distinctive.	Do. Section 37 *et seq*.	
Public conveniences.	Section 103. Power to provide public conveniences.	Do. Section 44.	
Cisterns to houses.	Sections 104–106 give the Commissioners certain powers to require the provision of cisterns to houses with proper fittings and a supply of water. The special powers seem obsolete in view of the Metropolis Water Acts of 1852 and 1871 which are in force in the city.	The vestries have not this precise power. They have the same powers as the Commissioners under section 48 of the Act of 1891 to secure a proper supply of water to houses, and under section 50 to make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of cisterns. The Metropolis Water Acts of 1852 and 1871 provide for proper fittings for the supply of water to houses.	
Offensive trades.	Sections 108 and 109. Powers as to nuisance from offensive trade. The distinguishing feature of the old provisions is that the Commissioners themselves determine the fact of the nuisance subject to appeal to quarter sessions.	Practically obsolete in view of powers given in common to vestries and the Commissioners by section 21 of Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Under the Act of 1891 the matter goes before the court in the first instance.	
Burial.	Sections 110 and 111. Regulating burials in the city burial grounds now obsolete?	In connection with this see the remarks under "The Burial Acts."	
Offensive smells.	Section 113. This subjects to penalty the roasting, burning, &c., of any root, drug, or thing so as to cause offensive smells or vapours and to become a common nuisance.	No precisely similar power given to vestries except so far as the matter would come under the general nuisance provisions.	
Conveying offensive matter.	Section 114. Penalty on improper conveyance of offensive matter along thoroughfare, and emptying privies at prohibited hours.	Practically superseded by section 30 of the Act of 1891 as to emptying privies. The London County Council have power under section 16 of the Act of 1891 to make byelaws for prescribing the times for the removal along thoroughfares of noxious matter or liquid, and for the proper construction of the containing vessel, &c. Their byelaws would not extend to the city.	
Paving and repairs of streets.	Sections 116 – 118. Powers as to lighting streets. Sections 119 – 120. Powers for paving streets. Section 121 and 122. Owners in certain cases liable to repair flagging, &c., of courts and passages.	The vestries have equivalent powers under sections 90 and 92 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855. The Commissioners seem to have no powers not possessed by vestries.	
House drains.	Sections 123 and 124. House drains, and conveyance of water from houses.	Vestries have equivalent powers under sections 73 to 75 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.	
Vaults, cellars.	Section 125. Construction of vaults and cellars.	Vestries have these powers under section 102 of Metropolis Management Act, 1855.	

New streets.	Sections 126 and 127. May repair new streets on one-third of the first expense being paid by owners.	Section 105 of the Act of 1855 gives similar powers to vestries, but the owner has to pay all the first expense.		
Fencing footways.	Sections 129–132 gives powers to fence footways and recover for damage to fences.	Section 108 of Act of 1858 gives vestries similar powers.		
Breaking up streets.	Sections 133–144. Various powers as to breaking open streets.	Similar powers possessed by vestries. (Sections 109–115 of Act of 1858).		
Naming street and numbering houses.	Section 145 gives power to name streets and number houses, and alter the names of streets with consent of majority of owners of buildings.	Section 87 of Metropolis Management Act, 1862, gives vestries the power to affix names and numbers, but the control as to the name or change of name is with the London County Council. In this matter the Commissioners are also subject to some control by the London County Council. *See* section 87 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, and section 5 of 45 Vict. c 14.		
Miscellaneous.	Section 147. Watering streets. Section 148. Dust holes and collection of dust and ashes. Section 149. Cleansing footways by occupiers once a day. Section 150. Commissioners may also cleanse footways. Section 153–156. Building line. Sections 157–160. Ruinous and dangerous buildings. Sections 162–166. Regulation of boards. Section 167. Penalty for entering or injuring sewer.	Under section 29 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the sanitary authority (the Commissioners or the vestry) have the duty of cleansing the footways.		

Subject to the above notes none of the provisions call for remark distinguishing them from similar powers possessed by vestries.

POWERS under the CITY OF LONDON SEWERS ACT, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 91). (Powers not dealt with under the former Act only noticed).

	Commissioners' Powers.	*Relative Position of Vestries.*
Lodging-houses.	Section 8. Accumulation of dung or refuse after given period prohibited, subject to penalty. The Commissioners have a distinctive power in the event of non-removal to appropriate the manure, &c., and pay proceeds to the sewers rate.	Equivalent powers are possessed by the vestries and also the Commissioners under sections 2 and 36 of the Act of 1891. Vestries can contract for the removal of manure and refuse from stables and cowsheds under section 95 of the Metropolis Management Act 1862.
	Section 10. Provides for the registration and regulation by the Commissioners of Lodging Houses of "an inferior description" for the accommodation of mendicants, strangers, and other persons for the night or other short periods, and of other houses inhabited by the poorer classes of people.	So far as this would relate to "houses let in lodgings" (not being common lodging-houses) the matter can now be dealt with by bye-laws under section 94 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. The vestries and the Commissioners have the same power of making bye-laws. As regards the application of the section to common lodging houses, vestries have no similar powers. The Common Lodging Houses Acts are in force in the Metropolitan Police District, but not in the city and its liberties, and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners are the executive authority.
Cellar dwellings.	Sections 12–16, relating to cellar dwellings, are practically superseded by sections 96–98 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.	Vestries and the Commissioners of Sewers have the same powers under the Act of 1891.
Slaughter-houses.	Sections 17–26 give various powers for registering and licensing slaughter-houses, and for making rules for their regulation; and the appointment of inspectors of slaughter-houses.	In the metropolis, outside the city, the vestries can make byelaws for preventing nuisance from offensive matter running from slaughter-houses under section 16 of the Act of 1891. (The Commissioners have this same power). Under the section 19 the Commissioners in the city and the London County Council outside the city can make byelaws for regulating the conduct of the business of a slaughterer of cattle or horses. Under section 20, premises outside the city cannot be used as a slaughter-house without the license from the County Council.
	Sections 26 and 27, and section 52 of the Act of 1851, give certain powers as to entry on slaughter-houses for the seizure of unsound meat, and for seizure of and imposition of a penalty for the exposure for sale of unsound meat or provisions.	The provisions are practically covered by the powers possessed both by the Commissioners and vestries under section 47 of the Act of 1891.
Closed burial grounds.	Sections 32–36 give powers to deal with closed burial grounds, the removal of bodies for interment elsewhere, and the levelling and planting of the ground.	Vestries do not appear to have these particular powers. As to their powers under the Burial Acts *see* below. Under the general law, closed burial grounds are maintained by the churchwardens, and certain expenses are payable out of the poor rate. *See also* the provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877, s. 4.
	Section 39. Offensive liquids to be conveyed to sewers without flowing over pavements.	(?) The vestries have no precisely corresponding powers.
	Section 41. Power to take down house declared by medical officer of health to be permanently unwholesome and unfit for human habitation.	Section 17 of Metropolis Management Act of 1882, gives practically equivalent powers to vestries.
	Section 46 gives certain powers to lay open the ground area, &c., in the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral. (Possibly this power has been exhausted).	
	Section 47. No live cattle to be kept in cellars or vaults. Penalty for contravening the section.	This section is now covered by the powers possessed both by the Commissioners of Sewers and the vestries to make byelaws under section 16 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the prevention of keeping animals on any premises in such place or manner as to be a nuisance or injurious to health, by the restrictions on the keeping of swine in section 17, and by the power given in section 18 to prohibit the use of any place for the keeping of any animal when such place is proved to be unfit therefor to satisfaction of a petty sessional court.

Section 48. Furnaces to consume their own smoke. Penalty imposed if this is not done to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.

In section 23 (8) of the Act of 1891 (dealing with smoke consumption) the powers of the Commissioners under their Act are expressly preserved. But practically these powers are rendered unnecessary by the powers the commissioners possess in common with vestries for dealing with smoke nuisance under sections 23 and 24 of the Act of 1891.

Section 52. (*See* section 26 and 27 of the Act of 1851.)

Section 54. Re-sales of surplus lands.

Vestries have similar powers under section 154 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

Section 54. The Commissioners may grant leases of land for building or other purposes subject to the sale of reversion within five years when the lease is for a longer period than 21 years.

Vestries do not appear to have a similar power.

Public buildings and vacant ground to be rated at one-third upon every square yard. (Section 187 and section 43 of the Act of 1851).

Rates may be prospective or retrospective. Section 193 (there is no limit to the retrospective rating).

Sections 194–206, deal with the recovery of rates and call for no special comment.

St. Paul's Cathedral and Churchyard and St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals exempt from rating. (Sections 43 and 44 of the Act of 1851).

Expenses of London County Council for main drainage purposes to which the City is equally liable with the parishes outside.

Precepts are issued to the City Chamberlain and to the vestries and the district boards. The city contribution comes out of the sewer rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers, and that of the parishes outside the city out of the sewer rate levied on behalf of the vestries and district boards of works. (Sections 172–174 of Metropolis Management Act, 1855).

Expenses.

Commissioners of Sewers.

By section 168 of the Act of 1848 the Commissioners are to defray their expenses out of two rates —the Sewer Rate and the Consolidated Rate—the former not to exceed 4*d.* and the latter not to exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound in any one year. The rates are to be made on the annual value of properties according to the poor rate assessment (sections 169–171). The Commissioners may themselves make a valuation if they consider that of the poor rate unfair (section 173).

The owners and occupiers of public markets not leased are liable to be rated in the same way as if the the markets were leased. (Section 176).

Rating.

Empty houses becoming occupied may be rated to not exceeding one-half. Tenant may pay and deduct from his rent. (Section 177).

Lodgers liable for rates under certain circumstances. (Section 178).

Owners of small tenements may compound for rates at a reduced rental. (Section 179).

Ready furnished houses and houses let as offices, &c., to be rated on owners. Rates may be recovered from occupiers who may deduct from rents. (Section 183).

Rates to be open to inspection of ratepayers. Persons aggrieved may appeal, firstly to the Commissioners, secondly to quarter sessions. (Sections 185–192).

Vestries, &c.

Vestries and district boards obtain money to meet their expenses by precepts served to the overseers. The precepts are to distinguish sewerage, lighting (where under any Act land is liable at a reduced rate), and other expenses. The overseers in order to meet the precepts are to levy a sewers rate, a lighting rate, and a general rate, in the same manner as a poor rate. (Sections 158–162 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1885).

The vestry or district board may exempt, or cause to be rated at a reduced amount, property not or only partially benefited. Section 159.

Land is rated to the sewers rate at one-fourth of its annual value. (Section 163)

Land is to be rated to the lighting rate at the reduced amount required by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 90., where this or a similar Act is in force. (Section 165).

Vestry to levy the rates where they levy the poor rate. (Section 167).

Borrowing of Money.

The Commissioners may borrow moneys on the security of their two rates by mortgage or by life annuities. A sinking fund is to be provided yearly and invested for the redemption of the borrowed money. The amount to be set aside is to be not less than 5 per cent. nor more than 10 per cent. on the amount of the principal moneys raised. (Sections 207–229 of the Act of 1848).

Amended powers were obtained by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London Act, 1875, to borrow to the amount of 500,000*l.* by mortgage or by issue of debenture stock. They might also substitute debenture stock for its mortgage debt. Moneys to be repaid in 60 years.

Further borrowing powers were obtained by the City of London Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans Dwellings) Act, 1881, for artizans dwellings and other purposes. The Act was to be executed by the Common Council, and the money to be raised by bonds (section 4), which could be replaced from time to time (section 6). Ultimate repayment apparently not required. Trustees empowered to invest in securities under Local Loans Act authorised to invest in such bond. *See* section 9.

Vestries and district boards can only borrow money with the consent of the London County Council. (Section 183 of the Act of 1855.)

Moneys may be borrowed on mortgage, and a sinking fund for repayment is to be provided of not less than 2 per cent. per annum of the principal moneys borrowed.

The London County Council may advance loans to vestries and district boards under the Metropolitan Board of Works Loans Act.

In excess of powers possessed by vestries and district boards of works.

Audit of Accounts.

Provision is made for the audit of the accounts of the Commissioners of Sewers by paid auditors appointed by the Commissioners. The auditors or any person interested in the accounts may appeal to quarter sessions against any part of such accounts. (Sections 46 and 47 of the Act of 1848.)

The accounts of vestries are audited by auditors appointed annually by the vestry under section 11 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1858. The district boards similarly appoint auditors under section 194 of the Act.

There is an appeal to the High Court of Justice under section 38 of the amending Act of 1862.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The Commissioners of Sewers in the city and the vestries and district boards in the metropolis out side the city are sanitary authorities under the Act (section 99) and have the same powers with the following exceptions as regards the Commissioners of Sewers. (*See* section 133).

(1.) There shall be no appeal under the Act from the Commissioners of Sewers to the County Council.

(2.) The byelaws made by the County Council shall not extend to the city.

(3.) The County Council shall not have power under the Act to require the Commissioners of Sewers to provide and maintain a building for post-mortem examinations.

(4.) The powers of the County Council under the Act to proceed in case of default of a sanitary authority shall not extend to the Commissioners of Sewers.

As to (1)—

Section 37 relating to the provision of water-closets, privies, ashpits, etc., gives an appeal in the case of requirements by sanitary authorities outside the city to the County Council whose decision is final.

Section 41 gives a similar appeal in the case of requirements of the sanitary authority for the alteration of water-closets, privies, ashpits, etc.

Section 43 gives a similar appeal to the County Council in respect of requirements by sanitary authorities to cause offensive ditches, drains, ponds, etc., to be cleansed or covered.

As to (2)—

The County Council may make byelaws under section 16 as to the times for the removal of noxious matter or liquid through London, and as to the closing and filling up of cesspools.

Under section 19 the County Council may make byelaws for regulating the conduct of certain offensive trades. In the city the Commissioners of Sewers make these byelaws.

Under section 28 the Local Government Board may make general or special orders as to the regulation of dairies and the trade of dairyman. Byelaws for enforcing the regulations may be made by the County Council *without* the city and by the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens acting by the Council *within* the city.

Under section 39 the County Council may make byelaws with respect to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools, etc. These will not apply to the city. A corresponding power is not given to the city authorities by the Act.

As to (3)—

Under section 90 a sanitary authority may, and if required by the County Council shall, provide a building for the reception of bodies during the time required to hold any *post-mortem* examinations, and may make regulations for the management of the building. The *requirement* by the County Council will not extend to the city.

As to (4)—

The County Council may, under section 100 on proof to their satisfaction of default on the part of a sanitary authority to do their duty with respect to the removal of any nuisance, the institution of any proceedings, or the enforcement of any byelaw, themselves take proceedings, etc., and recover expenses from the defaulting sanitary authority. This will not extend to the city.

As regards the city the Local Government Board may, under section 134, on proof of default of the Commissioners of Sewers with respect to any nuisance authorize any officer of police of the City of London to institute proceedings, and that officer may recover expenses from the Commissioners.

Under section 135 the Local Government Board may entertain complaint of default on the part of the Commissioners of Sewers in executing or enforcing any provisions of the Act. After inquiry the Local Government Board may make an order limiting a time for the performance of the duty, and may enforce obedience to the order by writ of *mandamus*, or may appoint a person to perform the duty. Provisions are made in the section for expenses, levying rates, raising money, etc.

Further –

Under section 19 the consent of the Commissioners of Sewers in place of the County Council is required to the establishment *anew* of certain noxious trades.

Section 23 whilst conferring powers on the Commissioners of Sewers as a sanitary authority to deal with smoke consumption preserves the powers already possessed under the City of London Sewers Act, 1851.

Section 58 gives certain powers to the London County Council with respect to infectious disease throughout London. (This seems to include the City.)

Under section 103 the expenses of the Commissioners of Sewers under the Act are to be met out of their sewer rate and consolidated rate, or either of them.

In the case of a vestry or district board out of their general rate.

Sections 111 and 112 contain special provisions as to the Mayor, Commonalty and Citizens of London acting as Port Sanitary Authority.

The Metropolis Local Management Acts.

Provisions under which the London County Council have control over the vestries and district boards of works, and their effect (if any) in relation to the city.

The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

Section 58. The London County Council and any board of works or vestry may appoint a joint committee for any purpose which could be better regulated or managed by such committee- (No similar power in relation to Commissioners of Sewers.)

Section 69. No new sewers to be constructed by vestry or district board without previous approval of London County Council.

Section 89. Vestry or district board can transfer their powers as to sewerage and drainage to London County Council. But consent of London County Council required under 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102. section 28. (No similar power as regards the Commissioners of Sewers.)

Section 137. London County Council may declare additional sewers to be main sewers which then vest in them. They may also take under their jurisdiction any other matter in relation to sewerage and drainage the jurisdiction with respect to which is vested in the district board or vestry. (The first part of this section would relate to any sewer vested in the Commissioners of Sewers.)

Section 138. The London County Council may make regulations for the guidance, direction and control of vestries and district boards in relation to sewers and sewer connections. (Not applicable to the Commissioners of Sewers.)

Section 139. The London County Council may unite districts of boards of works or vestries for the more efficient appointment of officers ; and

Section 140 may place a street in another district for more efficient management. (These powers cannot be exercised as regards the city.)

Section 183. Vestries and district boards can only borrow money with sanction of London County Council. (No similar restriction as regards the Commissioners of Sewers.)

Section 198. Vestries and district boards to report annually to the London County Council. (Commissioners of Sewers not required to do this.)

Section 211. Provides for appeals in certain cases from the vestry or district board to the London County Council. (No similar appeal to them from the Commissioners of Sewers.)

The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1856.
(19 & 20 Vict. c. 112.)

Nil.

The Metropolis Local Management Act, 1862.
(25 & 26 Vict. c. 102.)

Section 28. (*See* section 89 of Act of 1855.)

Section 45. Vestry or district board to submit plans of new sewers to London County Council.

Section 46. Vestry or district board to give previous notice to London County Council of intended communication with main sewer.

Section 48. Vestry or district board not to sanction sewer before it has been approved by London County Council.

(The foregoing sections not applied to Commissioners of Sewers.)

Section 57. Extends power of appeal to London County Council.

Section 58. This section contains a provision that no new sewer either within or beyond the limits of the metropolis shall be made by vestry, district board *or other body having control over sewers within* the metropolis without the previous approval of the London County Council. (This will apparently embrace the City Commissioners of Sewers).

Section 72. Vestry and district board may carry out street improvements with previous approval of London County Council. (Not applied to City.)

Section 83. Further power to London County Council to make byelaws for guidance, direction and control of vestries, district boards, and *all other persons* in relation to levels, dimensions, construction, etc., etc., of sewers. *This only to extend to the City of London, as regards the main drainage of the metropolis.*

Section 84. Street to be stopped up by vestry and district board for works only with sanction of the London County Council. (Not to City.)

Section 86. Further power to London County Council to place a street, &c. in other jurisdiction for convenience of administration. (Not to City.)

Section 87. London County Council may alter name of street. Notice to be given to London County Council of intended name. London County Council may order the numbering of buildings in street or row, &c., and vestry and district board are to carry out order. *Extended to the City and Commissioners of Sewers are to obey in same way.*

The Amendment Act of 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 33.).

Nil.

The Superannuation Act of 1866 (29 Vict. c. 31.).

The Act provides for superannuation allowances to officers of vestries, district boards, and the (Metropolitan Board of Works) London County Council. It does not seem to apply to the City Commissioners of Sewers.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1882 (45 Vict. c. 14.).

Section 5. (*See* section 87 of Act of 1862). When order made by London County Council for naming or numbering streets, and the vestry or district board, or *Commissioners of Sewers*, make default, the London County Council may act in their place.

The Metropolitan Building Acts, 1855, 1860, and 1869, and The Metropolis Management and Building Acts, Amendment Act, 1878, and The Metropolitan Building (Amendment) Act, 1882.

The Act of 1855 is in force in the city as well as in the rest of the county of London, but nothing contained therein is to affect the powers of the Commissioners of Sewers. Section 4. The powers in the local Acts of the Commissioners have been already referred to, and have very limited application to the matters dealt with under the Building Act. (*See* sections 62–64, 72, 99–102, 105, and 106 of the Commissioners Act of 1848, and 11 to 15 and sections 31 and 41 of the Commissioners Act of 1851.)

Part II. of the Act relating to dangerous structures is exerciseable in the city of London by the Commissioners of Sewers (section 70), and outside the city by the London County Council (32 & 33 Vict. c. 82. s. 4). Expenses incurred by the Commissioners are payable out of the consolidated rate.

No powers are given to vestries or district boards of works.

The Metropolitan Building Act (Amendment) 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 52), and the Metropolitan Building Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 82).

These Acts do not affect the powers of the city authorities. Section 4 of the Act of 1869 has been referred to above.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 32).

This Act concerns only the London County Council. Part II. relating to sites and foundations of buildings is not in force in the city (*see* section 20).

The Commissioners of Sewers have powers of a limited nature under sections 62–64 of their Act of 1848, with respect to foundations of buildings.

The Metropolitan Building (Amendment) Act, 1882.

(This Act partly amends the Management Acts.)

Section 6 (obstructions in streets), section 7 (provisions as to new streets), section 8 (restrictions on laying out streets for foot traffic only), and section 13 (temporary movable wooden structures) are not in force in the city (section 26).

Part II. of the Act (amending the Building Acts) relates only to the London County Council's powers as to buildings.

Commons, Open Spaces, &c.

The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 122), and the Amending Act of 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 71).

This Act applies to the Metropolitan Police District (section 4). The London County Council are the authority within the metropolis. (Schedule.)

An Act for the protection of Gardens and Ornamental Grounds in Cities and Boroughs. (26 Vict. c. 13), 1863.

In the city the Corporation are the administering authority. In the other parts of the metropolis the London County Council. (Section 1.)

The London County Council may vest management in vestry or district board. (Section 1.)

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 35.)

This Act is administered in the city by Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons. In the metropolis outside the city by the London County Council. (Sections 1 and 7.) (Extended to vestries and district boards by the Act of 1887.)

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 34.)

This Act provides for the transfer of gardens or open spaces and closed cemeteries and burial grounds to the London County Council or to the vestry or district board, and those bodies may make byelaws for their management. (Sections 1–6.)

In the city all the powers of the Act are to be exercised by the Common Council. (Sections 1 and 12.)

The expenses of vestries, &c. are to be defrayed as expenses under the Metropolis Management Acts. (Section 10.) In the city the expenses are to be defrayed "out of the metage of grain duty or otherwise." (Section 12.)

The Open Spaces Act, 1887. (50 & 51 Vict. c. 32.) Section 6 extends to vestries and district boards the powers of the Act of 1877.

There is a special Act in force in the City of London giving the Corporation powers to acquire and maintain open spaces, viz., the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878.

The Act is administered by the Common Council, and the expenses are a charge on the proceeds of the grain duty. (Section 9.) Money may be borrowed on that security.

The Highway Acts.

The only power possessed by the city authorities under these Acts (subject as hereafter mentioned) appears to be that given by section 31 of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, which enabled the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city to make byelaws as to the passage of locomotives. This power has been preserved to the Common Council with the power of authorising the use of locomotives on roads by section 41 of the Local Government Act, 1888. The byelaws and authority are to be approved by the county council, if any difference is made between main roads maintained by the County Council and other roads in the city.

By the same section of the Local Government Act, the Commissioners of Sewers and also vestries and district boards are placed in the same position as urban sanitary authorities with respect to the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, as to main roads.

Vestries and district boards have the powers of a surveyor of highways under the Highway Acts by sections 96 and 97 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

The Local Government Act, 1888.

Section 41 extends to the metropolis the provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, as amended by the Local Government Act, with respect to main roads, as if the Commissioners of Sewers in the city, and the vestries and district boards outside the city were urban sanitary authorities.

The section also provides that the Common Council shall have the power of making byelaws as to and of authorizing the use of locomotives in the city. If any difference is made between any main road maintained by the County Council and the other roads in the city, the approval of the County Council is required.

The Burial Acts, 1852–1885.

In the metropolis outside the city burial boards under the Burial Acts may be appointed by proceedings in vestry in accordance with the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85. One-third of the members retire annually, their places being filled up by the vestry (section 11). The vestry appoint auditors under section 18. The expenses of the burial board to the amount authorized by the vestry are payable out of the poor rate (section 19). The burial board may borrow with the sanction of the vestry and the approval of the Treasury (section 20), and with the approval of the vestry may purchase and sell land (sections 26 and 29), and with the like approval and that of the guardians and the Local Government Board appropriate parish land.

The Commissioners of Sewers occupy a special provision under the Burial Acts. By section 43 of 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, they are the Burial Board for the city, and have all the powers of a burial board under the Acts or powers which they might exercise with the approval of the vestry. Their expenses are met in the same way as their expenses under the City of London Sewers Acts, and all the provisions of those Acts are applicable. They can, therefore, borrow money without sanction of any other authority.

The 20 & 21 Vict. c. 35 (1857) makes special provision as to the City of London Burial Board. Section 2 provides for the Commissioners obtaining the approval of a majority of vestries in the city where necessary for proceedings as a burial board. Sections 3 and 4 substitute certain powers as to fees, &c., for those contained in sections 32 to 37 and 50 of the Act of 1853, and exercisable by burial boards generally, and make other provisions as to burials and the regulation of the same.

Subject to the above the Commissioners appear to be in the same position under the Acts as other burial boards in the metropolis.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict. c. 70).

The Commissioners of Sewers are the local authority for the execution of the Act in the City of London.

Under Part I. dealing with unhealthy areas, the Commissioners have similar powers to those exercised outside the city in the county of London by the London County Council. Sections 2 and 92 and Schedule I.

For the purposes of a scheme under this part of the Act the London County Council borrow by the creation of consolidated stock under the Metropolitan Board of Works Loans Acts 1869–1871. (Section 25.)

The Commissioners of Sewers borrow on the credit of their sewer rate or consolidated rate or both. (Section 25 and Schedule I).

Under Part II., relating to unhealthy dwellings, the Commissioners are the local authority in the city, and the vestries and district boards in the other part of the metropolis. (Schedule I.)

Under section 45 a vestry or district board receiving a complaint as to an unhealthy dwelling, or where a closing order has been made, report has to be made to the County Council, and from time to time particulars of proceedings are to be reported as required by the County Council. Under certain circumstances the County Council may exercise the powers of the district authority. This section does not apply to the city.

The Commissioners may borrow as in Part I. for executing this part of the Act. Vestries and district boards are to borrow in manner provided by the Metropolis Management Acts. Section 46. This section also gives powers to the County Council to carry out schemes in place of vestries or district boards or to contribute towards the costs of such schemes, and there is an appeal to the Secretary of State as to contributions towards costs of schemes both by the County Council and vestries and district boards. This part of the section appears not to apply to the city.

Part III. (adoptive) as to working class lodging houses.

The Commissioners of Sewers and the London County Council are the local authorities for the city and the remainder of London respectively and have similar powers. They may borrow as before mentioned. Their expenses are defrayed out of the sewers rate and consolidated rate as regards the Commissioners, and out of the county fund (special county purposes) as regards the County Council. (Sections 54, 56, 65 and Schedule I.) Vestries and district boards have no power under this part of the Act.

Audit—

The audit of accounts is to be the same as that applicable to the other accounts of the local authority. Section 80, vestries, district boards, and the Commissioners of Sewers appoint their own auditors as has been already noticed.

The Public Libraries Act, 1892.

(55 & 56 Vict., cap. 53.)

Under this Act the City of London is a library district and the common council are the library authority and exercise all the powers of the Act. (Section 21).

The expenses incurred in the execution of the Act are defrayed out of the consolidated rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers, or by a separate rate made in like manner as the consolidated rate. (Section 21).

The limit of the amount of rate to a 1*d.* in the pound in any one financial year does not apply to the city. (Section 21).

The opinion of voters in the city is to be ascertained by the Mayor on the requisition of the Common Council. (Section 21).

There is no provision in the Act as to the audit of the accounts in respect of the library expenditure.

There are no other distinctions calling for notice.

In the metropolis outside the city every parish (Section 1) and every district of a district board of works (section 22) is a library district.

The library authority in a parish is a body of commissioners appointed by the vestry (section 5), and in a district a similar body appointed by the district board of works. (Section 22).

In a parish the expenses to the amount sanctioned by the vestry are to be met out of a rate levied with and as part of a poor rate, subject to certain allowances for the occupation of land.

The amount to be levied in one year is limited to 1*d.* in the pound. (Sections 18 and 2).

In the case of a district board of works, the expenses, to the amount sanctioned by the board, are to be defrayed in the same manner as their expenses under the Metropolis Management Acts, *i.e.* by a rate levied upon the persons assessed to the poor rate with certain allowances in respect of land. The amount to be levied in one year is limited to 1*d.* in the pound. (Sections 22 and 2).

The accounts of the library commissioners are subject to audit by the district auditor. (Section 19.)

THE BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES ACTS, 1846–1882.

There appear to be no special statutory provisions in force in the City of London. It appears to be in the same position as other parts of the metropolis.

THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 and 1879 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63. and 42 & 43 Vict. c. 30).

Act of 1875—

Section 10. Appointment of analysts. In the city by the Commissioners of Sewers; in other parts of the metropolis by vestries and district boards.

The Commissioners and vestries, &c. appear to be in the same position under these Acts.

THE MARGARINE ACT, 1887.

The local authorities are the same.

THAMES RIVER PREVENTION OF FLOODS ACT, 1879. (42 & 43 Vict. c. 198).

This Act provides for carrying out works to prevent flooding by overflow from the Thames water. The Commissioners of Sewers in the city, and the vestries and district boards in other parts of the metropolis are to carry out works in accordance with plans approved by the London County Council (sections 5 and 6).

The Commissioners appear to be in the same position under the Act as the vestries. The only distinction appears to be in the financial provisions. The Commmissioners defray their expenses out of their sewer's rate or out of money borrowed thereon (section 29).

The vestries and district board defray their expenses in the same way as their sewerage expenses under the Metropolis Management Acts. Section 30. Their borrowing would require the sanction of the London County Council.

THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS, 1878 AND 1889. (41 & 42 Vict., cap. 49. 52 & 53 Vict. cap. 21).

Under the Act of 1878, the local authority for administration was in the city the court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. (Section 50. Schedule IV.).

Section 50 of the Act enabled the vestry or commissioners or other body in the area under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works to resolve that all their powers under Local Act or Charter, &c., as to weights and measures should cease

Section 78 preserved the powers of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty in the city as to stamping or sealing of weights and measures.

The powers of the Mayor, &c. did not pass to the County Council under the Local Government Act, and under the Weights and Measures Act, 1889, (section 16) the inspectors of weights and measures appointed by the London County Council are alone to have the powers and discharge the duties of such officers under the Acts in London (exclusive of the city). The city remains as before.

THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS, 1878 TO 1891.

Under the Act of 1878 (41 Vict., cap. 16) the Commissioners of Sewers and vestries and district boards are in the same position. *See* sections 3 and 4 and definition of sanitary authority in section 96.

The same remark applies to the Act of 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. cap. 53) chiefly relating to bakehouses. *See* sections 15–17, and the definition of local authority in section 18.

The same remark applies to the Act of 1891 (54 & 55 Vict., cap. 75) which is to be read as one with the Act of 1878 (section 41).

The Act of 1891, however, confers upon the London County Council in place of sanitary authorities in the administrative county of London certain powers in relation to "safety" in factories, &c.

Mem.—The Commissioners of Sewers or other city authority have no powers distinct from those of vestries and boards of works under their Act.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE ACT, 1865. (28 and 29 Vict. c. 90.)

The London County Council alone have jurisdiction under this Act. It applies to the city (section 2) as well as to the other parts of the metropolis.

THE METROPOLITAN WATER ACTS, 1852 AND 1871. (15 and 16 Vict. cap. 84. and 34 and 35 Vict. cap. 113).

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in the city, and the London County Council outside the city in the metropolis are the administrative authorities. (Section 3 and Schedule A. to Act of 1871.)

Vestries and district boards have no jurisdiction.

THE TRAMWAYS ACT, 1870. (33 and 34 Vict. cap. 78).

The local authority under this Act is in the City of London, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons. In the metropolis outside the city, the London County Council. (Section 3 and Schedule A.)

Part II. gives certain powers to vestries and district boards of works (as road authorities) in relation to the construction of tramways.

GAS.

THE SALES OF GAS ACT, 1859. (22 & 23 VICT. cap. 66).

Under section 7 of this Act certain expenses were to be paid by the Commissioners of Sewers. (? Now exhausted.) The Commissioners had no other powers.

THE METROPOLIS GAS ACT, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. cap. 125).

City of London Gas Act, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 125.

Section 7. Vestry or district board can complain as to quantity or quality of gas supplied by companies to Board of Trade.

Section 23. Vestries and district boards may provide their own lamps and lampposts and light and extinguish the lamps.

Section 27. Vestries and district boards may provide testing instruments and a gas examiner.

THE CITY OF LONDON GAS ACT, 1868. (31 & 32 VICT., cap. 125).

The Act of 1860 is in force in the city but certain provisions are repealed by the Act of 1868. Section 7, 23 and 27 above referred to are not in force.

Section 44. The Corporation may appoint a gas examiner.

Section 85. Commissioners of Sewers may provide governors to street lamps and have access thereto.

Section 92. Expenses and remuneration of gas examiners to be paid by Commissioners of Sewers.

The above Acts regulate the supply of gas in the metropolis, but confer but few powers on the vestries or the Commissioners of Sewers respectively. The Gas Companies Special Acts may contain powers affecting these authorities.

APPENDIX II.

MEMORANDUM

PREPARED AND HANDED IN BY

MR. J. F. ROTTON, Q.C.,

LEGAL ADVISER TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

SHOWING THE

AUTHORITIES

SHARING THE

GOVERNMENT OF LONDON,

THEIR

POWERS AND DUTIES

INDEX.

Page

AUTHORITIES:—
- For the Administrative County - (1)
- For the City - (1)
- Outside the City - (1)

POWERS AND DUTIES - (1)
- Police force - (1)
- Police courts - (1)
- General sanitary administration and control - (1)
- Sewers other than main sewers - (2)
- Main sewers - (2)
- Housing of the working classes - (2)
- Common lodging-houses - (2)
- Buildings - (2)
- Highways other than main roads - (2)
- Main roads - (3)
- Street improvements - (3)
- Bridges - (3)
- Water - (3)
- Baths and washhouses - (3)
- Gas - (3)
- Petroleum and Explosives Acts - (3)
- Fire brigade - (3)
- Commons and open spaces - (3)
- Hackney and stage carriages - (3)
- Tramways - (4)
- Public libraries - (4)
- Markets - (4)
- Lunatics - (4)
- Cemeteries - (4)

ACQUISITION OF LAND:—
- City of London - (4)
- County Council - (4)
- Vestries and District Boards - (4)
- Commissioners of Baths, Washhouses, and Public Libraries - (4)

RATES:—
- City of London - (4)
- Outside City - (5)

BORROWING:—
- City - (5)
- Outside - (5)

MEMORANDUM prepared and handed in by Mr. J. F. ROTTON, Q.C., Legal Adviser to the Local Government Board, showing the Authorities sharing the Government of London, their Powers and Duties.

A.—AUTHORITIES.

1. For the Administrative County: The County Council.

Elected in the same way as other County Councils; the electoral divisions being the parliamentary boroughs in the metropolis, or where any such borough is divided for the purpose of parliamentary elections, the divisions thereof. Each electoral division elects twice as many county councillors as members of Parliament. The number of aldermen is one-sixth of the number of county councillors.

2. For the City.

The Lord Mayor. Two aldermen are annually nominated in common hall by such of the livery as are freemen of the City, and one of these is selected by the Common Council.

The aldermen. Elected, each of them, by the persons rated at 10*l.*, and occupiers on the register of voters for members of Parliament, and persons who would be entitled to be on the register of voters as occupiers if resident (30 Victoria, c. i.), of the ward of which he is the alderman. The aldermen hold office for life.

The common councilmen. Chosen by the same persons as are entitled to vote at the election of aldermen. The number elected by each ward is determined by an act of Common Council. Altogether 206 are elected.

The provisions of Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and of the Municipal Elections, Corrupt and Illegal Practices Act, 1884, apply to municipal elections in the city of London subject to the modification scontained in section 35 of the latter Act. *See also* 50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.

3. Outside the City.

In each parish a vestry is elected, one-third of the members of which retire annually. The election is by the parishioners rated to the relief of the poor (Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, section 16). The election is by show of hands, unless a poll be demanded. Each parishioner has only one vote.

The number of members of which each vestry consists depends on the number of rated householders, being 24 for a parish where the number exceeds 1,000, and 12 additional for each further 1,000 holders.

In the parishes in Schedule A. of the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, the vestries so elected are the local authorities for the purposes of that Act. In the case of the parishes in Schedule B. the vestries elect the members of the district boards which are the local authorities.

B.—POWERS AND DUTIES.

1. Police Force.

City.	*Metropolis outside the City.*
Commissioners of City Police appointed by Common Council with approval of Secretary of State. 2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv. 37 Vict. c. ii.	Commissioners of Metropolitan Police appointed by Secretary of State.
Commissioner may, subject to approbation of mayor and aldermen, and also of the Secretary of State, make regulations for government of the police force.	Metropolitan Police District includes all places within 15 miles from Charing Cross except City. Commissioner makes regulations as to force with approval of Secretary of State.
Police rate under 2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv. s. 58: but one fourth of expenses are to be paid by the Corporation out of their revenues and possessions. Section 57 of above Act.	Sum to be raised for police expenses not to exceed 9*d.* in the £ on the annual value of property rateable to the poor rate within the district; but the Treasury was to contribute a sum equal to one fourth of the amount to be raised. The remainder paid out of the poor rate. The limit of Treasury contribution was removed by 38 & 39 Vict. c. 48 s. 2; now, by the Local Government Act, 1888, s. 24 (2) (k) and s. 27 (1) a sum bearing such proportion to the sum raised by rates in each year as the Secretary of State certifies to be the proportion which would have been contributed out of the Exchequer under the arrangement in force during the financial year next before the passing the Local Government Act, is, each year, to be paid by the Local Government Board to the Receiver of Metropolitan Police out of the Local Taxation Account.

2. Police Courts.

In the City the police courts are held by the aldermen, acting under the provisions of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 84. s. 6 and the Summary Jurisdiction Acts of 1849 and 1879 whereby any justice for the City is to have the powers of a police magistrate. The courts are provided out of the revenues of the Corporation.	For the Metropolis there are police magistrates appointed by Her Majesty, and paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The courts are provided by the Commissioner of Works. 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71. 3 & 4 Vict. c. 84. 38 & 39 Vict. c. 3. As to the courts 34 & 35 Vict. c. 35.

3. General Sanitary Administration and Control.

The Commissioners of Sewers, appointed by the Common Council, under seal, are a sanitary authority under the Public Health, London, Act, 1891. They are also the authority for carrying out the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848 and 1851.	The vestries and district boards under the Metropolis Management Acts and the Local Board of Woolwich are sanitary authorities under the Public Health, London, Act, 1891.
With regard to offensive trades, the commissioners have the same powers as are conferred on the County Council in the rest of the Metropolis by section 19 of the Public Health, London, Act, 1891; and the byelaws as to watercloseets and the prevention of certain nuisances made by the County Council under sections 16 (2) and 39 of that Act are not to apply to the city.	As to certain matters (offensive trades, watercloseets, &c., and certain nuisances.) the County Council has power, with the approval of the Local Government Board, to make byelaws which are to be observed and enforced by the sanitary authorities.
The expenses are paid out of the consolidated rate.	The expenses are paid by the sanitary authority out of their general rate. In the case of the Local Board of Woolwich, out of the district fund and general district rate.

No appeal against a decision of the Commissioners of Sewers under the Act of 1891 lies to the County Council, and that council have no power to take proceedings in case of default of the commissioners.

If it is proved to the Local Government Board that the commissioners have made default in doing their duty in relation to nuisances under the Act of 1891, the Board may order any officer of police of the City to take proceedings.

If complaint is made to the Local Government Board that the commissioners have made default in executing or enforcing any provisions of the Act of 1891, the Board if satisfied of the default may limit a time for the performance of the duty, and if it be not performed within the time limited the order may be enforced by mandamus or the Board may appoint some person to perform the duty.

In several cases the Act of 1891 gives persons aggrieved by decision of sanitary authority a right of appeal to the County Council.

In case any sanitary authority make default in their duty under the Act of 1891 with respect to the removal of any nuisance, the institution of any proceedings or the enforcement of any byelaws, the County Council may act in the place of the defaulting authority and recover the expenses from them.

Complaint may be made by the County Council to the Local Government Board that a sanitary authority have made default in executing or enforcing any provision of the Act of 1891, or of any byelaw thereunder which it is the duty of the authority to execute or enforce; and if satisfied of the default, and that the complaint cannot be remedied under the other provisions of the Act, the Board may limit a time for the performance of the duty by the authority, and if it be not performed within that time the Order may be enforced by mandamus or the County Council may be appointed by the Board to perform the duty.

Under the Public Health, London, Act, s. 112, 1891, the Corporation, acting through a committee, are the sanitary authority for the whole of the Customs port of London, with such of the powers of that Act or of the Public Health Act, 1875, as the Local Government Board assign to them. The expenses are to be paid out of the revenues of the City.

4. Sewers other than Main Sewers.

The Commissioners of Sewers under the city of of London Sewers Acts are the authority to construct and maintain sewers.	The vestries and district boards have to construct and maintain sewers, under the Metropolis Management Acts—subject to such regulations as the County Council may make under section 138 of the Acts of 1855 or section 32 of the Act of 1862.
The expenses are paid out of the sewers rate levied under the City of London Sewers Act, 1848.	The expenses are to be paid out of the sewers rate levied under the Metropolis Management Acts.

5. Main Sewers.

These sewers comprising (1) the sewers mentioned in Schedule D. to the Metropolis Management Act, 1855; (2) sewers declared by the Metropolitan Board of Works or the County Council to be main sewers (section 137 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855); and (3) sewers constructed by the Metropolitan Board of Works or the County Council, and the outfall and other works for the disposal of the sewage—are in the City as well as in the rest of the Metropolis, under the control of the County Council; the expenses being paid out of the county fund.

6. Housing of the Working Classes (under Act of 1890).

(*a.*) *Unhealthy Areas.*

The Commissioners of Sewers are the local authority, and the Secretary of State the central authority.	The County Council are the local authority and the Secretary of State the central authority.
The expenses are borne by the consolidated rate or the sewers rate.	The expenses are paid out of the county fund, as for a special county purpose, so that contributions levied for this purpose would not be levied in the City.

(*b.*) *Unhealthy Dwelling Houses.*

The same as (*a*) except that for certain purposes the Local Government Board is the central authority.	The vestries and district boards are the local authorities, the central authorities are the same as in the City. In certain cases the County Council may exercise the powers of the local authority; and may require (subject to the decision of the Secretary of State) the local authority to bear part of the expenses.

(*c.*) *Working Classes' Lodging Houses.*

The Commissioners of Sewers are the authority, the expenses being borne by the sewers rate or the consolidated rate.	The County Council is the authority, the expenses being payable out of the county fund as for a special county purpose.

7. Regulation and Inspection of Common Lodging Houses.

The Commissioners of Sewers have powers as to the registration, regulation, and inspection of common lodging houses under section 10 of the City of London Sewers Act, 1851.	The Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, under the control of the Secretary of State, are the authority to make regulations and enforce them, and the provisions of 14 & 15 Vict. c. 28, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 41.

8. Regulation of Buildings.

The Metropolitan Buildings Acts, 1855–82, except so far as they relate to dangerous buildings, are carried out, in the City as well as in the rest of the Metropolis, by the County Council, who appoint district surveyors, and a superintending architect for the purposes of the Acts. The powers of the Commissioners of Sewers under the City of London Sewers Acts are, however, reserved.

As regards Dangerous Buildings (Part II. of the Act of 1855):—

In the City the Commissioners of Sewers are the authority.	In the rest of the Metropolis, the County Council.

9. Highways other than Main Roads.

The Commissioners of Sewers, under section 119, *seq.* of the City Sewers Act, 1848 (as well as under 57 Geo. 3. c. 29, Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, and many local Acts) have the control over, and pave and maintain the streets in the City.	The vestries and district boards are surveyors of highways, and have other powers in relation to streets under section 96, *seq.* of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and under section 90 have all the powers as to paving, &c., previously vested in

The Common Council have, under section 41 (4) (*a*) of the Local Government Act, 1888, have the power under the Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878, of making byelaws respecting locomotives, and authorising locomotives to be used on any road within the City, in certain cases, with the approval of the County Council.

10. Main Roads.

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, as to main roads apply to the whole of the Metropolis, including the City, as if the Common Council and the vestries and district boards were district councils and urban sanitary authorities within the Act.

11. Street Improvements.

In the City the City Sewers Act, 1848, sections 153–6, gave the Commissioners of sewers powers as to setting back buildings that were nearly built or rebuilt, and removing projections; and under Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, (57 Geo. 3 cap. 29), they have more general powers of improving and regulating streets. *See* sections 80–96, of which sections 82–95 are as to taking land compulsorily.

The London City Improvement Act 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. cclxxx.) which was passed to give the Common Council power to make the Cannon Street improvement, contained provisions as to the taking of the scheduled lands; and became the "Model Act" by reference to which similar powers were given in later local Acts empowering the Common Council to make other street improvements; and the effect of which was considered in the case Galloway *v.* the Mayor and Commonalty of London. Lk. 1. H.L. 34.

In the rest of the Metropolis the County Council have power, under section 144 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, to make, widen or improve streets; and the Vestries and District Board, with the consent of the County Council have power to extend, widen, alter or improve any street &c. The Act gives no power of compulsory purchase to the Vestries and District Boards for these purposes. The County Council probably have such power under the the Local Government Act 1888, section 65.

The powers given by Michael Angelo Taylor's Act as to improving &c. streets, also apply to the Vestries and District Boards. *See* section 73 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102.

12. Bridges.

The existing bridges over the Thames with which the Corporation of London are concerned are London Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, and Southwark Bridge. The Corporation is trustee of considerable estates, known as the Bridge House estates, for the repair and maintenance of London Bridge; and it was largely with money raised on the security of these estates (as well as on the security of the estates and revenues of the Corporation) that the present London and Blackfriars Bridges were built, and that Southwark Bridge was purchased.

The new Tower Bridge is being constructed, under the Acts of 1885 and 1889, by the Corporation with money provided in the same way.

In general the duty of maintaining the other Bridges in the Metropolis falls on the County Council under the Metropolis Toll Bridges Act, 1877, and the Metropolitan Bridges Act, 1881. Westminster Bridge transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works by the London Parks and Works Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. 34. section 2.)

The County Council would have the duty of maintaining any other bridges, being County bridges, in the County of London.

13. Metropolitan Water Supply.

Under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, the Commissioners of Sewers in the City, and the London County Council in the rest of the Metropolis are the metropolitan authority for the purposes of that Act; the Local Government Board being the central authority.

14. Baths and Washhouses.

The Commissioners of Sewers are the authority for providing baths and washhouses in the City, under the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1847–82.

In the rest of the Metropolis the vestry of each parish (not the district board in the case of parishes united for the purposes of the Metropolis Management Acts) may adopt the Baths and Washhouses Acts, and appoint commissioners to carry them into execution.

The borrowing of any money for the purposes of the Acts requires the sanction of the Local Government Board.

15. Gas.

Under the City of London Gas Act, 1868, the Board of Trade are to appoint three gas referees, who shall prescribe the mode of testing the quality of gas supplied in the City. The Corporation are to appoint a gas examiner. Provisions are also made as to revision of the price of gas by commissioners to be appointed by the Board of Trade, and for the audit of the accounts of the companies by an auditor appointed by the same authority.

The County Council and the vestries and district boards are local authorities under the Metropolis Gas Acts, 1860–61, and may appoint, or join in appointing, pay a gas examiner for the purposes of the Act.

16. Petroleum, and Exposives Acts.

In the City the Court of the Court of Common Council are under the Local Government Act, 1891, s. 41 (1a) the local authority for the purposes of these Acts.

In the rest of the Metropolis the County Council.

17. Fire Brigade.

This is, for the whole of the Metropolis, under the control of the County Council. The insurance companies contribute towards the expenses at the rate of 35*l.* for each 1,000,000 insured by them in the Metropolis.

18. Metropolitan Commons and Open Spaces.

The County Council is the local authority as regards any commons situate in the Metropolis, and may contribute towards the expenses connected with any other Metropolitan commons.

The Corporation is the local authority under the Open Spaces Acts, as regards open spaces in the City.

Outside the City the County Council in the local authority under the Act of 1863. That council and the vestries and district boards are local authorities under the Act of 1881.

19. Hackney Carriages and Stage Carriages.

These are licensed and regulated throughout the metropolis by the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, under an order issued by the Secretary of State, by virtue of 32 & 33 Vict. c. 115. The stands for such carriages in the city have to be approved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

20. Tramways.

The Common Council are the local authority for the purposes of the Tramways Act, 1870, in the City.

The County Council are the local authority for the rest of the Metropolis; The vestries and district boards being the road authorities.

21. Public Libraries.

In the City, on the Act being adopted, the Common Council are to be the library authority. The expenses are to be paid out of the consolidated rate or a separate rate levied in the same manner. There is no limit to the rate which can be levied.

Outside the City the Act may be adopted either for any parish, or for any of the districts which have district boards under the Metropolis Management Acts. The commissioners for carrying the Act into execution will be appointed by the vestry, or the district board, as the case may be.

If adopted for a parish the expenses are to be paid out of a rate to be levied as part of the poor rate, but with deduction of two-thirds in the case of land used as as arable, meadow, or pasture ground, or as market gardens or nursery grounds.

If adopted for a district the expenses are to be paid as if incurred for the general purposes of the Metropolis Management Acts, *i.e.*, out of the general rate.

22. Markets.

The County Council have no powers with regard to markets.

The principal markets in the Metropolis except Covent Garden and Spitalfields belong to the Corporation, whether situate in the City or outside it. They have all been established, or reconstructed or enlarged under Acts, mostly local Acts, authorising the Corporation to borrow the moneys required on the security of the tolls and rents as well as on the credit of their other estates and revenues.

The provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, as to slaughtering of cattle are not to apply to slaughter of cattle at the Metropolitan Cattle Market or the cattle market at Deptford.

23. Lunatic Asylums and non-settled Lunatics.

The Common Council are a local authority for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, and provide a separate asylum. Pauper lunatics whose settlement cannot be ascertained and who are sent to an asylum from the City of London are chargeable to the City; and in respect of such lunatics the Corporation receives payment from the County Council under section 24 (2) (g) of the Local Government Act, 1888, *see* section 41 (2).

For the whole of the Metropolis the County Council are the local authority for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts.

24. Cemeteries and Mortuaries.

The Commissioners of Sewers under 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, are the burial board for the City; subject (20 & 21 Vict. c. 35.) to their obtaining the assent of the vestries of a majority of the parishes where the approval of the vestry is required by the Burial Acts to the proceedings of the burial board.

The central authority is the Secretary of State.

The vestry of each parish, outside the City, appoints the burial board for the parish.

The expenses, to the amount authorised by the vestry, are payable out of the poor rate.

The Secretary of State is the central authority; but the consent of the Treasury is required to any loan.

25. ACQUISITION OF LAND.

1. City of London.

There does not appear to be any limitation to the power of the Corporation of London to acquire and hold land, and to dispose of it.

The Commissioners of Sewers have the power of taking land compulsory given by sections 82, *seq.* of Michael Angelo Taylor's Act for the purpose of street improvements.

Their other powers of compulsory purchase appears to be under special Acts.

2. County Council.

Under Local Government Act, 1888, section 65, the County Council may for the purpose of any of their powers and duties, acquire, purchase, take on lease or exchange any lands or easements or rights over or in land, whether situate within or without the County. Sections 176–8 of the Public Health Act are to apply; so that they can by Provisional Order obtain the power of purchasing otherwise than by agreement.

Under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, section 150 *seq.* the County Council have power to purchase land for the purposes of that Act; but the provisions of the Land Clauses Act as to purchase otherwise than by agreement are not to apply except as regards land required for sewerage or sewage disposal purposes, for these purposes powers of compulsory purchase may be exercised with the consent of the Secretary of State.

3. Vestries and District Boards.

Under the Metropolis Management Acts the local authorities have only the power of purchasing by agreement, but under Michael Angelo Taylor's Act the land required for the widening improvement &c. of streets may be taken compulsory. *See* sections 82–95, and section 73 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1862.

4. Commissioners of Baths, Washhouses and Public Libraries.

In the Metropolis do not appear to have the power of purchasing land otherwise than by agreement.

26. RATES.

Generally, in the City as well as in the rest of the Metropolis, the valuation on which all rates are assessed is that made under the Valuation of Property Metropolis Act, 1869. *See* section 45 (1).

Under that Act the valuation list is revised every five years, and continues in force until the new list is made, subject, however, to the alterations made by supplemental lists, which are to be made in each of the first four years and which are to show "all the alterations which have taken place during the preceding "12 months in any of the matters stated in the valuation "list, and subject also to alterations made by provisional "lists" if in the course of any year the value of any hereditament is increased by the addition thereto or erection thereon of any building, or is from any cause reduced or increased in value.

1. City of London.

(*a.*) *Sewers Rate and Consolidated Rate.*

To be made, on the written direction of the Commissioners of Sewers "by the Alderman, his deputy, and "the major part of the common councilmen of every "ward" to be made upon every person who shall inhabit, hold, occupy, possess or enjoy any house or building within the City. Owners to pay half rate for empty houses. Owners may be rated when houses are under 25*l.* or are let in lodgings to weekly or monthly tenants &c., or when rent is payable at shorter intervals than quarterly. Churches and other public buildings, and vacant spaces are to be rated at not more than 3*d.* per square yard: the owner to pay.

(*b*) *Police Rate.*

To pay the three quarters of the public expenses not calculated from the revenues and possessions of the Corporation, the Common Council are to direct a rate to be made in the several wards by the Alderman or his deputy and the major part of the common councilmen of the ward. The provisions as to the levy of payment of the rate seem to be similar to those relating to the sewers and consolidated rates made under the direction of the Commissioners of Sewers. The limit of the rate

is 8*d*., and this does not appear to be removed by the Act of 1874 or that of 1889 as to superannuation; and the Police Act, 1890 [section 19 (4)] does not apply to the City Police.

2. Metropolis outside the City.

(*a*) *The County Contributions*, under sections 40 (9) and 68 of the Local Government Act, 1888. They are paid out of the poor rate, as the county rate was. Such contributions may be either for general, or special county purposes. The Local Government Act, 1888, provides that the payment of the costs incurred by the London County Council as successors to the Metropolitan Board of Works, shall be a general county purpose, section 40 (9). On the other hand section 41 (3) provides that where at the passing of the Act the Metropolitan Board of Works or the Quarter Sessions for Middlesex were authorized to incur expenses for any purpose, but the Common Council of the City are not liable to contribute, the parishes in the city are not to contribute.

(*b*) *The Sewers Lighting and General rates of Vestries and District Boards.* By sections 158 *seq.* of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, the vestries and district boards have power to require the overseers or collectors of each parish to levy and pay over to them rates to provide the sums they may require for the purposes of the Act. In making such rates the sums required for the constructing, maintaining and cleansing sewers are to be distinguished from those required for general purposes; and where entire or partial exemptions exist in regard to lighting expenses a separate lighting rate is to be made. The making and levying of the rates are subject to the same provisions as those relating to the poor rate; but (section 163) sewers rate are to be assessed on only ¼ value of land used as arable, pasture, &c. and (section 164) existing exemptions as regard sewers rate and lighting rate are to continue. On the other hand (section 162) public buildings, walls and road spaces then rateable to any rate for paving, or for paving and other purposes are with certain exceptions to be rated for the like purposes. The expenses of a vestry or district board under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are to be paid out of the general rate.

(*c*) *Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses.* Expenses are paid out of the poor rate.

3. BORROWING.

1. City.

(*a*.) *The Corporation* have power to raise money on the security of the property and revenues of the city, without any special parliamentary authority, or any external consent.

(*b*) Under the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, *the Commissioners of Sewers* have power to borrow on the credit of the sewers rate, and of the consolidated rate, for the purpose of raising money for the sewerage and drainage of the city, and for carrying into effect such improvements as they were then or should afterwards be authorised to make; and provision was made for creating a sinking fund by setting aside not less than 5 per cent. per annum on the amount of the principal moneys so raised. The existing leases have, however, been raised, for the most part if not entirely, under special parliamentary powers. The debt consists of City of London Bonds, redeemable at various times, and secured in various funds and revenues.

2. Outside The City.

(*a*.) *The Metropolitan Board of Works* having in 1869, under the Metropolis Management Acts, and the several Acts authorizing them to make street improvements and to carry out the main drainage of the Metropolis, as well as under other Acts enabling them to expend capital sums, raised a sum amounting in the whole to nearly eight million pounds; and further sums having to be borrowed, the Street Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869, was passed, which provided that after the passing thereof the Board should not, except for such temporary period not exceeding six months, as the Treasury should sanction, raise otherwise than in conformity with that Act, and with the sanction of the Treasury, any money under any borrowing power. The Act then provided for the creation of Metropolitan consolidated stock, to be issued in such amounts and manner, at such prices and times, on such conditions, with such dividends, and redeemable at such times and conditions as the Treasury should approve. It prescribed the security on which the stock should be charged, and made provision as to the rate to be levied and for the establishment of the fund to be established for the payment of the dividends on and for the redemption of the stock. To this fund—the consolidated loans fund—certain moneys were to be carried together with such annual sum as the Treasury should from time to time approve as being in their opinion necessary in order to pay the dividends and redeem the stock within 60 years. It provided for the conversion of existing securities by agreement, and enabled the Board to create stock for the purpose of raising money to lend to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. It also enabled the Board to create terminable annuities, instead of stock. Exclusively of the amount to be lent to the Metropolitan Asylums Board the amount to be raised was limited to 10 millions, including the sums owing at the passing of the Act.

By the Metropolitan Board of Works Loans Act, 1881, the powers of the Board to raise money for lending to other authorities were enlarged, and trustees empowered to invest in public stocks or funds or other Government securities were, unless forbidden by the instrument under which they act, authorised to invest in Metropolitan consolidated stock.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Loans Act, 1875, introduced a material alteration in the powers of the Board as to borrowing. It recited that it was expedient that provision be made requiring that the borrowing powers granted to the Board by Parliament should for the future be limited both in time and amount; and it proceeded to limit the amounts which could be expended by the Board up to the 31st December 1876 for each of the several purposes mentioned, and authorized the raising of consolidated stock, in order to raise these amounts. It also prescribed the periods within which provision was to be made for the redemption of the consolidated stock so created, and required the Board to carry to the consolidated loans fund such sums as the Treasury should approve as sufficient for that purpose. It also required future Loan Bills to be accompanied with such information as the Treasury require for the purpose of enabling a comparison to be made between the rateable value of the Metropolis and the liabilities of the Board.

The course of proceeding initiated by this Act has since been followed. In each year an Act has been passed giving limited powers of raising money for specified purposes within a certain time, and making provision as to the payments to be made into the loans fund in respect of such moneys.

Up to 1892 these Acts were public Acts. The London County Council (Money) Act of that year is a local Act. As to this *see* House of Commons Standing Order, No. 194–194 *e*.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Act, 1877, empowered the Board, with the consent of the Treasury, to raise money by the issue of "Metropolitan Bills," in a form to be prescribed by a regulation to be made under the Act, for the payment of the sum named therein, not less than three or more than 12 months from the date of the Bill. For the purpose of paying off such bills consolidated stock may be raised. Except for this purpose the power of issuing consolidated stock is suspended by the issue of such bills.

Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards. By section 183 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, the vestries and district boards are authorized, with the consent of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to borrow on mortgage of the rates for the purposes of that Act. Further powers of borrowing are given by the Metropolitan Management Act of 1862, and the Metropolitan Management (River Thames Prevention of Floods) Amendment Act, 1879, and other Acts. Provision is made by the Act of 1855 for the creation of a sinking fund by setting aside, and investment and accumulation of not less than 2 per cent. of the amount borrowed.

For the purposes of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Vestries and District Boards may borrow under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855; but in certain cases (*see* section 105 (2)), the consent of the Local Government Board is required, in place of that of the London County Council.

(*c*) *Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, and Library authorities in the Metropolis* have power to borrow with the consent of the Vestry, or in the case of Library Authorities of the Vestry or District Board. The provisions of the Companies Clauses Act as to borrowing apply in the case of baths and washhouses. Those of the Public Health Act in the case of public libraries.

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT

HANDED IN BY

THE TOWN CLERK

AS TO THE

ORIGIN, POSITION, POWERS, DUTIES AND FINANCE

OF THE

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

INDEX.

	Page.
PROTEST	(2)
ORIGIN AND CONSTITUTION	(3)
County of the City of London	(3)
Charter of William I.	(4)
Establishment of Communa	(4)
THE MAYOR, THE LORD MAYOR	(4)
THE COURT OF ALDERMEN	(6)
THE ALDERMEN AS JUSTICES	(7)
Mansion House Justice Room	(8)
Guildhall Justice Room	(9)
Special Sessions	(10)
Pauper Lunatics	(12)
Visiting Committees (Prisons)	(12)
Fire Inquests, &c.	(13
OTHER DUTIES DISCHARGED BY THE ALDERMEN	(13)
GRAND COURT OF WARDMOTE	(14)
COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL	(14)
City Wards	(15)
The Wardmote	(15)
Standing Orders of the Court	(16)
City Seal	(18)
Committees and Commissions	(18)
Appointments by the Court on various Bodies	(19)
Patronage of Livings	(19)
Local Authority under various Acts	(19)
Appointment of Officers	(19)
COMMON HALL	(20)
List of Livery Companies and number of Liverymen entitled to Vote in Elections at Common Hall	(20)
SHERIFFS	(20)
CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT	(21)
Table of Committals and Acquittals	(24)
SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY	(25)
QUARTER SESSIONS, CITY	(26)
SOUTHWARK SESSIONS	(27)
CITY COURTS OF LAW	(27)
Mayor's Court	(27)
Tables of Actions, &c.	(28)
Sheriffs' Courts	(32)
City of London Court	(32)
Court of Husting	(33)
CHAMBER OF LONDON	(34)
Extracts from "Roll of Fame"	(36)
Chamberlain's Court	(37)
CITY POLICE	(37)
COMMITTEES OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL	(40)
City Lands Committee	(40)
City Greenyard	(41)
Bridge House Estates Committee	(41)
London Bridge	(42)
Blackfriars Bridge	(42)
Southwark Bridge	(42)
Tower Bridge	(42)

	Page.
COMMITTEES OF THE COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL —*cont.*	
Committee on Gresham Affairs	(43)
Coal and Corn and Finance Committee	(43)
Committee for General Purposes	(43)
Library Committee	(44)
Police Committee	(44)
City of London School Committee	(44)
Officers and Clerks Committee	(44)
Freemen's Orphan School Committee	(44)
Law and City Courts Committee	(44)
Local Government and Taxation Committee	(44)
Port of London Sanitary Committee	(45)
Metage on Grain Committee	(45)
Music Committee	(45)
Committee for County Purposes	(45)
Markets Committees	(46)
Central Markets Committee	(46)
Cattle Markets Committee	(46)
Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee	(46)
Visiting Committee (City of London Lunatic Asylum)	(47)
Special Committee	(47)
Committee of Managers of West Ham Park	(47)
Epping Forest Committee	(47)
COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS	(47)
Street Improvements effected by the Corporation	(47)
IRISH SOCIETY	(48)
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS	(50)
Recorder	(50)
Chamberlain (see "Chamber of London")	(50)
Town Clerk	(50)
Common Serjeant	(51)
Judge of the City of London Court	(51)
Judge of the Sheriffs' Court holden for the Poultry Compter	(51)
Judge of the Sheriffs' Court holden for the Giltspur Street Compter	(51)
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court	(51)
Commissioner of City Police.	(52)
Comptroller of the Chamber and of the Bridge House Estates	(52)
City Remembrancer	(52)
City Solicitor	(53)
Secondary	(53)
High Bailiff of Southwark	(55)
Coroner for London and Southwark	(55)
Clerk of the Peace	(56)
City Surveyor	(56)
LIEUTENANCY	(57)
CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM	(57)
CITY MARKETS	(59)
Billingsgate Market	(60)
London Central Market	(61)
London Central General Market	(61)
Metropolitan Cattle Market	(62)
Foreign Cattle Market	(63)
Leadenhall Market	(64)
Smithfield Hay Market	(64)
Extracts from Report of Royal Commissioners on Market Rights and Tolls	(64)
Standard Clause inserted in Market Acts	(64)

	Page.
Open Spaces	(65)
1. Bunhill Fields Burial Ground	(66)
2. West Ham Park	(66)
3. Epping Forest	(66)
4. Burnham Beeches	(69)
5. St. Paul's Churchyard	(69)
6. Coulsdon Commons	(69)
7. Highgate Wood and	(70)
8. Kilburn Park	(70)
9. West Wickham Common	(70)
Shiplake Island	(70)
Nork Park Estate	(71)
Banstead Commons Preservation Committe	(71)
Mitcham Common Conservators	(71)
Norfolk Broads Protection Society	(71)
River Mole Defence Fund	(71)
Port of London Sanitary Authority	(71)
Table of Vessels inspected, &c.	(73)
Pollution of the River Thames	(75)
Water Supply	(76)
Fire Hydrants	(81)
Table of Disbursements by the Corporation	(81)
Standard Clauses inserted in Water Acts	(81)
Gas	(81)
Railway Rates and Charges	(85)
Weights and Measures	(86)
London Chamber of Arbitration	(87)
Guildhall Library, Museum, and Reading Room	(87)
Guildhall Art Gallery	(88)
Educational Institutions	(88)
City of London School for Boys	(88)
Freemen's Orphan School	(89)
Guildhall School of Music	(91)
City of London School for Girls	(91)
United Westminster Schools	(91)
Ward Schools in City	(92)
Board Schools in City, and School Board Expenses contributed by City	(92)
Charitable Institutions	(92)
Royal Hospitals	(92)
City of London Parochial Charities	(93)
Mitchell (City of London) Charity	(93)
Wilson's Loan Charity	(94)
Emanuel Hospital	(94)
London Almshouses.	(95)
Gresham Almshouses	(96)
Rogers' Almshouses (Brixton)	(96)
Morden College	(96)
Russell's Charity	(96)
Table of Expenditure by Corporation for Charitable Purposes, 1843–1892	(97)
Fellowship Porters	(97)
Day Census (City of London)	(98)
Analysis of Rateable Value and Municipal Representation in the City 1852 and 1893	(100)
Appendices.—Tabular Statement of Parliamentary work performed by the Corporation since 1881, arranged under the following heads :—	
Appendices A (1) to A (7)	(109)
Appendices B (1) to B (7)	(125)
Appendices C (1) to C (7)	(133)
Appendix D	(138)
Appendix E	(139)

STATEMENT handed in by the TOWN CLERK as to the ORIGIN, POSITION, POWERS, DUTIES, and FINANCE of the CORPORATION of LONDON.

PROTEST.

The Corporation of the City of London, representing its constituents, the citizens, deems it to be its duty, as a preliminary to laying before the present Royal Commission (the third on London Government in the present century) a statement of its position, powers, duties and finance, to record the following Protest:—

1. That it was no party to the inception of the present inquiry.

2. That there is sufficient distinction between the terms of the first official communication that reached the Corporation on the subject, and the terms of the Royal Commission itself, to create uncertainty as to what is really proposed and intended in the premises.

3. That the inquiry, in fact, emanates from the London County Council, and does not result either from a request of the citizens of the City of London, or from a general demand on the part of the inhabitants of the Metropolis.

4. That by "Amalgamation" is, by those who were instrumental in procuring the appointment of the Royal Commission, meant absorption and destruction of the City of London as it has for centuries existed, and abolition and annulment of its rights and privileges; thereby involving confiscation of its property, and deprivation of that which lawfully belongs to its citizens.

That this Protest may not be looked on as, and taken to be merely formal, leave is craved to proceed to deal with, and, as far as may be, prove its several averments.

1. *That the Corporation was no party to the inception of the present inquiry.*

The City of London has, from time to time, been the subject of Royal Commissions, and attempted Parliamentary action against its continued existence. These the Corporation has always, advisedly, as trustee for the citizens, resisted, while, at the same time, it has given, under due protest, the fullest information in its power.

On the present occasion, the Corporation, while proposing to follow the same course of furnishing the most ample information, feels it but right to state that no communication whatever was made to it by Her Majesty's Government to the effect that it was in contemplation to appoint a Royal Commission, previous to the statement made by the President of the Local Government Board in the House of Commons (in reply to a question put to him by an Hon. Member, who is also a member of the London County Council), on the 21st day of February, 1893.

This was followed, after a personal communication through the City Remembrancer, by a letter from the President of the Local Government Board to the Lord Mayor (8th March, 1893) bearing on the constitution of the Commission, in the following terms:—

"Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.,
"8th March, 1893.

"DEAR LORD MAYOR,

"YOU are aware, from an answer given by me "to Mr. Benn, in the House of Commons, that Her "Majesty's Government have arrived at the conclusion "that it is desirable to appoint a Royal Commission "to consider the proper conditions under which an "amalgamation of the City and the County of London "can be effected, and to make specific and practical "proposals for that purpose, and that it is proposed "that the Commission should consist of five members, "one of whom should be regarded as a representative "of the views of the Corporation of London.

"It appears to the Government that Mr. H. H. Crawford would be eminently qualified to represent the "City for the purposes of the proposed inquiry; but "before submitting his name to Her Majesty, they "would be glad to learn whether he would be regarded by yourself and by your colleagues as a gentleman possessing the confidence of the Corporation.

"Believe me, Dear Lord Mayor,
"Yours faithfully,
"HENRY H. FOWLER.

"To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor."

To which the Lord Mayor replied briefly, thus:—

"Mansion House,
"DEAR MR. FOWLER, "10th March, 1893.

"I AM enabled, without hesitation, to say that Mr. Henry Homewood Crawford, in every way, possesses the confidence of the Corporation.

"Believe me to remain,
"Yours faithfully,
STUART KNILL,
Lord Mayor.

"To the Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler, M.P.,
"President, Local Government Board."

2. That *there is sufficient distinction between the terms of Mr. Fowler's letter* (above quoted) *and those of the Royal Commission itself to create a still existing Uncertainty* is very manifest. The first speaks of "*an*" amalgamation, in which sense the Corporation, in good faith, read and understood the expression as meaning, *how, if at all*, an amalgamation could be brought about having regard to equitable as well as legal and desirable considerations. The word "*the*" before "amalgamation" in the Royal Commission itself, appears unduly to prejudge results without the sanction, or even the expression of opinion of Parliament, or even the genuine demand of public requirement.

3. That *the inquiry emanates from the London County Council*, may be deduced from the following facts:—

On the 16th day of November 1892, the Local Government and Taxation Committee of the London County Council reported and recommended (*inter alia*), as follows:—

"That the municipal work of London cannot be "completely performed without the possession of full "municipal powers and the removal of the exceptions "and immunities now secured to the City, and that "the best means of securing both ends is by the "introduction, in the next Session, of a Government "Bill for the Unification of the Municipal Government "of London.

"That, as regards the matters above reported on, the "Parliamentary Committee, in conjunction with the "Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Local Government and Taxation Committee, be authorised to "communicate with Her Majesty's Government as to "the best means of carrying such proposals into law."

On the 1st and 6th days of December 1892, respectively, the above recommendations were adopted by the London County Council, notwithstanding the proposal of the following Amendment:—

"That pending the introduction of the contemplated "District Councils Bill, which must directly affect the "relations between County Councils and other local "bodies, it is inexpedient to press for the extension

" of the area now controlled by the London County " Council, or for the cessation of the exemptions " secured to the City under the Local Government Act " of 1888."

And the Parliamentary Committee of the London County Council, in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of its Local Government and Taxation Committee, were authorised to communicate with Her Majesty's Government accordingly.

On the 16th day of December, 1892, a meeting, admission to which was by ticket—with payment for reserved seats—was held at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Rosebery (H.M. Foreign Secretary, and late Chairman of the London County Council), supported by the Home Secretary, and the Chairman and many members of the London County Council.

At this meeting the so-called "Unification" of London was the principal topic of discussion, and the question was pointedly asked of Lord Rosebery, by the Chairman of the Local Government and Taxation Committee of the London County Council, when the problem of the Unification of London would be taken up by Her Majesty's Government.

On the 21st day of February, 1893, following upon communications between the London County Council and Her Majesty's Government, a prominent member of the London County Council, who is also a member of the House of Commons, asked the President of the Local Government Board whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to take any steps to bring about the amalgamation of the City of London with the area which was known as the Administrative County of London, to which the President of the Local Government Board replied as follows:—

" Her Majesty's Government have come to the con- " clusion that the administration of London must be " considered imperfect and anomalous until arrange- " ments have been made for including the City in the " general system of the Metropolis. They, therefore, " feel it to be their duty to lose no time in accelerating " that necessary reform. But they are not insensible " to the little prospect that the state of public business " holds out of their being able to carry an adequate " measure of this kind during the present Session, and " also to the many difficulties of details with which " this question is encompassed.

" They have therefore determined to issue a small " Royal Commission to consider the proper conditions " under which the proposed amalgamation can be " effected, and to make specific and practical propo- " sitions for that purpose. With that object they " would propose that the Commission should consist " of five members, one to represent the City, one the " London County Council, two others to be persons " well versed in the municipal government of our " great cities, and a chairman of business capacity and " impartiality."

4. The terms of this section of the Corporation's protest are, from their very nature, not so capable of the strictest legal proof, as, on the other hand, they may, by the light of surrounding circumstances, be not merely fairly, but fully assumed.

This is shown by the course of debate in the London County Council; by speeches made in public meeting by its "Progressive" Members; and, especially, by the comments and deductions therefrom by the leading London Press organs of all shades of political and municipal opinion.

These, it is submitted, reasonably lead to the inference that, so far as the City of London and its ancient institutions are concerned, confiscation and destruction may be taken to be the objects of those who are now attacking it.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Its Origin and Constitution.

A statement of so unique and ancient a body as the Corporation of the City of London must, of necessity, be, to some extent, historical, in order that the true character of Civic Government, as at present existing may be adequately understood and appreciated; it will consequently be necessary to give a brief sketch of its history, and in so doing, it may be found convenient to deal with this important subject under the following heads:—

- Origin.
- Constitution.
- Charters.
- Mayor.
- Lord Mayor.
- Court of Mayor and Aldermen.
- The Aldermen as Justices.
- Grand Court of Wardmote.
- Court of Common Council.
- City Wards—the Wardmote.
- Common Hall.
- Sheriffs.
- Central Criminal Court.
- Quarter Sessions.
- Southwark Sessions.
- City Courts of Law:—
  - Lord Mayor's Court.
  - Sheriffs' Courts.
  - City of London Court.
  - Court of Husting.
- Chamber of London.
- Chamberlain's Court.
- Police.
- Committees.
- Bridges.
- Commissioners of Sewers.
- Irish Society.
- Officers.
- Lieutenancy.
- City of London Lunatic Asylum.
- Markets.
- Open Spaces.
- Port of London Sanitary Authority.
- Thames Pollution.
- Water.
- Gas.
- Railway Rates and Charges.
- Weights and Measures.
- London Chamber of Arbitration.
- Guildhall Library, Museum and Reading Room.
- Guildhall Art Gallery.
- Educational Institutions.
- Charitable Institutions.
- Fellowship Porters.
- Day Census of City.
- Analysis of Rateable Property and Municipal Representation in the City (1852 and 1893).
- Appendices containing an account of the Parliamentary work of the Corporation since 1881.

Origin.

The origin of the Corporation of the City of London goes back beyond legal memory, although the term "Corporation" does not appear to have come into use until the middle of the eighteenth century. The City enjoys privileges and franchises which can neither be lost by forfeiture nor voluntarily surrendered. Throughout the early history of the City, and its charters, there is the amplest evidence that for most, if not all, of these, and for the greater part of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens, due and full pecuniary consideration has been given.

From earliest times the government of the City has borne a strong analogy to that of a county or shire. Just as the latter were ruled by Eorldermen or Aldermen, so did the City receive from Alfred the Great an Alderman as its first municipal governor in the person of Ethelred. This was in A.D. 886, and to Alfred may be, not unreasonably, attributed the foundation of the Municipality of London.

The County of the City of London.

The analogy between the government of the City and the county is marked in many particulars. The City has (or had) its folk-mote corresponding to the shire-mote outside; it has its ward-motes answering to the hundred-court; it has also its court of husting or county court. The folk-mote, to which the citizens of London were summoned in a body and which met in St. Paul's Churchyard, no longer exists. The ward-motes assemble as occasion may require under the presidency of the Alderman of the ward, for the purposes of elections, the making of rates, etc. The husting court, the oldest court of record within the City, at one time constituted the sole court for settling disputes between citizen and citizen. It served as a

registry of deeds conveying property within the City, and was largely used for that purpose, inasmuch as the enrolment was of itself sufficient evidence in a court of law of title to property, in case of a lost deed, and had the same force and effect as a fine at common law. The court of husting served also as a court of probate and registry of wills of citizens. With the increase of population it became necessary to erect a separate jurisdiction for actions merely personal. These were transferred to the Mayor's Court and the Sheriffs' Courts, while real and mixed actions (with the exception of ejectments) remained subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the court of husting, as before. The precise period when this took place is unknown, but it probably occurred at the time when the "*Aula Regis*" underwent a similar change in the reign of Edward I.

Charter of William I.

For many years after the appointment by Alfred of Ethelred, his son-in-law, as Aldermen of the City, the municipal history of London remains more or less a blank. All that is known is, that at the time of the Conquest the City had arrived at something approaching its later civic jurisdiction. It was governed by a portreve and a bishop, and had a unity and identity of its own which raised it far above the status of any other town. It was, notwithstanding this, split up into a number of communities, parishes, and lordships, of which each had its own constitution. Unlike other towns, it has never formed a portion of the King's demesne, nor has it ever been subject, like the towns of Bristol, Plymouth, Beverley, or Durham, to any overlord, ecclesiastical or lay, in the person of archbishop, bishop, abbot, baron, or peer of the realm. Its corporate character was created neither by Charter nor Act of Parliament. The Charter granted by William I. is not a grant to the City of corporate privileges. It only confirms those already in existence. The terms of the Charter clearly point to the King's intention not to reduce the citizens to a state of vassalage, but to establish them in all the rights and privileges they had enjoyed since the days of Edward the Confessor. The Charter is addressed to the bishop and the portreve of London, the ecclesiastical and secular arm of the law. Touching the portreve or portgerefa, and the nature and extent of his duties and authority, no little uncertainty exists. Whilst in many respects his position was no doubt analagous to the shire-reve or sheriff of a county, there were certain duties exercised by one and not exercised by the other. The portreve, for instance, exercised no duties or functions of criminal jurisdiction, nor presided over courts-leet in a town, as a Sheriff did in a county; nevertheless, the points of resemblance between the two officers are more numerous than the points of difference,

Under the Charter of Henry I. arose a distinct advance towards independent municipal government. Its shire organisation becomes more distinct, the City is distinguished from the county of Middlesex, over which the citizens are allowed to appoint a Sheriff of their own choice. For this privilege they are to pay a yearly ferm of 300*l.* They were further allowed to nominate a Justiciar for the purpose of hearing pleas of the Crown within the City. Instead of the City becoming (as some have suggested) subservient to the county of Middlesex, the county became an appanage of the City. The ferm was paid exclusively for the Sheriff-wick of Middlesex. The duties of the Shrievalty in respect of the county of the City of London were at this time performed either by a portreve or by one or more officers subsequently known as Sheriffs, on whose account no rent or ferm was ever demanded or paid. The number of the Sheriffs of the county of the City of London has varied from time to time. In 1130 there were four; from 1154 to 1169 there were only two; in 1174 two; from 1182 to 1188 there was but one. At the present day there are two. These Sheriffs, whatever their number may have been for the time being, exercised also the functions of the Sheriff-wick of Middlesex, and no Sheriff of Middlesex has ever been "*eo nomine*" elected by the citizens. Hence it is that the Shrievalty of London and Middlesex was often spoken of as the Shrievalty of "London" alone, and the Shrievalty of "Middlesex" alone, the same officers discharging the duties of both. Similarly, the 300*l.* paid for the Shrievalty of Middlesex alone is variously described as the form of "London," of "Middlesex," and of "London and Middlesex."

The right to elect their own justiciar granted by Henry I. resolves itself into little more than a grant to elect their own Sheriff; for no one except the Sheriffs of London could hold pleas of the Crown in the City, and any attempt to introduce a justiciar into the Guildhall from outside was persistently opposed by the citizens. "It is probable," writes Bishop Stubbs (Const. Hist. i. 389 note), "that whilst the Sheriff, in "his character of Sheriff, was competent to direct the "customary business of the court, it was in that of "justiciar that he transacted business under the King's "writ." Even those who maintain that in the Shire the Sheriff and justiciar grew up to be two distinct officers, the one representing local interests, and the other imperial, are ready to allow that in the City of London such distinction was evanescent. The office of justiciar in the City was twice granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and it is twice mentioned as having been held by one named Gervase, who (there is reason to believe) is identical with Gervase de Cornhill, Sheriff of London in 1155 and 1156, but the office became extinct at the accession of Henry II.

Establishment of the Communa.

The day that witnessed the deposition of Longchamp (8th October 1191) by John and the citizens, in the absence of Richard I., witnessed also the grant or reconfirmation by John and the assembled Barons, to the City of London of a form of government, fashioned after a French model, and known as "their commune." In return for this the citizens, on their part, swore fealty to Richard, and accepted John as successor to the throne in the event of his brother dying childless. This is the first public recognition of the citizens of London as a corporate body; but so far from being a grant of something new, it would appear from the words "their commune" (*Communam suam*) that the citizens were already in the enjoyment of that form of government, although it might not have been legalised. The term "*communio*" is met with in connexion with the City's organisation half a century earlier, and, according to the opinion of Giraldus Cambrensis, there is no valid distinction between the words "*communio*," "*communa*," and "*communia*." This grant or confirmation, as the case may be, was esteemed of great importance, and was one which neither Richard nor Henry, his father, would have been likely, according to the chronicler (Richard of Devizes), to have conceded, except for a large sum of money.

With the change from a Shire organisation to that of a French Commune (whenever that change may have taken place), there took place also a change in the Chief Governor of the City. The head of the City was no longer a Saxon portreve, but a Mayor.

THE MAYOR.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Although, as has been said, the City's commune was granted or recognised by John, in the absence of his brother Richard I., in 1191, there is reason for believing that the City had its Mayor some years before this. The earliest mention of a Mayor in a formal document is said to occur in a writ of Henry II. The common opinion, however, is that a change in the name of the Chief Magistrate of the City took place at the accession of Richard I. (1189). In a chronicle preserved among the archives of the City, appears: "In the same year "(1 Richard I.) Henry Fitz-Eylwin, of Londenestane, "was made Mayor of London, and was the first Mayor "of the City, and continued to be such Mayor to the "end of his life, that is to say for nearly five and "twenty years." The statement that Henry Fitz-Eylwin was Mayor in the first year of Richard's reign is repeated no less than three times in this chronicle.

In another document the Mayor of London appears, in 1193, as one of the Treasurers appointed for Richard's ransom.

In the year 1202 John attempted to suppress the Guild of Weavers "at the request of Our Mayor and "Citizens of London."

A few years later (9th May 1215), John granted to the citizens their right to elect, annually, a Mayor. Thus the municipal autonomy of the City was rendered complete.

The day of election of Mayor has been altered at various times. Formerly, the election took place on the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (28th October). In 1346 it was changed to the Feast of the Translation of Edward the Confessor (13th October). Twenty years

later (1365) an order was made to revert to the old custom; but this order was soon ignored, and the election took place, as a rule, on the 13th October until the year 1546, when the election was ordered to take place thenceforth on Michaelmas day (29th September), which custom has remained unchanged to the present time.

In 1376 the City Guilds claimed to have a more distinct voice in the election of the Mayor; and the Common Council agreed that, thenceforth, the rulers of each guild should cause certain members of their body to represent them at each election, the greater guilds to elect not more than six, the lesser four, and the smallest two, their names being duly certified to the Mayor. This arrangement lasted only until 1384, when the right of election again reverted to select members of the guilds. In order to prevent the guilds from encroaching too much on the liberties of the "free-men," the Common Council made an order, in 1651, that the representatives of the inhabitants of each ward should thereafter be the only electors in common hall. All elections in common hall are now regulated by the City Election Act, 1725 (11 Geo. I., c. 18.), as amended by subsequent statutes.

The Livery return two candidates for the office of Mayor out of such Aldermen as have already served the office of Sheriff; of these the Court of Aldermen selects one. The Liverymen usually nominate the two senior Alderman who have not passed the chair, although they would be within their right in choosing any other Alderman qualified as above stated, but they cannot go out of the list of Aldermen. It has happened, for some offence, real or pretended, that the King, for the time being, has deprived the citizens of their Mayor, and taken the City into his own hands. On these occasions a custos or warden has been temporarily appointed in the place of the deposed Mayor. This was more especially the case in the days of the early Plantagenets, and notably of Edward I., who kept the City without a Mayor for 12 consecutive years (1285 to 1296). The citizens rarely recovered their rights, without the payment of large sums of money to the Crown. The last time that the City was taken into the King's hands was by a judgment on a writ of "*Quo Warranto*" in 1683, when not only a Mayor was appointed by the King, but the Recorder, the Sheriffs, and eight Aldermen were turned out, and their places filled by his nominees.

The title of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London to be styled "Lord Mayor" dates back to the Fourth Charter of Edward III. (1354). The Lord Mayor's prefix of "Right Honourable" rests on historical grounds, and at the demise of the Sovereign his Lordship is summoned, and attends and sits among the Lords of the Privy Council, and signs the proclamation of the successor to the throne.

It may be added that the then Lord Mayor, and Fitz Walter, the City's Castellain, were among those specially appointed, in 1215, to see that the terms of Magna Charta were strictly followed out.

Again, at the time of the Poll Tax, imposed in 1379, which was followed by the Peasants' Revolt under Wat Tyler, the Mayor of London was assessed to pay the same amount as an earl; whilst the Aldermen were assessed as barons.

It is especially to be noted that before any citizen can attain to the ancient and distinguished office of Lord Mayor of London, he must have submitted himself to election on four different occasions, and by different bodies of electors:—

First, by the rated inhabitants of the ward he desires to represent as Alderman (this election being subject to the approval of the Court of Aldermen).

Secondly, by the Livery, in common hall assembled, on election as sheriff (and then subject to the approval of the Sovereign).

Thirdly, by the Livery, in common hall assembled, on selection, with another Alderman, for the office of Lord Mayor; and,

Fourthly, by the Court of Aldermen, on final election to that office.

The Lord Mayor elect is next presented to the Lord Chancellor for the approval, by the Sovereign, of the citizens' choice; and is afterwards, namely on the 8th and 9th November respectively, sworn at Guildhall, and before the Judges of the High Court, for the due execution of the office.

In the City, the Lord Mayor takes precedence of every subject of the Crown, including Princes of the Blood Royal, and holds a *quasi* Sovereign position.

Should the office of Lord Mayor become vacant by death, or otherwise, the Corporation usually does no important Corporate act until the election of a successor has been duly proceeded with and completed; meanwhile, for purposes of necessity, the senior Alderman acts as *locum tenens*.

By virtue of his office, the Lord Mayor is the head of the City Lieutenancy, and has the privilege of recommending to the Sovereign the names of persons to fill vacancies occurring therein, and his presence, or that of an Alderman, is required to form a court.

He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Thames Conservancy; a trustee of St. Paul's Cathedral; and a visitor of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

He is, by custom, coroner of London, and perpetual escheator of the City (1st Charter of Edward III.).

No troops are to pass through the City without the leave of the Lord Mayor being first obtained.

The pass-word of the Tower is quarterly sent to the Lord Mayor, under the Sovereign's Sign Manual.

The Lord Mayor summons and presides over the several courts and meetings of the Corporation—the Court of Aldermen, of Common Council, of Husting, and the common halls. They cannot be held but by his permission and direction, and the business to be placed on the summons and discussed is entirely under his control. Nor can his presence be dispensed with, save by the appointment, in writing, under his hand and seal, of a *locum tenens*, who must be an Alderman who has passed the chair.

The Lord Mayor is the chief magistrate of the City, and a great part of his time is occupied in the daily discharge of his magisterial duties at his official residence, the Mansion House, where the justice room for the south part of the City is located. He is the first named in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery of the Central Criminal Court, the principal criminal court of the realm. He attends at the opening of each session of that court, and hears and disposes of objections by persons summoned to serve upon the grand jury.

So numerous are the powers and duties of the Lord Mayor that scarcely any important civic function is performed independently of him.

Each Lord Mayor receives from the Corporation, out of the City's cash, the sum of 10,000*l.*; but so many and so great are the claims upon him, arising from the very high and responsible public position he holds, that he expends a much larger sum than this during his year of office.

In all cases of great public calamity—frequently abroad as well as at home—the Lord Mayor of the day is the acknowledged public receiver and almoner of donations, and in this respect has conferred incalculable benefit on suffering humanity. Taking only the period comprised in the years 1872 to 1892, the Lord Mayor has raised, by means of funds organised at the Mansion House, no less a sum than 2,117,018*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, among which may be mentioned the following:—

In 1874, 129,163*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* was raised for the Bengal Famine Relief Fund; in 1875, 26,497*l.* 10*s.* for the French Inundation Relief Fund; in 1877, 515,200*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for the Indian Famine Relief Fund; in 1878–79, 38,246*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* for the "Princess Alice" Relief Fund; in 1879–80, 35,431*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* for the Irish Relief Fund; and in the same year 33,007*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* for the Abercarn Colliery Explosion Fund; in 1880–81, 24,750*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* for the Chios Earthquake Relief Fund; in 1882, 108,809*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* for the Relief Fund for the persecuted Jews in Russia; in 1885, the sum of 21,733*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for the Fund for raising a National Memorial to General Gordon; in 1886, 78,629*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* for the Relief Fund for the London Unemployed; and, in the same year, 21,422*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* for the Defence of Property in Ireland Fund; in 1889, 32,654*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* for the China Famine Fund; in 1892, 24,635*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* for the Fund for the Relief of Sufferers by the Fire at St. John's, Newfoundland; in 1893, 65,000*l.* for the "Victoria" Disaster Fund; and, during the last twenty years, upwards of 700,000*l.* for the Hospital Sunday Fund.

Mention must, of necessity, be made of the fact that one of the chief ceremonial duties of the Lord Mayor is that of being the dispenser of public and international hospitality, which, for many years, has almost exclusively devolved upon the Corporation of London, and which, whatever Government may be in power, is continually looked to, to represent, not merely the City, but the nation, in this most important respect; a duty that is carried out by the liberality and good management of the Lord Mayor and Corporation,

without ever becoming a charge or burden on the ratepayers.

Only so recently as 1887 (the year of Her Majesty's Jubilee), it was the privilege of the Lord Mayor and Corporation to receive and entertain, in Guildhall, four reigning Sovereigns, besides numerous Princes and Princesses, and a vast number of personages of distinction.

The Court of Aldermen.

In early times the Aldermen had a kind of proprietary right over their wards, and the wards were often named after their Aldermen. Thus, the Tower Ward was called, in 1276, the ward of William de Hadestock; Vintry Ward, the ward of Henry de Coventre; Cordwainer Ward, the ward of Henry le Waleys; and Farringdon Ward, previously known as the ward of Ludgate and Newgate, and also as the ward of Anketin de Auvergne, obtains it present name from Nicholas de Farringdon or Farndone, its Alderman, who at his death, devised his Aldermanry to John de Pulteneye. The first indication in the Civic records of a Court of Aldermen appears to be in the year 1200, when five-and-twenty of the more discreet men of the City were chosen and sworn to consult with the Mayor on the City's affairs. The City (described by Lord Coke as an *Epitome totius regni*), appears to have been governed by a Court of Aldermen long before the existence of a Common Council, just as the nation at large was governed by a House of Lords, before the existence of a House of Commons. As the population grew, in the course of time, it became necessary to split up Farringdon Ward into two wards, the number of wards then amounting to twenty-five; but this did not take place till 1393 (17 Richard II., c. 13). In 1550, another ward was added, namely, that of Bridge Without, in consequence of the Borough of Southwark being brought within the City's jurisdiction by a Charter granted by Edward VI. (which confirmed and amplified previous Charters granted by Edward III. and Edward IV.) From that day to this, no alteration has taken place in the number of the City wards.

The inhabitants on the electoral roll of every ward (except that of Bridge Without) have the right to elect a freeman to be their Alderman, who must then be approved and admitted by the Court of Aldermen, before he can take his seat as such.

The Lord Mayor, upon a vacancy occurring, issues his precept, summoning the wardmote for the election of an Alderman.

By the Statute 30 Vic., c. i., it is enacted that the right of election of Aldermen shall be as follows:—

1. Every male person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall for a period of not less than twelve months previous to the 1st day of December in any year, have been in the occupation within the City, or the liberties thereof, either solely, or jointly with any other person or persons, of any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, chambers or shop, or other building, and shall, in the case of a sole occupation, be rated in respect of such premises in his own name to an amount not less than 10*l.* per annum, or, in the case of a joint occupation, be rated in the joint names of the occupiers to an amount which, when divided by the number of occupiers shall give a sum of not less than 10*l.* per annum for each of such occupiers, to the Police or any other rate, shall be entitled to vote in any election for Alderman in the ward in which such premises shall be situate.

2. Every person on the register of voters for the City of London in use at elections for members to serve in Parliament, and then in force, in respect of the occupation of any house, warehouse, counting-house shop office, chambers, or other building, shall be entitled to vote in any such election for Alderman, in the ward in which such premises shall be situate.

3. Every person who, if he had resided within the City of London or the liberties thereof, or within any distance therefrom prescribed by law, would have been entitled to be on the register of voters for the City of London in use at elections for members to serve in Parliament, in respect of the occupation of any house, warehouse, counting house, office, chambers, shop, or other building, but who may be excluded from such register by non-residence, shall be entitled to vote in every such election for Alderman, in the ward in which the premises for which he would have been entitled to be on the register, shall be situate.

The Court of Mayor and Aldermen have cognizance of the election and return of all persons selected into any place or office, at any wardmote. If the electors of any ward return a person who has been adjudged and determined by the Court of Aldermen to be unfit to support the dignity, and discharge the duties, of the office of Alderman, the Court may, after rejection three times in succession, themselves nominate, elect, and admit a fit and proper person, being a freeman of the City, to fill the office; a power which, although rarely exercised, has been upheld by the High Court, and was last put in force sixteen years age.

The disqualification of an Alderman is fixed by section 9 of the 12 & 13 Vict., c. xciv., which is set out on page 15, and, as will be there seen, the duty of adjudicating on such a case devolves upon the Court of Aldermen.

It also exercises jurisdiction over the Livery Companies, and takes cognizance of any matters that may be brought before the Court, touching the manner in which the Livery Companies act up to the conditions imposed by the Court, in granting the livery, or otherwise.

Applications are also received, and considered from the Authorities of the General Post Office, the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and other public bodies within the City, for certain of their officials to be admitted extra constables, in order, the more efficiently, to discharge their various duties.

In the exceptional cases of apprehended breach of the peace, special action is taken by the Court of Aldermen to ensure a sufficient number of special constables to preserve order. The last occasion was in the year 1888, and the Aldermen, in their capacity of magistrates, then sat in Guildhall, and admitted a considerable number of citizens; and also specially attended at the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, and other places in order the more promptly to enrol all who volunteered their services, and in this manner 3,500 persons were, with the utmost dispatch, admitted, and sworn, special constables.

Under the City Police Act, 1839,(2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.) it devolves upon the Mayor and Aldermen to approve such rules and regulations as the Commissioners shall frame, for the general goverment of the force; and under the Metropolis Streets Act, 1867 30 & 31 Vict. c. xxxiv. similarly to give their consent to regulations framed by the Commissioner, as to the route for vehicular traffic within the City.

Within these categories the Aldermen regulate cab, cart, and omnibus standings, and carry out arrangements as regards timekeepers.

The Court of Aldermen is invariably convened by summons from the Lord Mayor, there being usually about 20 Courts in the year. The hearing of the business is in public, but the deliberations may be in private, if the Court so resolve.

Although the proceedings of the Courts of Common Council are laid on the table at the next succeeding Court of Aldermen, this is done solely for the information of the Court, as they do not require confirmation by the latter body.

The proceedings of the Court of Aldermen are entered in books called Repertories, which are regularly kept, and have been so kept since the year 1495.

Like the Court of Common Council, this Court appoints committees. The following are standing committees and consist of the whole Court, and are re-appointed at the commencement of each mayoralty, viz.:—

The Committee of Privileges.
The Committee in relation to Gaols.
The Committee for General Purposes, and,
The Finance Committee.

Special committees are also appointed, from time to time, as and when required.

All committees are attended by the town clerk, and, in the case of the standing committees, are presided over by the chairman of each committee, who is elected annually by the Court. The Lord Mayor, when present, is invited to preside.

Under the standing orders, the committees must report to the Court of Aldermen, previously to any order being carried into execution, unless the committee has given to it special power to act.

The standing orders provide as follows:—

No committee appointed by the court is allowed to entertain any petition which may affect the cash or estates of the City—unless referred to it by the Court—nor alter the terms or suspend the due and faithful performance of any contract or engagement entered into by any person or persons with the City; but must

first report the circumstances, and their opinion to the court, and obtain its sanction for the same.

Notice of all petitions or memorials intended to be presented to the Court of Aldermen (and by whom), must be left to the town clerk's office three clear days at the least before the court at which they are intended to be presented.

Notice of the subject of such petitions or memorials is inserted in the summons for the court, and they are taken into consideration immediately after the usual orders for the payment of bills, and for advances, are disposed of.

The petitioner or memorialist is required to be at the Bar of the court when the petition is read, for the purpose of answering any questions that may be put.

All notices of motions to be discussed must be left at the Town Clerk's Office three clear days before the next Court of Aldermen, and inserted (subject to the order of the Lord Mayor), in the summons for the court.

This consideration of all motions, of which notice has not been given in the summons, is adjourned (without debate) till the next court.

All bills and accounts, prior to being presented to the court for payment, are examined and audited by the Finance Committee; and, after being passed by the court, warrants for the same are signed by at least two members of that body, and by the Town Clerk.

As often as occasion arises for any committee of the court to disburse any sum of money exceeding 100*l.* out of the Chamber, the court must be first consulted, and its assent obtained; and the Chamberlain is directed to refuse payment of any warrant exceeding 100*l.*, unless the date of the order of the court consenting thereto be inserted therein. In the case of extraordinary work, the Finance Committee is required, in the first instance, to consider and report upon the same to the court.

Every question proposed, which, in its consequences, may affect the estates or funds of the City, whether upon a report from any committee of the court or amendment thereon, or otherwise, if not first inserted on the summons for the court (stating the amount in case of a grant of money), is adjourned to the next court, and then, after being so inserted on the summons, taken into consideration.

No gratuity exceeding 25*l.* is granted, unless notice of the proposal be first given on the printed summons.

No report from a committee, which advises the addition of any sum or sums of money to the salary of any officer connected with the Court of Aldermen, or any place or office in the care of the court is received unless previous notice be given on the summons for the court stating the addition proposed to be made to the salary, as the case may be.

The Court of Aldermen) under the Prisons Act, 1877) appoints the visiting committee of Her Majesty's gaol of Newgate; and by a subsequent order made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, a moiety of the visiting committee of Her Majesty's prison at Holloway, and from time to time, in conjunction with the Treasury, deals with the question of pensions to such of the prison officials as were in office under appointment by the Court of Aldermen prior to the passing of the Prisons Act.

It also nominates six Almoners on the Council of Almoners of Christ's Hospital, and has power to affix the hospital seal to documents requiring to be sealed, in respect of all the Royal hospitals.

The court also appoints, in pursuance of the Local Government Act, 1888, (51 & 52 Vict., c. 41), sec. 42, sub-sec. 10, two members of its body to attend the Quarter Sessions for the County of London, on the hearing of appeals in relation to City property, under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict., c. 67.)

The court also appoints the following officers of the Corporation, viz.:—

The Recorder.
The Steward of Southwark.
The Clerks and Assistant Clerks at the Mansion House and Guildhall Justice-Rooms, and also the subordinate officials.

The Aldermen as Justices.

All the Aldermen of the City of London are Justices of the Peace for the County of that City, in virtue of their office, that privilege having been conferred upon them by the Charter of 15 George II., which was the last Charter granted to the Corporation.

A similar privilege has been bestowed upon some of the Aldermen under previous Charters, viz., those of 1 Edward IV., 4 Edward VI., 6 James I., 14 Charles I., and 4 William and Mary; but in consequence of the increase of magisterial business in the City, George II. acceded to the petition of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of that day, to extend the privilege to all Aldermen whether they had passed the chair or not.

Although the Crown possesses no direct power to discharge from the Commission, as in the case of other Justices, no disadvantage arises from this exemption; because experience has proved that on adequate occasions (and happily, these have been very few), the public opinion of the Court of Aldermen has always been found sufficient to impose upon any Alderman the necessity of resigning his gown, when that necessity has arisen. A notable instance of this occurred but very recently, when, in deference to the opinion of his colleagues, an Alderman resigned his gown, and ceased to act as a Justice of the Peace for the County and City of London, although he continued and continues to act as a Justice of the Peace for two other counties.

An Alderman is also liable to be "amoved" from his office "for just and reasonable cause" (17 Richard II., c. ii.); and under sec. 9 of 12 & 13 Vict., c. 94, any person holding the office of Alderman who declares himself, or is declared, bankrupt or insolvent, or applies to take, or takes, the benefit of any Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or makes any composition with his creditors, or absents himself from his duty for more than six consecutive months (unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause), or is convicted of fraud, or of any crime, thereupon immediately becomes disqualified, and ceases to hold the office of an Alderman; and the Court of Mayor and Aldermen is bound to, forthwith, adjudge the office to be vacant.

The standing orders of the Court of Common Council (of which body every Alderman is a member), also amply provide for his ineligibility and disqualification to continue in any office, or sit under any commission, or upon any committee of the court, in case of insolvency, or being interested, either by himself or partner, in any contract or work entered into with, or performed on behalf of, the court, or any committee or commission of the court.

At the Mansion House Justice-Room the Lord Mayor usually presides; in his absence, on official engagements, his place is usually occupied by a senior Alderman. At the Guildhall Justice-Room, a Rota is formed, under which a daily attendance of the Aldermen is secured for the transaction of the large amount of magisterial business transacted at that court.

The Petty Sessional business transacted at the Mansion House Justice-Room includes that which arises to the southward of a boundary line drawn from Leadenhall Street to Holborn Viaduct, and the business at Guildhall embraces that arising in so much of the City as lies to the northward of that line. It frequently occurs that a heavy remanded case, or press of business requires the attendance of a second Alderman at one or other of the courts.

Very extensive powers have been conferred upon the Aldermen, as Justices, under various Statutes

By 42 Elizabeth, c. 2, sec. 8, every Alderman may, within his ward, execute such duties under the Act, as are appointed and allowed by the Act to be done and executed by one or two Justices of the Peace of any County.

The Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, (11 & 12 Vict., c. 43) gives the Lord Mayor, or any Alderman, power, when sitting at either of the City Justice-Rooms, to do alone (in the absence of any express enactment to the contrary) any act which, by any Statute (past or future), is directed to be done by more than one Justice.

Sub-sec. 10 of sec. 20 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., c. 49), enacts that the Lord Mayor or any City Alderman, when sitting in a court at which he is authorised by law to do alone any act authorised to be done by more than one justice, shall be deemed to be a Court of Summary Jurisdiction consisting of two or more justices, and also to be a Court of Summary Jurisdiction sitting in a Petty Sessional Court House.

The following returns will show the nature and amount of business transacted:

RETURN of BUSINESS transacted at the MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE-ROOM for the Three Years ending 30th September 1892.

1. Year.	2. Number of Attendances of Magistrates.	3. Number of Persons in Custody charged with Offences, including remanded Cases, and Persons appearing on Summonses for Criminal Offences.	4. Summonses for Poor and other Rates, Assaults, and other Offences.	5. Summonses and Orders in Bastardy.	6. School Board Summonses.	7. Commissioners of Sewers' Summonses.
1889–90	Daily	1,570	883	None	16	—
1890–91	Daily	1,522	863	None	9	3
1891–92	Daily	1,614	1,038	None	12	—

1. Year.	8. Militiamen attested.	9. Possession of deserted Premises and Summary Ejectments.	10. Passage Brokers' Licenses.	11. Orders of Removal of Poor on Parochial Applications.	12. Number of Appeals from Decisions given, with result.	13. Fees on Affidavits and Declarations, and for Summonses, Warrants, &c.
						£ s. d.
1889–90	None	None	None	None	None	677 4 6
1890–91	None	None	None	None	None	694 12 0
1891–92	None	None	None	None	One special case under Oyster Fisheries' Act, 1877, decision reversed.	707 13 0

NOTE.—Matters included in columns 5, 9, 10, and 11 are, by order of the Court of Aldermen, transacted at the Guildhall Justice-Room, except process for the recovery of arrears under Bastardy Orders.

Column 8.—Militia men are now attested either before a Magistrate at the Barracks or at a Court in the District in which the Barracks are situated.

A. The return is taken from the 1st of October to the 30th of September inclusive, in each year, that being the period covered by the respective annual Parliamentary returns of crime.

B. Column 2.—The Mansion House Justice-Room, during the periods mentioned, was open every week-day except Christmas Day and Good Friday and certain Bank Holidays and the Saturdays before them respectively, when by arrangement, and with full notice to all parties concerned, the work of this Justice-Room was transacted at the Guildhall Justice-Room.

C. Column 3.—The numbers in this column do not not include each case of remand; for instance if a prisoner were remanded on six or more occasions, he would only appear as one item in the numbers in this column; these figures also do not include the very large number of persons dealt with by the Magistrates under the Employers' and Workmen Act Poor and General Rates, Gas Rates, and other matters of a similar nature. This Court deals very largely with labour disputes coming under the Employers' and Workmen Act; these cases occupy a very considerable time and require very careful handling; very few questions of law arise in them, but, in coming to a decision, the Magistrates have very largely to be guided by their knowledge of the world, technical knowledge of particular trades, and general commercial experience.

The figures in this column no doubt appear small, but it must be borne in mind that owing to the extremely small residential population of this district of the City of London and the generally respectable character of that residential population, the regular "police court" work of this Justice-Room is comparatively light; by regular police-court work is meant cases of drunkenness, assaults &c.

The time of this Justice-Room is mainly occupied by the hearing of cases of a commercial character, such as larceny by clerks or servants, embezzlements, falsification of accounts, conspiracies, large bank forgeries, offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, and other large commercial crimes.

The magisterial investigation of these cases involves long and protracted hearings; probably more depositions are taken at this Justice-Room than at any other court in London, with the exception of the Bow Street Police-court; that these depositions are well taken, the recent remarks of Mr. Justice Hawkins prove; he specially exempts from his strictures the depositions taken at the City Courts, which he describes as admirable in all respects.

The great majority of the cases dealt with under the Criminal Statutes at this Justice-Room require a very accurate knowledge of commercial law, of the usages of commercial life, of trade book-keeping, and of general commercial modes of doing business.

With regard to the time occupied in hearing cases during the periods given in this column, many cases have involved a large number of hearings, and have necessitated the taking of over 500 pages of depositions, with a corresponding number of exhibits.

D. Column 4.—It will be observed that in the year 1891–92 there is a large increase in the number of summonses; that increase is steadily growing at the present time. This increase is ascribed particularly to extended legislation, but in a great measure to the business-like, punctual, and satisfactory manner in which the business of the court is performed; these remarks also apply to the increase shown in column 3.

E. Column 6.—From the small residential population of the City and its respectability, before referred to, the School Board work of this district is extremely light.

F. Column 7.—The remarks on column 6 also apply to column 7.

G. Column 12.—This column deals with every description of appeal from a Magistrate's decision, whether by way of appeal to Quarter Sessions by Special Case, or Mandamus; in several instances the parties, or their solicitors, have proposed to inpugn the decision of the Magistrates, but, presumably on Counsel's advice, have decided not to do so; the one decision as given in this column was a conviction under the Oyster Fisheries Act, 1877, obtained after a protracted hearing by the Fishmongers' Company, reviewed at great length by the Queen's Bench Division.

Since September, 1892, the record of success gained by this court in appeals, &c., has been extremely marked, no decision having been reversed.

H. Column 13.—The figures in this column are derived from the amount received by the cashier in respect of fees on affidavits and declarations, and for summonses, warrants, recognisances, &c. A large proportion of these fees (probably two-thirds) is the proceeds of fees paid for affidavits and declarations taken before the Lord Mayor or his representative.

Many of these affidavits and declarations are of great intricacy and of extreme importance, and require a very careful examination before they are signed by the Magistrate. The documents, when signed by the Lord Mayor or his *locum tenens*, are received in evidence and rendered valid in Foreign courts with the mayoralty seal affixed thereto; these documents are brought to this justice-room by solicitors or commercial men from all parts of the Metropolis. It frequently comes to the knowledge of the officials of the justice-room that affidavits or declarations sent abroad, without the mayoralty seal being attached thereto, are not received in evidence in Foreign courts, and have to be returned for re-declaration and the fixing of the mayoralty seal thereon.

The figures in this column do not include the vast number of declarations taken daily, for which (by statute) no fee is charged; it will again be observed that these figures show an increase, partly due to recent legislation, and partly to the regularity and punctuality with which these documents are taken by the Magistrates.

The affidavits and declarations taken at the metropolitan police courts are usually of a very simple character, and declarants often have to wait there a considerable time for their papers to be signed; whereas at the Mansion House, definite hours are fixed for transacting this part of the business of the court, and declarants know that on attending during these hours they can get their business transacted speedily and satisfactorily.

RETURN of BUSINESS transacted at the GUILDHALL JUSTICE-ROOM.

	Year ending 29th September.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of persons proceeded against (charges and summonses), viz.:—			
Summonses for rates, assaults, and other offences	1,188	1,205	1,382
Ditto in bastardy	7	1	2
Ditto School Board	63	73	57
Ditto by Commissioners of Sewers	15	19	11
Total summonses (excluding police summonses)	1,273	1,298	1,452
Number of persons in custody (excluding remands)	1,773	1,437	2,247
Total charges and summonses heard	3,046	2,735	3,699
Police summonses	3,404	2,979	1,327
Total	6,450	5,714	5,026
Number of remanded cases	701	611	755
Militiamen attested	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Passage brokers' licenses	32	32	31
Number of appeals, with result:—			
Quarter Sessions	Nil.	2 both confirmed	Nil.
High Court	Nil.	3 2 successful 1 confirmed	1 confirmed.

The Guildhall justice-room is open every week-day except Good Friday, Christmas Day, certain bank holidays, and on one or two special occasions, when the business is taken by arrangement at the Mansion House; no summonses or remands being made returnable on these days at either court, in order to enable the double work to be done. With regard to the return of business, it is to be observed that if the totals are to be compared with those from the majority of the metropolitan police courts, the impression will be very misleading as a criterion of the amount of work. With the exception of Bow Street, in most of the metropolitan police courts the bulk of the work consists in the night charges of drunkenness, disorder, &c., violence, petty larcenies, summonses for minor offences, and assaults.

In the City—which has a very large business population in the daytime (301,384)—there are very many complicated commercial frauds, which take a long time, and require considerable commercial knowledge, to properly investigate.

For instance, in 1891, five persons were charged with fraud in connexion with a company called the Bread Union. There were ten different hearings, four of them whole day sittings in this case. In the return there is nothing to distinguish such a case as this from one which may occupy the court only half an hour.

Appeals.

The two appeals decided in favour of the appellants in 1891 are the only two successful appeals on points of law from the Guildhall justice-room to the High Court between 1887 and the 31st December 1892.

Of informal appeals to the Home Secretary for mitigation of sentence imposed, there have been since 1887, five. In all these cases the Home Secretary has declined to interfere with the Alderman's decision.

It is generally admitted by both branches of the legal profession that the "practice" at the City justice-rooms is that which can be most safely followed. Solicitors and justices' clerk all over England apply to the Mansion House frequently for information and guidance on points of police court practice. "Oke's Magisterial Synopsis" (Mr. Oke having been for many years chief clerk at the Mansion House justice-room) is still the standard legal work on this subject.

Police Summons Court.

In addition to the daily sittings of justices at the Mansion House and Guildhall justice-rooms, magistrate sits twice a week in one of the courts at Guildhall, for the purpose of hearing summonses taken out by the police, for offences under the City Police Act, 1839 (2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.), the Metropolitan Street Acts, 1867 and 1868 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 134. and 31 Vict. c. 5.), the Hackney Carriage, and other Acts.

The number of such summonses heard during the past seven years, is as follows:—

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Part of 1893.
3,421	3,374	3,620	5,475	2,025	3,231	1,178

The Quarter Sessions of the City of London are held eight times in the year, at which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen attend in their magisterial capacity, and according to a rota arranged between them; there must be a quorum of four justices to form a court.

Although similar powers are bestowed of trying offences at these Quarter Sessions as at any other Quarter Sessions (14 & 15 Vict. c. 55. s. 13), in recent years it has not been found necessary to fully exercise these powers, by reason of the fact that the Central Criminal Court possesses concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Quarter Sessions, and criminal cases arising in the City, are, as a matter of convenience, tried at the Central Criminal Court, under the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834 (4 & 5 Wm. 4. c. 36.).

All the Aldermen are justices of oyer and terminer, and, as such, are named in the Commission for holding the Old Bailey Sessions under section 1 of the above Act.

Those Aldermen who have passed the chair are justices of Southwark, by Charter of Edward VI. There is an arrangement made by which all these justices are distributed in turn for attendance at the four Southwark sessions; but the business transacted is now purely formal.

Special Sessions.

Licensing (Intoxicating Liquor).

The City of London is a borough for the purposes of the Licensing Acts, 1872 and 1874 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 94. s. 74, and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 49.), and the Aldermen, as justices, administer the Acts; their powers in this respect having been left intact under the Local Government Act, 1888.

By the Intoxicating Liquor Licensing Act, 1828 (9 Geo. IV., c. 61, sec. 36), the City is exempted as to the time of holding the special session called the General Annual Licensing Meeting, and such meeting is always held on the second Monday in March. In the divisions in the County of London, the General Annual Licensing Meeting must be held within the first ten days of the month of March.

The following is a list of the number of renewal licenses granted at the General Annual Licensing Meetings for the City during the past seven years:—

——	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Full licenses - -	486	486	482	473	462	458	457
Wine and beer licenses -	115	111	108	104	101	98	93
Off licenses - -	34	36	38	38	36	78	84
Billiard licenses - -	5	5	4	4	3	3	3

The diminution in the number of full licenses and wine and beer on licenses is accounted for by the premises having been pulled down for street improvements and other purposes, and because the justices have exercised the discretion vested in them, and have refused to renew licenses.

One of the refusals, in the year 1890, was appealed against, but the decision of the justices was upheld by the quarter sessions.

In accordance with the provisions of the Licensing Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict., c. 94. s. 38), a licensing committee consisting of seven justices (the maximum number allowed), is appointed for the purpose of hearing applications for new licenses.

The practice is to adjourn the general annual licensing meeting, generally for a fortnight, and for the licensing committee to sit at the adjourned meeting (after having, in the meanwhile, inspected the several houses for which notices of intention to apply for new licenses have been duly given), hear such applications, the oppositions thereto, and subsequently dispose of the adjourned renewals. It is, of course, open to any justice, other than the members of the licensing committee, and not disqualified under the Acts, to take part in the proceedings, after the applications for new licenses have been heard and determined.

The following return shows the number of applications for new licenses heard by the licensing committee during the past seven years:—

Full Licenses.

——	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
No. of applications - -	16	8	11	9	7	12	7
Granted - - -	7	5	8	3	3	4	4
Refused - - -	9	3	3	6	4	8	3

Wine and Beer Licenses.

——	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
No. of applications - -	13	12	13	5	3	2	9
Granted - - -	0	5	5	1	1	0	5
Refused - - -	13	7	8	4	2	2	4

Off Licenses.

——	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
No. of applications - -	1	5	2	6	3	45	15
Granted - - -	1	5	2	6	3	45	15
Refused - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

These licenses can only be refused by the justices on the grounds set out in section 8 of the Wine and Beer House Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 27.), except in the cases of retailers of beer (section 1. of 43 Vict. c. 6. Beer Dealers' Retail Licenses Act, 1880).

Billiard Licenses.

——	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
No. of Applications -	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
Granted - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refused - - -	0	1	1	2	0	1	0

Including in the number of new full licenses granted during the past seven years, is the following number of grants for extension of existing licensed premises, which, although coming under the definition of new licenses, did not, when granted, add to the number of licensed houses :—

1887.	1883.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
5	2	5	3			1

Five old wine and beer licenses are also included in the list of the number of new licenses granted, viz., two in 1888, two in 1889, and one in 1892.

The following is the number of applications for orders sanctioning the removal of full licenses from one part of the City to another, heard and determined by the licensing committee pursuant to the Licensing Act, 1872, s. 50, during the past seven years, viz. :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
No. of Applications -	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
Granted - - -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Refused - - -	1	2	0	1	0	1	0

The grant of a new on-license by the licensing committee is not valid unless it is confirmed by the whole body of justices, or the majority of them present at the confirmation meeting, and the justices have, in accordance with the Licensing Act, 1872 (s. 43.), made rules as to the proceedings to be adopted for the confirmation of new licenses, and the costs to be incurred in any such proceedings, and the person by whom such costs are to be paid, and which rules may be shortly summarised as follows :—

Any person having appeared before the licensing committee and opposed the grant of any new license (but no other person), and who intends to oppose the confirmation of any such grant, is, within three days after the grant of such license, to give notice to the applicant for such license, and also to the clerk of the licensing justices, by registered letter, of such his intention, and to deposit with the clerk of the licensing justices the sum of 10*l*., to secure the payment of all costs that may be ordered by the confirming justices to be paid by such person.

The clerk of the licensing justices, within seven days before the 5th of April in every year, is to convene, by notice in writing, a meeting of the confirming justices, for the purpose of considering the confirmation of the grant of new licenses, and to give the like notice of such meeting, by a registered letter to every applicant for such license, and to all persons who shall have given notice of opposition and complied with Rules 2 and 3.

Every such applicant must, unless he shall show lawful excuse for his absence, attend the meeting of the confirming justices in person ; and any person who has opposed before the licensing committee the grant of a new license and complied with Rules 2 and 3, but no other person, may attend such meeting and oppose the confirmation of such grant.

Any person entitled by Rules 2 and 3 to oppose the confirmation of the grant of any license who shall fail to appear before the confirming justices, or appearing, shall be unsuccessful in his opposition to such confirmation, shall pay to the applicant for such license such costs as to the confirming justices shall seem just, and such justices shall award payment thereof accordingly, and the amount thereof shall be paid by the clerk of the licensing justices out of the money deposited, and the overplus, if any, repaid to the person opposing such confirmation.

Upon the confirmation of the grant of a new license, the applicant shall pay, on the delivery of such license to him, to the clerk of the licensing justices (in addition to the fees payable by law in respect of such license), the sum of 1*l*. 1*s*. for every public-house license, and the sum of 10*s*. 6*d*. for every other license, for the expenses incident to such confirmation.

All applicants for the confirmation of the grant of new licenses, and persons opposing such confirmation, may appear either by counsel or in person ; and the ordinary rules of procedure upon similar applications when made before justices in quarter sessions are to be observed, as far as practicable, at the meetings of the confirming justices.

Any person other than the owner interested in any licensed premises as mortgagee or otherwise shall, upon payment of the sum of 5*s*., be entitled to have his name inserted in the register of licenses, and shall then receive a similar notice to that to which the owner of such premises is entitled under the Licensing Act, 1872 (s. 56), upon payment of a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for each notice given.

The rules apply to applications for the confirmation of an order made by the licensing committee sanctioning the removal of a license from one part of the City to another part thereof, under section 50 of such Act.

In accordance with the before-mentioned rules, a meeting of justices, called a meeting of the confirming justices, is held annually, in the month of April, and the following is the number of cases in which they have refused to confirm the grants of new licenses during the past seven years :—

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	1	0	0	1	0	1

In all the other cases the grants made by the licensing committee were confirmed.

Off-licenses are exempt from confirmation under the provisions of the Licensing Act 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 49. s. 24).

In accordance with the terms of the Licensing Act, 1828 (9 Geo. 4. c. 61. s. 4), eight special sessions are held annually for the purpose of transferring licenses. All the justices are summoned to attend these sessions, but a rota is made by which the attendance of six justices is arranged at each sessions.

The following is the number of applications for transfer of licenses heard during the past seven years :—

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Part of 1893.
143	164	180	181	168	109	44

At these sessions plans are submitted for the approval of the justices for the rebuilding of, or alterations to, licensed premises, and are carefully examined and reported upon by the City Surveyor.

Game Licenses.

A special sessions is held annually, in the month of July, for the purpose of granting licenses to persons being householders and keepers of shops or stalls within the City, to deal in Game, pursuant to 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 32.

The sessions is adjourned from time to time to enable persons neglecting to attend the first sessions to subse-

quently make their applications; the number of licenses granted during the past seven years is as follows:—

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
94	101	101	99	95	101	92

Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, (32 & 33 *Vict. c.* 67.).

In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of this Act, a special sessions is held annually in the month of December, for hearing appeals against the valuation list of the City of London Union, on the ground of the unfairness or incorrectness of the valuation of any hereditament in the City. Five appeals were heard in the year 1890, of which one was dismissed, one withdrawn, and in three cases the assessments were reduced.

With these exceptions, no appeals have been entered during the past seven years.

Upon the hearing of appeals in relation to property in the City of London, under the above Act, two members of the Court of Aldermen—as may be appointed by that court for the purpose—are entitled to attend, and sit, as members of the quarter sessions for the county of London, to which court these appeals have now been referred (51 & 52 Vict., c. 41. s. 42, sub-sec. 10).

Closing Courts, Alleys, &c., Metropolis Management Act, (53 Geo. 3, c. 29. s. 79).

Special sessions are held from time to time, as occasion may require, for the purpose of hearing applications for closing courts, passages, &c., in pursuance of this Act.

The number of these applications heard during the past seven years is:—

1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	0	0	1	0	2

Nonpayment of Union Contributions.

Special sessions are also held for the purpose of hearing summonses against overseers of parishes within the City, for nonpayment of union contributions. These summonses are granted on applications made under the hand of the chairman of the board of guardians of the City of London Union, and the justices, after hearing the summonses, are empowered to issue a warrant to cause the amount of the contribution in arrear to be levied and recovered from the overseers, in like manner as moneys assessed for the relief of the poor may be levied and recovered, *i.e.*, by distress on their goods (2 & 3 Vict. c. 84. s. 1).

Applications are made yearly for these summonses, but, as a general rule, the amounts in arrear are paid before the day of hearing; and upon the session being opened, the clerk to the board of guardians reports to this effect; but at a special sessions held on the 21st March last, the justices issued warrants against the overseers of four parishes who were in arrear. These are the only warrants issued during the past seven years.

A clerk of special sessions and an assistant clerk are appointed by the justices.

Pauper Lunatics.

Orders for the adjudication of the settlements of pauper lunatics, and also for the removal of paupers, are made in the police summons court by two justices. The number of these orders made during the past three years has been:—

Removal of Paupers.

1890.	1891.	1892.
185	148	110

Lunatic Adjudication Orders.

1890.	1891.	1892.
30	24	27

VISITING COMMITTEE, H.M. PRISON, NEWGATE.
Prison Acts, 1865–1877.

Twelve Aldermen (justices) of the City, are annually appointed as the visiting committee of this prison.

The committee meet on the first day of every session of the Central Criminal Court, except on the occasion of the first meeting of a new committee, which is held, in accordance with the rules made by the Home Secretary, on the first Monday in February, at noon, for the appointment of the chairman for the current year.

The committee see all prisoners, and deal with any complaints or requests that are made to them, and enter particulars of the same in their minute book at the prison. The committee carry out the duties assigned to them in accordance with the Prison Acts, and the rules made by the Secretary of State in pursuance thereof.

Prisoners under sentence of death are specially visited by one or more members of the committee, and permission to such prisoners to see their relations and friends is accorded, as may be desirable.

VISITING COMMITTEE, H.M. PRISON, HOLLOWAY.

Six Aldermen (justices) of the City are, in accordance with the rule made by the Secretary of State, dated 10th March 1890, appointed annually to act, in conjunction with six justices of the county of London, as the visiting committee of Her Majesty's Prison, Holloway. The powers and duties of the committee are defined by the Prison Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 21.), and by the rules made by the Home Secretary from time to time in pursuance thereof.

The first meeting of a new committee is held at the prison on the first Monday in the month of February, for the election of chairman and general business; but the subsequent meetings are held on the first Monday in each month (except Bank Holiday, when it is usually held on the Monday prior, or subsequent thereto).

The duties of the visiting committee are, by reason of Holloway being used as a prison for remanded cases, and for the reception of females sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, somewhat arduous, a great number of requests for privileges being made by remanded prisoners, and the female prisoners being at times insubordinate.

The committee are empowered by the Prison Acts, 1865 and 1877, to punish a prisoner guilty of wilful damage or assault, or of any act tending to interrupt the discipline of the prison, by a restricted dietary, or by confinement in a punishment cell for any term not exceeding 14 days; or in the case of male prisoners convicted of felony, or sentenced to hard labour by personal correction.

Before ordering any punishment to be inflicted on a prisoner, the committee receive a certificate from the surgeon stating that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

The number of prisoners varies from 600 to 700, and as half of these are women sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, many for being drunk and disorderly, it will be understood that cases of refractory conduct are not infrequent.

It is occasionally necessary for two members of the committee to visit the prison to examine as to the insanity of a prisoner, in accordance with the terms of the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64. s. 3).

In addition to the monthly meetings of the committee at the prison, a rota is arranged for the weekly visit of a member of the committee. The rules regulating such weekly visits may be shortly summarised as follows:—

If the governor should deem that any circumstance requires the attention of the committee in the interim between two ordinary meetings, he shall give notice in writing to the chairman, with full details of the matter to be inquired into, and the chairman shall be authorised, if he should think fit, to summon the visitor of the

week, or any other member of the committee, to meet at the prison.

All powers which the committee can delegate shall be delegated to the members who attend such special meeting, to enable them to deal with any matter which they may consider to be urgent.

At each meeting of the committee the governor shall submit the book of punishments imposed by him; a list of all prisoners who shall have expressed a desire to see the committee, and a list of all prisoners against whom he shall have any complaint to make, with a statement of the offences complained of.

Samples of the diet shall be laid before the committee at each meeting, and the governor shall report to the committee, in writing, whenever he shall consider the diet to be inferior to the samples of the articles contracted for.

The surgeon shall attend all ordinary meetings of the committee, and report in writing on the state of the health of any prisoner against whom a complaint shall be preferred,

One member of the committee shall visit the prison each week on some day to be selected by himself, to hear complaints and to make such an inspection of the prison as he may deem requisite, and any observations which he shall desire to record shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose, which book shall be laid before the committee at every meeting. And if at such weekly visit the member visiting shall deem that any circumstance requires the immediate attention of more than one member of the committee, he shall at once communicate with the chairman. The member visiting shall have power to hear and deal with all applications from prisoners for special privileges.

A rota for the weekly attendance of some member of the committee shall be formed, and the clerk shall give notice to each member of his turn on the rota a few days before the begining of the week.

All powers capable of being delegated to the chairman shall be delegate to him during the intervals between the ordinary meetings.

Fire Inquests.

Charges of arson preferred under the City of London Fire Inquests Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. xxxviii.), are required to be heard before an Alderman sitting at the Mansion House or Guildhall justice-rooms.

Lunacy.

The making of reception, urgency, and other orders, under the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Habitual Drunkards.

The Aldermen, as Justices, have jurisdiction under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., c. 19.), and under the Inebriates Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 19.).

Drowned Bodies.

The Aldermen, as justices, have also power to make orders in connexion with the recovery of drowned bodies (48 Geo. 3. c. 75. as amended by 49 Vict. c. 20.); but, as the corporation makes no county rate, all payments are made out of City's cash.

OTHER DUTIES DISCHARGED BY THE ALDERMEN.

Each Alderman has the rule and government of his ward, and the appointment of a deputy from among the Common Councilmen for his ward (Act of Common Council, 6th December 1712).

In the wards of Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Cripplegate, Farringdon Within, and Farringdon Without, two deputies may be, and are, in each case, appointed.

A deputy can execute the majority of the ward duties of the Alderman, except presiding at the wardmote held on St. Thomas's Day, and the performance of statutory duties cast upon the Alderman.

In addition to being members of the various committees of the Court of Aldermen, a certain number of Aldermen are allotted to every committee of the Court of Common Council, and the presence of at least two Aldermen, in addition to the Lord Mayor, or his *locum tenens*, is required, for the proper formation of a Court of Common Council; at least 13 being also required to be present to constitute a duly formed Court of Aldermen.

They invariably preside over the meetings of the various wardmotes (herein-after referred to), and each Alderman is required by Statute (30 Vict. c. i. s. 5) to sign the list of persons entitled to vote under that Act.

The approval of at least three Aldermen is required to any orders or regulations framed by the Commissioner of City Police, for the general government of the police force (2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv. s. 14); and it is customary to elect an Alderman as chairman of the police committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, in pursuance of the City Police Act (above referred to).

Other duties under this Act also devolve upon each Alderman, in connexion with the making of rates in his particular ward, both in respect of the expenses of the City Police Force, and the expenses incurred in connexion with the holding of wardmotes, ward meetings, and other local purposes connected therewith.

Six Aldermen, in addition to the Lord Mayor (who, with the Recorder and Common Serjeant for the time being of the City, is an *ex officio* member), are annually appointed by the Court of Common Council, to be of the Commissioners for carrying the City of London Sewers Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. clxiii.) as amended by the City of London Sewers Act, 1851, (14 & 15 Vict. c. xci.) into execution.

Four Aldermen are annually placed upon the visiting committee of the City of London Lunatic Asylum.

Under the Charter of James I. (29th March 1613, subsequently confirmed by Charles II. on the 10th April 1662), six Aldermen are annually elected by the Court of Common Council (of whom one must be appointed the Governor), to be six members of "the Society of "the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New "Plantation in Ulster, within the realm of Ireland."

The Alderman, for the time being, of the ward of Billingsgate, is Governor of the Fellowship of Free Porters of the City of London, a very ancient body regulated by Act of Common Council.

The Aldermen are all Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty, and honorary members of the Court of the Honourable Artillery Company.

They are trustees of Morden College, Blackheath, a charity established by Sir John Morden, in 1695, for the reception and maintenance of decayed merchants of the City of London.

By the judgment of the Master of the Rolls in the case of the Attorney-General *v.* Weguelin and others, 16th February 1880, relating to this college, "the "future trustees must be Aldermen of the City, and "upon vacancies occurring the new trustees are to "be chosen by the surviving or remaining trustees."

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen elect, by ballot, an Alderman for a period of five years, to be an additional trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum (3 Will. 4. c. 4. s. 16).

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen are Governors of Emanuel Hospital, founded by Lady Dacre in 1594, and incorporated by Charter in the 43rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1601).

Six Aldermen are appointed to serve on the Board of Governors of the City and Guilds Institute for the advancement of technical education.

Nine Aldermen are nominated by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to be, with the Lord Mayor and the Recorder, Governors of the United Westminster Schools, and the remaining 10 Governors are nominated by the members of the London School Board elected by the Westminster Division.

The two senior Aldermen, the Lord Mayor, and the Recorder, are associated with the Chamberlain, as trustees in the administration of Wilson's Charity, established for the purpose of making loans of sums of between 100*l.* and 300*l.* to young tradesmen in the City of London, or within five miles thereof.

One Alderman is appointed on the managing body of Aske's Charity, Hoxton, comprising schools at Hoxton, where 600 children are educated, and at Hatcham, where 800 children are similarly educated.

The Aldermen are, severally, Governors of the Royal Hospitals, viz., St. Bartholomew's, Christ's, Bridewell and Bethlem, and St. Thomas's, and attend by rotation the various Courts of the same.

The Aldermen are also included in the Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London, issued under the Privy Seal in pursuance of an Act passed in 1673 (13 & 14 Charles II.); and the presence of the Lord Mayor, or one Alderman, is required to form a quorum of nine Commissioners, which constitutes a Court.

Under section 3 of the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. cxlvii.), in addition to the Lord Mayor, two Aldermen are constituted Conservators of

the Thames; and one Alderman is appointed on the Lee Conservancy Board, under the 31 & 32 Vict. c. cliv.

In accordance with very ancient custom, a rota is annually formed, consisting of two Senior and four Junior Aldermen, to meet Her Majesty's Judges at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the First Sunday in Trinity Sittings.

A person who refuses to serve as Alderman, on being elected, is liable to a fine of 500*l.*, unless he is in a position to satisfy the Court of Aldermen that at the time of his election he was not worth 30,000*l.* (Act of Common Council, 17th April 1812.)

Grand, or Great, Court of Wardmote.

This Court is held on Plow Monday, at Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, with whom the Aldermen sit. The Court is held for the purpose of receiving the returns from the several wards of the elections on St. Thomas's Day; petitions (if any) against the returns, and returns of ward inquests; also, to admit the City Marshal, ward beadles, and other extra constables, by declaration.

Petitions (if any) against the returns are referred to the Court of Aldermen, to be heard and adjudicated upon in due course; that court being a Court of Record, and having power, in the case of a disputed election, either to declare upon whom the election has fallen, or, in his discretion, to declare the election void, and to order a fresh election.

The Court of Common Council.

As with the elections of Mayor and Aldermen, so with the elections of members of the Common Council, a change has been made restricting the right of election to a certain class out of the whole body of citizens. The first Common Council of which there is historical evidence consisted of no more than 40 members. This was in 1273, when were recorded in the City archives "the names of the good men of all the wards sworn to consult with the Aldermen on the affairs of the City of London." In 1347 another list was recorded, the number of members then being 133, and the wards being represented, according to their size, by six, five, or fewer members. The civic guilds were now claiming a more direct participation in the government of the City than they had hitherto enjoyed. Their claim, indeed, gave rise to so much commotion, that, in 1376, the King interposed, with the result that the citizens resolved that, in future, the Common Council should be chosen from the guilds, and not from the wards. The names of the representatives of the guilds in the first Common Council thus constituted were also placed on record. Not only was the Common Council to be elected in future by the guilds, but the guilds were also to elect the Mayor and the Sheriffs. The Aldermen and the Commons were to meet together at least once a quarter. These changes in the internal administration of the City were made by a Charter granted by Edward III. in the fifteenth year of his reign (afterwards confirmed and ratified by Parliament) expressly conferring upon the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City the power of amending the customs which, in course of time, should have proved hard or defective. This order of things was not of long duration. In less than ten years (1384) the elections to the Common Council had reverted to the inhabitants of the wards, each ward being, as before, represented in proportion to its size; and the same system has continued to the present day. Under the power conferred by the Charter of Edward III. (just mentioned), the number of the Common Council (after varying) has been fixed at 206; the qualifications of the citizens have been settled by different enactments, and the whole machinery of municipal government has been reformed, from time to time, by the civic legislature, without objection or interference from authorities outside; the Court of Common Council since the time of its original constitution having been, and still being, both a legislative and an executive body.

In 1692, the Common Council passed an Act for regulating the elections at wardmotes. Many of the inhabitants of the City, who were not freemen, had been in the habit of exercising the franchise at wardmotes, to the prejudice of the freemen of the City, and complaints had been made to the Common Council of this infringement of the rights of freemen. An Act was accordingly passed, declaring that the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen for the several wards of the City appertained only to freemen, being householders in the City, and paying scot and bearing lot. It further ordered that a list of such freemen should be prepared, and thenceforth kept, by the beadle of each ward, as well as a special list of other householders. A copy of the Act was to be appended to every precept of the City that summoned a wardmote, and the provisions of the Act were to be publicly read to the assembled electors. These provisions were afterwards embodied in the City Election Act (11 Geo. 1. c. 18.)

The qualification of Common Councilmen, as fixed by 12 & 13 Vict. c. xciv. s. 5, is as follows:—

"And be it enacted, That every freeman of the said City (not subject to any legal incapacity) who shall occupy within the said City or the liberties thereof, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, chambers, or shop, and shall, in the case of a sole occupation, be rated in respect of such premises, in his own name, to an amount not less than ten pounds per annum, or, in the case of a joint occupation, be rated in the joint names of occupiers to an amount which, when divided by the number of the occupiers, shall give a sum of not less than ten pounds per annum for each and every such occupier, to the police or any other rate, and who shall be registered in the Register of Voters for the City of London in use at elections for members to serve in Parliament, and then in force, in respect to such premises, shall be capable of being elected a Common Councilman for the ward in which such premises shall be situate, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

In addition to the above statutory qualification, the ancient customal qualification remains, which entitles any person to be elected a Common Councilman who is a freeman-householder in the ward, namely, a person who, being free of the city, is rated for a house, paying scot and bearing lot.

And by section 9 of the same Act, the disqualification of Common Councilmen is as follows:—

"And be it enacted, that if any person holding the office of (*inter alia*) Common Councilman for the City of London shall declare himself or shall be declared bankrupt or insolvent, or shall apply to take or shall take the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors, or shall make any composition with his creditors, or shall altogether absent himself from his duty for more than six calendar months consecutively, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause, or shall be convicted of fraud or of any crime, then and in every or any such case, such person shall thereupon immediately become disqualified, and shall cease to hold the office of Common Councilman, and the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London shall thereupon forthwith adjudge the said office to be vacant; but any person becoming disqualified and ceasing to hold such office by reason of having made any composition with his creditors, shall, on payment of his debts in full, be capable (if otherwise qualified) of being re-elected to such office: Provided always, that any act done by any such Common Councilman so becoming disqualified as aforesaid, previously to his office being adjudged by the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen to be vacant, shall have the same force and validity as if such Common Councilman had not been so disqualified."

The qualifications entitling a person to vote at an election of Common Councilman are fixed by the City of London Municipal Elections (Amendment) Act, 1867 (30 Vict. c. i. ss. 2, 3, and 4), which are as follows:—

(Section 2.) "At every election for (*inter alios*) Common Councilman for any ward in the said City, every male person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall for a period of not less than twelve months previous to the first day of December in any year, have been in the occupation within the said City or the liberties thereof, either solely, or jointly with any other person or persons, of any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, chambers, or shop, or other building, and shall, in the case of a sole occupation, be rated in respect of such premises in his own name to an amount not less than ten pounds per annum, or in the case of a joint occupation, be rated in the joint names of the occupiers to an amount which, when divided by the number of occupiers, will give a sum of not less than ten pounds per annum for each of such occupiers, to the police or any other rate, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to vote in any such election for Common Councilman in the ward in which such premises shall be situate."

(Section 3.) "At every such election, every person on the Register of Voters for the City of London, in use at elections for Members to serve in Parliament and then in force, in respect of the occupation of any house, warehouse, counting house, shop, office, chambers, or other building, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, shall be entitled to vote in any such election for (*inter alia*) Common Councilman in the ward in which such premises shall be situate."

(Section 4.) "At every such election, every person who, if he had resided in the City of London or the liberties thereof, or within any distance therefrom prescribed by law, would be entitled to be on the Register of Voters for the City of London in use at elections for Members to serve in Parliament, in respect of the occupation of any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, chambers, shop, or other building, but who may be excluded from such register by non-residence shall, subject to the provisions herein-after contained, be entitled to vote in every such election for (*inter alia*) Common Councilman in the ward in which the premises for which he would have been so entitled to be on the register shall be situate."

The City Wards.

The City of London is divided, for the purpose of its municipal government, into twenty-five wards of unequal size.

The following table will show the number of Common Councillors returned by the several wards, and the rateable value of each ward, respectively:—

Name of Ward.	Rateable Value.	Number of Common Councilmen of each ward.
	£	
Aldersgate	132,767	8
Aldgate	194,379	8
Bassishaw	30,074	4
Billingsgate	100,982	8
Bishopsgate	321,481	14
Bread Street	98,097	8
Bridge	70,124	8
Broad Street	432,130	8
Candlewick	76,729	6
Castle Baynard	141,648	8
Cheap	140,729	8
Coleman Street	183,460	8
Cordwainer	85,495	6
Cornhill	112,786	6
Cripplegate	367,503	16
Dowgate	74,163	6
Farringdon Within	243,140	14
Farringdon Without	526,858	16
Langbourn	227,797	8
Lime Street	84,658	4
Portsoken	85,507	8
Queenhithe	69,067	6
Tower	192,324	8
Vintry	57,943	6
Walbrook	104,192	6
Total rateable value	4,153,930	
Total number of Common Councilmen.		206

There is also a ward called Bridge Without. This ward was added after the Borough of Southwark had been granted to the Corporation by Charter in the fourth year of the reign of Edward VI. (1550); but the "Village of Southwark" had previously been granted to the citizens of London by Edward III., by Charter dated 6th of March 1327, and the connexion between the City and this borough appears to have been originally brought about by the construction of London Bridge.

No Alderman has ever been elected by the inhabitants of Southwark, nor has any election of Common Councilmen ever taken place for this ward. In modern times, the Aldermanry has been, and is, as regards the ward, a nominal dignity, and there are no ward duties connected therewith. In other respects the Alderman of Bridge Without enjoys the privileges and performs the duties common to the Aldermen generally.

By Act of Common Council, passed on the 20th of September 1711, it was ordained that the senior Alderman who had passed the chair should remove to the ward of Bridge Without, unless he declined to accept it. Should he decline it, this Aldermanry falls to the next Alderman in seniority above the chair, and so on, *toties quoties*. In the event of all the Aldermen who have passed the chair refusing the office, the Common Council may elect any freeman (Act of Common Council, 20th May 1725); but there is no record of this necessity having ever arisen.

The Wardmote.

The whole of the Common Councilmen annually go out of, and cease to hold, office at midnight of the 20th December, and on the 21st of December (St. Thomas's Day) the elections to fill their places are held at the various wardmotes, which are summoned by precept of the Lord Mayor, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Common Council, 9 Henry VIII.

The regulations for holding the wardmotes on St. Thomas's Day, and the proceedings thereat, are as follow:—

The Alderman of the ward, or in his unavoidable absence the Lord Mayor, presides on this day.

The wardmote in each of the respective wards, being the same court, is held in one uniform manner, and with one uniform course of proceeding.

A week before the wardmote a summons is left by the beadle (who is a ward officer, annually elected) with every inhabitant of the ward requiring his attendance at the wardmote.

The precept having been read, the election then proceeds of persons to serve in the Common Council.

If a poll be demanded, the City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), an Act promoted by the Corporation, defines the course of proceeding, and must be strictly observed. It provides (*inter alia*) that:—

(Section 2.) "Upon all elections of Aldermen and "Common Councilmen chosen at the respective "wardmotes of the said City (all which elections are "in this Act referred to as 'municipal elections') in "case a poll be demanded by any of the candidates or "any two or more of the electors, such poll shall be "taken by ballot, and the presiding officer at such "elections shall be the returning officer, with the "powers and duties conferred and imposed on a "returning officer by the Ballot Act, 1872."

(Section 3.) The taking of the votes at such poll shall, "as far as circumstances admit, be conducted in the "same manner as the taking of the votes at a contested "parliamentary election is, by the Ballot Act, 1872, "directed to be conducted, and the other provisions of "that Act relating to a poll at a parliamentary elec-"tion (including the provisions relating to the duties "of the returning officer after the close of the poll) "shall, as far as circumstances admit, but subject to "the modifications expressed herein, and in the "schedule to this Act, apply to a poll at any municipal "election within the said City where a poll is demanded "as aforesaid."

And by the 5th section of the said Act it is provided that:—

"Whenever a poll shall be demanded at any election "for Alderman or Common Councilman or ward officer "for any ward within the said City, the polling shall "commence at the hour of ten in the forenoon of "the day next following the day fixed for the "election, and shall continue during such one day "only, and shall not be kept open later than the hour "of six in the afternoon of such polling day, but in "all other respects shall be subject to the provisions "contained in the sixth section of the Act (Local and "Personal) passed in the twelfth and thirteenth years "of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, "chapter ninety-four."

The 6th section of the Act of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. xciv., referred to in the foregoing section, enacts as follows:—

"Provided always, that when such day next following the day fixed for the election shall be Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, then, in case it be Sunday, the poll shall be on the Monday next following; and in case it be Good Friday, then on the Saturday next following; and in case it be Christmas Day, then on the next following day, if the same shall not be Sunday, and if it be Sunday, then on the next following Monday: Provided also, that in cases where the Lord Mayor for the time being shall, by reason of the illness,

absence, or other incapacity, of any Alderman of the said City, be required to hold a poll in more than one ward on the same day, it shall be lawful for the said Lord Mayor to appoint such day, although the same may not be the day next following, the day on which a poll shall be demanded, as he shall think proper, for taking the poll in each such ward; and every poll which shall be taken on the day so appointed by the said Lord Mayor shall be as valid and effectual as if the same were taken on the day next following the day on which it shall have been demanded."

The Act also gives to the returning officer a casting vote.

(Section 6.) "Where an equality of votes is found to "exist between any candidates, and the addition of a "vote would entitle any of those candidates to be "declared elected, the returning officer, whether "entited or not to vote in the first instance, may give "such additional vote by word of mouth or in "writing."

No declaration is required to be made by the voter, but the presiding officer shall (section 7), if required by a candidate or his agent, put the following questions at the time of the voter presenting himself to vote:—

(A.) Are you the person enrolled in the list now in force as follows [*read the whole entry from the list*]?

(B.) Have you already voted at the present election?

The vote shall not be received until the above questions be answered, and no other question may be put.

The provisions of the Municipal Elections Act, 1884 (47 & 48 Vict. c. 70), and of Part IV. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 50), apply to municipal elections in the City of London, subject as follows:—

[Section 35 of 1884 Act, sub-sections 1 to 8.]

(1.) "For the purpose of such application 'municipal "'election' means an election to the office of Mayor, "Alderman, Common Councilman, or Sheriff, and "includes the election of any officer elected by the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen in common hall, "and the expression 'corporate office' includes each "of the aforesaid offices, and the expression 'borough' "shall be deemed to apply to the said City:

(2.) "The expression 'burgess' means, in relation "to each municipal election, any person entitled to "vote at such election:

(3.) "Any costs or expenses directed to be paid out "of the borough fund or borough rate shall, if incurred "in respect of the election of an Alderman or Common "Councilman for any ward, be paid out of the ward "rate of that ward, and in any other case shall be paid "by the Chamberlain of the said City out of the City's "cash:

(4.) "The enactments relating to personation, polling "agents, and disclosure of votes shall not apply, save "that if any person commits any offence under the "City of London Municipal Elections (Amendment) "Act, 1867, in relation to the declaration required by "that Act to be made at the poll, he shall, in addition, "be deemed guilty of a corrupt practice under this Act:

(5.) "A vacancy in any office created by the decision "of an election court shall be filled by a new election, "and every summoning officer is hereby authorised and "required to summon the electors for such election:

(6.) "In the case of an election of an Alderman and "Common Councilman, a sum may be paid and expense "incurred not in excess of the maximum fixed by this "Act for the election of a Councillor:

(7.) "In the case of an election by liverymen in "common hall a sum may be paid and expenses in-"curred, if a poll be not demanded, not exceeding "forty pounds, and if a poll be demanded, then not "exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds; and in the "event of a poll being demanded, such poll shall take "place on the third day after the demand for a poll be "made, unless such third day be a Sunday, in which "case the poll shall take place on the fourth day, and "the poll shall last for one day only, and commence at "the hour of eight in the morning and close at six in "the evening.

(8.) "The Town Clerk shall send the Corrupt and "Illegal Practices List, when made out by him, to the "ward clerk of each ward not less than fourteen "days before the day on which the list of persons "entitled to vote in such ward is required to be made "out, and the Alderman and Common Councilmen of "each ward shall omit from such last-mentioned list "the names of all persons mentioned in the Corrupt "and Illegal Practices List, and the Corrupt and "Illegal Practices List shall be printed and appended "to every copy of the list of persons entitled to vote "in such ward."

When a vacancy occurs in the course of the year, by the death or disqualification of a Common Councilman, the ward clerk applies to the Lord Mayor to issue his precept for a wardmote for the election of a successor, and the return is sent to the Town Clerk in the usual form. In the absence of the Alderman at such bye election, the Alderman's deputy may preside.

In municipal elections in the City party politics play no part; the consideration of the best interests of the ward being the sole question at issue.

The Court of Common Council, the full style of which is "The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons "of the City of London in Common Council assem-"bled," consists of the Lord Mayor, 25 Aldermen, and 206 Commoners, making a total of 232.

The Lord Mayor, or in his unavoidable absence his *locum tenens*, takes the chair at all meetings.

By custom a duly constituted court consists of 40 members or upwards, of whom one must be the Lord Mayor (or his *locum tenens*), and two at least must be Aldermen. (Some authorities omit the Lord Mayor from the reckoning of 40, though of course insisting that he or his *locum tenens* must be present.)

Standing Orders.

The proceedings of the Court of Common Council are largely regulated by 102 standing orders. These comprehend (*inter alia*) the following:—

13. Elections to offices (held subject to annual election) shall be only until the second court after St. Thomas's Day next succeeding.

14. If any person holding any place of emolument in the gift or appointment of the court, or of any committee of the Court, accept the office of Common Councilman of the City, his place shall be immediately vacated.

18. All lettings of Corporation property, other than weekly lettings, shall be subject to the approval of the court, and the names and residences of the proposed tenants shall be printed and circulated in the usual summons for the Court, with the description of the property intended to be let, the term proposed, the rent, the amount of premium (if any), and the rent at which it was last let; also if under a covenant for renewal.

25. All sittings of the court shall be open to the public, unless the majority of the members present shall otherwise determine.

28. No proceeding resolution, or standing order of the court shall be rescinded, expunged, or altered otherwise than by a motion, of which previous notice shall have been given and inserted upon the summons for the court.

29. No resolution of the court shall be rescinded or altered unless such rescinding or alteration be determined on by a majority consisting of two-thirds of those then present and voting.

30. In case at any time a division be demanded, the member demanding it shall rise in his place for that purpose; but if in the opinion of the Lord Mayor, or his *locum tenens*, the evident sense of the court is for or against the motion or amendment, as the case may be, no division shall be allowed unless 12 members stand up in their places to support the demand.

49. As often as there shall be occasion for disbursing any sum of money exceeding one hundred guineas out of the chamber, the court shall be first consulted, and their assent had thereto.

50. No account whatever which shall exceed the sum of one hundred guineas shall be paid without the special direction of the court, unless the business charged in such account shall have been previously consented to by the court, and no warrant exceeding that amount shall be paid by the Chamberlain unless the date of the order of the court consenting thereto be inserted in such warrant.

51. No street improvement, public work, or entertainment shall be undertaken, or extraordinary work performed, and no grant for any public, charitable, or other purpose shall be made whereby the funds belonging to, or under the control of, the Corporation may be in any manner charged or affected beyond the sum of one hundred guineas, until the expense or financial effect thereof, or an estimate thereof, shall have been first submitted to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and that committee shall have reported to the court; and no committee or officer shall take action to commit the Corporation to any such expenditure until the court shall have agreed as to the means of carrying the same into effect; and the Chamberlain is directed

to refuse payment of any order or warrant drawn in contravention of this standing order.

Also no proposal dealing with, or in any way affecting, the City's estates, either real or personal, or any portion thereof (other than the granting or renewal of leases) shall be entertained until the same shall have been in like manner submitted to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee; and no committee or officer shall take action to commit the Corporation to any such proposal until the court shall have been informed of the financial effect thereof.

On the occasion of any public entertainment being given by the Corporation, the maximum expense to be incurred by the committee to whom the management shall be entrusted shall be first considered and determined on by the court.

53. Every question proposed which, in its consequences, may affect the estates or funds of the City—whether upon a petition to the court, or upon a report from any of the committees appointed by the court, or amendment thereon, or otherwise—if not first inserted on the summons for the court (stating the amount in case of a grant of money) shall be adjourned to the next court, and then, after having been so inserted on the summons, be taken into consideration.

54. No committee shall fix or vary any salary without previously reporting thereon, and obtaining the sanction of the court thereto, except where such salaries do not, inclusive of any proposed increase, exceed 60*s.* a week.

56. No committee or commission appointed by the court shall be allowed to draw for any money on account of their expenses in any one year beyond the sums following, viz.:—

	£
City Lands	400
Bridge House Estates	300
Gresham	50
Sewers	600
Coal and Corn and Finance	200
General Purposes	200
Library	200
Police	350
City of London School	150
Officers and Clerks	150
Orphan School	125
Law and City Courts	150
Local Government and Taxation	200
Port of London Sanitary	150
Metage on Grain	100
County Purposes	200
Central Markets	150
Cattle Markets	150
Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets	150

On any public entertainment being resolved to be given by the Corporation, a sum of money shall be fixed by the court as the allowance for the expenses of the committee appointed to carry out such entertainment. Any decorations supplied to the committee shall be paid for out of the said allowance.

58. The annual appointment of the committees of the Corporation shall take place at the first calender court after St. Thomas' Day, and the Lord Mayor for the time being is requested to call such court as early as possible after Plow Monday.

70. No member of the court who shall be a shareholder in, or concerned for, or in any way pecuniarily interested in any public company or undertaking, which shall in any manner be opposed by the Corporation in Parliament or elsewhere, shall be eligible to sit or vote upon any committee to which is delegated the opposition or the consideration of the propriety of opposition to any such measure, during the time the same shall be under the consideration of the committee.

71. No member who is a shareholder in or officer of any undertaking shall be eligible to vote in any committee whilst any matter affecting or concerning such undertaking shall be under consideration.

72. No member of the court who shall be a shareholder in, or concerned for, or in any way pecuniarily interested in, any lighting company applying for permission to light, or actually lighting the city of London, shall vote upon any question before the Commissioners of Sewers affecting the lighting of the City, or take any part in the discussion upon any such question.

73. No member of the court who shall be engaged with any committee or commission of which he is a member, in any business, agreement, or lease, in which he has any personal interest, or any alteration of the terms of any such business, agreement, or lease of any of the property of the Corporation, shall be eligible to sit or vote in such committee or commission while such matter is under consideration.

74. No person who has ever been convicted of fraud or been a bankrupt, or has compounded with his creditors, or petitioned under the liquidation by arrangement clauses of the Bankruptcy Act, and has not paid twenty shillings in the pound, shall be elected or continue upon any committee or commission appointed by the court, or become a governor of either of the Royal hospitals by appointment of the court or shall be elected or continue in any office under the court or under any commission or committee thereof.

75. No shareholder (other than as a trustee) in a company contracting with or employed by the Commission of Sewers shall be appointed or continue a member of that commission.

76. No member of the court or his partner or other person on his behalf shall be a contractor for or shall be employed directly or indirectly in any work to be performed in his business or profession for or against the City, or the court or any of its committees or commissions, or any committee or society the members whereof are appointed by the court, nor shall accept any order or employment of any kind from the Court of Aldermen, or be engaged in the supply of any materials or the sale of any goods or the transaction of any general or professional business which is to be paid for out of the City's cash, or out of funds held in trust by the Corporation over which the Corporation or any of its committees or commissions has control, and no member of the court who shall act in contravention of this standing order, either in his own person or by his partner, or by any other person whomsoever, shall at any time during his then present or any future membership of the court be elected or continue on any committee or commission of the court.

80. No appointment or removal by the court of members representing the City on any other body, board, or trust, corporate or incorporate, shall take place, unless previous notice thereof be printed on the summons for the court.

88. No person shall be allowed to be a candidate for any office or situation in the gift or appointment of the court who is a member of the court, or who has been so within three calendar months of the day of election, unless the office or situation has become vacant since such person ceased to be a member of the court.

89. No son of any member of the court shall be admitted a candidate for any office or situation in the gift or appointment of the court or any committee or commission of the court.

92. Upon the application by any person engaged in the service of any branch of the Corporation (whose salary is controlled by the court) for a reconsideration or otherwise of the salary received or enjoyed, no personal canvass whatever shall be permitted by the person so applying, whilst the matter is under the consideration of any committee of the court.

93. Any vote of the court affecting the salary of an officer of the court, or the remuneration to be given to an officer, shall be taken by ballot.

96. Any person in the employ of the Corporation receiving any commission or gratuity, unless with the authority of the Corporation, or receiving any discount in relation to bills or accounts paid for, or on behalf of the Corporation, and withholding such discount from the Corporation, shall be subject to immediate dismissal, and no person or firm shall be employed by the Corporation, or any of its committees, who shall give, offer, or allow either commission or gratuity to any person in the Corporation employ.

97. No person holding any appointment under the court shall, under any pretence, become surety for any person whomsoever, or draw or accept any accommodation bill, or in anywise make himself liable or answerable for the debt of another, under the penalty of being immediately dismissed from his office, and thereafter rendered incapable of holding any office under the Corporation.

98. The several committees of the court shall cause to be laid before them, at the first meeting in the year, a list of the several persons holding appointments or collectorships under the court, or such committees, and giving security in respect thereof, with the names of their several sureties, to the intent that the same may be then considered, and such order taken therein as to any accounts outstanding, and also of new security or otherwise, as the existing circumstances may require.

100. No officer of the court shall be at liberty to lay open or expose any of the books, papers, or records of the Corporation to any person, not a member of the Corporation, without permission of the court

The citizens and freemen of the City of London have been, from time immemorial, a body corporate, under various names. By 2 William and Mary, c. 8, (after reciting that the restoring to the Corporation its ancient liberties, of which it had been deprived by the *quo warranto* proceedings in the reign of Charles II. would tend very much to the peace and good settlement of the kingdom), it was enacted "that the Mayor "and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London "shall for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be a "body corporate and politic, and shall enjoy all their "rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, "franchises, customs," &c., and they are now a body politic and corporate by the name of "The Mayor "and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London"; hence, although the Court of Common Council consists of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, and under the standing orders of the court it is an instruction to the City Remembrancer that where in any Act of Parliament it is necessary to mention or describe the local authority for the City of London, such authority shall be authority shall be stated to be "The Mayor, Alder-"men, and Commons of the City of London in Com-"mon Council assembled," yet acts of the court are authenticated by the seal of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, known as the Common Seal of the City of London, granted in the 9th year of Henry III., and which seal proves itself, without any further evidence of the assent of the Corporation, or the identity of the seal.

The City Seal.

The City Seal is especially protected by the following regulations:—

It is only affixed in open court, after formal resolution. The keys are different and three in number, kept respectively by the Lord Mayor, the Chamberlain, (as representing the Court of Alderman,) and the Comptroller (or Vice-Chamberlain, as the representative of the Court of Common Council); and the seal is only affixed to a document after the same has been examined and signed by one of the law officers of the Corporation.

The Common Council possesses sole control over the landed property and estates of the Corporation, and the Corporate Seal cannot be affixed without its direction.

All lettings of Corporation property are subject to the approval of the court. Petitions for grants of money out of the City cash come before the Common Council.

There are usually about 24 calendar courts each year, besides special courts, as required. The Lord Mayor has the power of calling a court at any time. Seven members can requisition the Lord Mayor to call a special court. The summonses for all courts are served by the hallkeeper upon all the members, and upon the different offices whose attendance is required.

The proceedings of the court are entered in the journals, which have been regularly kept by the town clerk since the year 1416, and are open to the inspection of any freeman, without any charge, upon reasonable cause being shown. Minutes of the proceedings, when printed, are sent to every member, and the correctness of this record is, under the standing orders, the first question at the following court.

The following are the commissions and committees appointed by the Common Council, with their respective composition:—

Name.	How composed.	
	Aldermen.	Commoners.
The Irish Society (The Recorder is also an *ex-officio* member.)	6	20
Committee for letting the City's Lands	6	29
Committee for letting the Bridge House Estates	6	29
Committee on Gresham Affairs (City side)	3	9
Commission of Sewers (The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the Common Serjeant are also *ex-officio* members.)	6	82
Coal and Corn and Finance Committee	6	29
Committee for General Purposes	6	29
Library Committee	6	29
Police Committee	26	58
City of London School Committee	6	29
Officers and Clerks Committee	6	29
Freemen's Orphan School Committee (The Lord Mayor is an *ex-officio* member.)	6	29
Law and City Courts Committee	6	29
Local Government and Taxation Committee (Together with such members of the court as are Members of Parliament.)	6	29
Port of London Sanitary Committee	6	29
Metage on Grain Committee	—	12
Music Committee	6	29
Committee for County Purposes	6	29
Central Markets Committee	6	29
Cattle Markets Committee	6	29
Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee	6	29
Visiting Committee, City of London Lunatic Asylum	3	9
Special Committee	4	16
Committee of Managers of West Ham Park (Together with seven managers appointed outside the Corporation.)	—	8
Epping Forest Committee (Together with four verderers, not members of the Corporation, elected by the commoners of the Forest parishes.)	2	10

In addition, special committees are, from time to time, appointed for specific objects. These almost invariably consist of six Aldermen and twenty-nine commoners, being one of the latter for each ward, or side of a ward, thus constituting what is termed a ward committee. The quorum of each committee (which is usually seven) is fixed by the Court of Common Council.

In addition to receiving reports from the various committees, the court considers all applications for property over which the Corporation has control, and approves and confirms all lettings and other dealings with the City's property.

Petitions for charitable grants of money are considered twice a year.

Nominally, the grand committees hold monthly meetings; but in practice, they meet much more frequently, and are, in fact, summoned by order of each chairman, as often as the pressure of business requires.

When a matter is referred to a committee, that committee, in due course, reports its recommendation to the court for approval or otherwise; in addition to which, many of the committees annually present reports to the court of the work of the year. Outgoing chairmen are *ex officio* members of the same committees for the ensuing year, but are not again eligible for the chair, except by the suspension of the standing orders of the court. In the case of the City lands, Bridge House Estates, and Coal and Corn and Finance Committees, no member of the court (aldermen excepted) is to be appointed on more than one of such committees, except in wards having only four members.

Each committee is responsible for its own expenditure, having power, in regard to the various matters under its control, to draw warrants up to one hundred guineas without reporting to the Court of Common Council specially. Above that amount a report is necessary. Petitions for grants of money, for charitable and other purposes, are referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, who, in due course, report to the court, with their recommendation in each case.

The Court of Common Council makes the following appointments:—

Twelve governors to each of the Royal hospitals, namely:—

St. Bartholomew's Hospital;
St. Thomas's Hospital;
Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals; and
Christ's Hospital.

Two Aldermen and four commoners to serve on the Thames Conservancy Board.
One member to serve on the Lee Conservancy Board.
A manager of Aske's Charity, Hoxton.
Four trustees of the Mitchell City of London Charity.
One member to the Municipal Corporation Association.
Four members of the governing body created by the central scheme made under the provisions of the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict., c. 36).
Six Aldermen and twelve commoners on the Board of Governors of the City and Guilds Institute for the advancement of technical education.
One Alderman and two commoners on the Council, and two members on the executive committee of the same.
Three Aldermen and nine commoners to be the visiting committee of the City of London Lunatic Asylum; the Court of Common Council being the local authority under the Lunacy Act, 1890 (53 Vict. c. 5. s. 240), and having provided the asylum out of its corporate funds.
The legal assessor, arbitrators, and registrar of the London Chamber of Arbitration.

The Court of Common Council is patron of the following livings:—

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.
St. Margaret Pattens (alternately with the Crown).
St. James, Dukes Place, and St. Catherine Cree (alternately with Magdalen College, Cambridge).
St. Bartholomew, Bethnal Green.
St. Mark, Victoria Docks.
St. Peter, Bethnal Green, and
St. Mark, Clerkenwell.

The court (the Corporation being the market authority for London) controls the Corporation markets and also London Bridge, Southwark Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, and the new Tower Bridge.

The court is the local authority for the City under the Tramways Act, 1870, and also under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, except in regard to the power of calling upon the water companies to supply fireplugs at the ratepayers' expense, which power was conferred on the Metropolitan Board of Works, and now is vested in the London County Council. Notwithstanding this power, however, the Corporation expended out of City's cash, in the fixing of some 900 hydrants in the City, a sum of 15,651*l.*

The court is the local authority for the City under the Public Libraries Acts (18 & 19 Vict. c. 70. s. 24; 29 & 30 Vict. c. 114. s. 5); but the City has not adopted the Acts, the Corporation having provided its own library.

The court is also the local authority for the City under the Infant Life Protection Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 38).

The Court of Common Council is the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London, under the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 54), and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76).

It is also the local authority under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 70); and in connexion with the importation of foreign animals, is the exclusive local authority for the whole metropolis.

The court carries into execution within the City the Gardens in Towns Protection Act, 1863 (26 Vict. c. 13), the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 35), the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 34), and the Open Spaces Act, 1890 (53 & 54 Vict. c. 15).

It also has the supervision of dairies and milk supply in the City under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76).

It has appointed an inspector under the Shop Hours Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 62).

The court also discharges various functions under the following (among other) Acts:—

The London (City) Improvement Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. cclxxx.).

City Gas Acts, and Acts regulating the supply of gas to the City.

Metropolitan Water Companies and other Acts (as regards constant supply, creation of sinking fund, &c.).

Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 44).

City of London Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans' Dwellings) Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxxix.), for the raising of loans on behalf of the Commissioners, in connexion with the execution of the powers conferred by the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875 and 1879, and the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, 1868 and 1879.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 72).

Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17).

Weights and Measures Acts, 1878 and 1889 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49, and 52 & 53 Vict. c. 21).

Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 105, and 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47).

Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts, 1866–75 (29 & 30 Vict. c. 117 and 118, 35 & 36 Vict. c. 21, and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 47).

Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77).

All Corporation byelaws are made by the Court, and under some statutes are required to be made by Act of Common Council.

Appointment of Officers.

The Court of Common Council appoints the following officers:—

*Town clerk.
Judge of the Sheriffs' Court for the Poultry Compter.
Judge of the Sheriffs' Court for the Giltspur Street Compter.
Commissioner of City Police.
*Comptroller of the Chamber and of the Bridge House Estates.
*Remembrancer.
*Solicitor.
*Secondary.
Coroner for City of London and Southwark.
Clerk of the Peace.
*City Surveyor.
*Head Master, City of London School.
*Head Master, Freemen's Orphan School.
*High Bailiff of Southwark.
*Registrar of Mayor's Court.
*Sword-bearer.
*Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms.
Attorney of the Mayor's Court.
*Second Master, City of London School.
Medical Officer of Health (Port of London).
*Registrar, City of London Court.
*Deputy Registrar, Mayor's Court.
*High Bailiff, City of London Court.
*Registrar, London Chamber of Arbitration.
*Gas Examiner.
*Clerk of Coal Market.
*Keeper of Guildhall.
*Marshal.
*Receiver and Registrar of Grain Duty.
*Officer to survey City Property and Bridge House Estates.
Clerks of the following Markets:—
*Leadenhall.
*Metropolitan Cattle.
*Central.
*Billingsgate.
*Veterinary Inspector.
*Corn Shifter.
*Fruit Meter and Shifter.
*Receiver of Fruit Metage.
Deputy Gauger.
*Serjeant-at-Mace.
*Deputy Serjeant-at-Mace.
*Clerks, City of London Court.
Bailiffs, ditto.
*First Assistant to Keeper of Guildhall.
*Housekeeper at Sessions House.
*Inspector under Explosives Act, 1875.
*Inspector under Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879.
*Sanitary Inspectors (Port of London).
*Principal of Guildhall School of Music.
*Secretary of Guildhall School of Music.
Lady Superintendent of Guildhall School of Music.

The Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court is appointed by the Recorder, subject to approval by the Lord Chancellor and confirmation by the Court of Common Council.

The Common Serjeant and the Judge of the City of London Court, who were formerly appointed by the

* Subject to Annual Election.

Common Council, are (under the Local Government Act, 1888) appointed by the Crown; but their salaries are fixed and paid by the Corporation.

As was specifically mentioned in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1837, it is the practice of the Corporation, when offices become vacant, to make a reference to one of its committees (usually that in relation to officers and clerks) to consider the nature, duties, and emoluments of the office, and how far the same, or any of them, need to be altered or amended, or the office itself either abolished, or consolidated with any other.

The Common Hall.

The full style of the Common Hall is "the meeting "or assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen "of the several companies of the City of London in "Common Hall assembled."

It consists of the Lord Mayor, or his *locum tenens*, four Aldermen at least, the Sheriffs (or one of them,) and such of the liverymen of the companies as are freemen of the City.

The origin of the City companies, or guilds, runs back to remote antiquity. When the merchant guilds became an integral part of the Corporation, the Guildhall became the common hall of the City.

At about the time of Edward II. all citizens were obliged to be enrolled among the trade guilds proper to their own craft or mystery, and soon a distinction between greater and smaller companies was developed. Most of the guilds availed themselves of the license reserved to them in the Acts of the livery, to use it, and they became, and are still, distinguished as the Livery Companies; a small number have no livery.

There are 76 companies or guilds in the City, containing about 8,807 members who are liverymen and also freemen of the City. The names of the companies, with an approximate number of liverymen who are freemen of the City, belonging to each, are set out below.

The livery meet in Common Hall twice in each year, viz., on Midsummer Day and Michaelmas Day, for the election of the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, chamberlain, bridge masters, auditors of the City and Bridge House accounts, and other officers. This annual election secures the fullest administrative responsibility and accountability. As regards the auditors, it should be mentioned that Parliament, in 1724, limited the right of election to the freemen-liverymen, independent of the body which disburses the funds. Whilst alluding to the auditors, it seems not irrelevant to state that the Corporation, from the year 1784, has printed and published annually, an account increasingly full and in detail, of the receipts and expenditure of the funds under its control.

The precepts for the election, by the livery, of the officers above mentioned, are issued by the Lord Mayor, by order and request of the Court of Aldermen, requiring the several livery companies to attend at Guildhall, for the purpose.

The Common Hall is presided over by the Lord Mayor, and attended by the Aldermen, sheriffs, and city officers in full state.

The elections are taken by show of hands, except in the event of a poll being demanded, when they are conducted in accordance with the provisions of the City of London Ballot Act, 1887, already referred to; the list of voters being prepared by the secondary, in accordance with the Act, at the cost of the Corporation. The livery also are summoned by the Lord Mayor to meet in Common Hall as may appear desirable, at other times, to discuss questions of public interest.

The Common Hall possesses no power to confer the freedom of the City, and no power to draw upon the City cash.

The names of the City companies, with the number of liverymen entitled to vote in Common Hall elections, are set out in the following table:—

Name of Company.	Number of Liverymen.
Apothecaries	60
Armourers and braziers	90
Bakers	156
Barbers	130
Basket-makers	30
Carried forward	466
Brought forward	466
Blacksmiths	91
Bowyers	23
Brewers	49
Broderers	40
Butchers	132
Carmen	4
Carpenters	139
Clockmakers	72
Clothworkers	153
Coachmakers and coach harness makers	115
Cooks	84
Coopers	185
Cordwainers	108
Curriers	79
Cutlers	101
Distillers	37
Drapers	275
Dyers	73
Fanmakers	111
Farriers	102
Feltmakers	60
Fishmongers	355
Fletchers	15
Founders	98
Framework knitters	96
Fruiterers	96
Gardeners	31
Girdlers	82
Glass sellers	37
Glaziers	79
Glovers	87
Gold and Silver wire drawers	102
Goldsmiths	169
Grocers	186
Gunmakers	23
Haberdashers	431
Horners	49
Innholders	121
Ironmongers	27
Joiners	86
Leathersellers	138
Loriners	505
Makers of playing cards	100
Masons	28
Mercers	148
Merchant Taylors	259
Musicians	44
Needle-makers	73
Painters	119
Patten-makers	76
Pewterers	103
Plaisterers	54
Plumbers	82
Poulters	112
Saddlers	80
Salters	158
Scriveners	38
Shipwrights	207
Skinners	211
Spectacle-makers	352
Stationers	265
Tallow Chandlers	107
Tin Plate workers	68
Turners	221
Tylers and Bricklayers	81
Upholders	25
Vintners	183
Wax Chandlers	38
Weavers	102
Wheelwrights	140
Woolmen	20
(Total for the year ending May 31st, 1894)	8,807

The Sheriffs.

The office of Sheriff of London appears to have existed very shortly after the Conquest. It is specifically mentioned in several of the early charters granted to the citizens of London.

Notwithstanding the removal by the Local Government Act, 1888, of the right to elect a Sheriff of Middlesex out of the hands of the citizens of London to whom it had been expressly granted by charter of Henry I. (subsequently confirmed by John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward III.), and for which they had ever since paid an annual rent, the City continues to elect two sheriffs, and there is *primâ facie* no reason why it should not elect a larger number. Until the commencement of the fourteenth century the Sheriffs

were elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and the "Good Men" of the City, or "Commonalty." In 1301 an attempt was made to restrict the number of electors to twelve representatives of each ward, but this like other subsequent attempts proved unsuccessful. In 1347 is met with, for the first time, a new method of procedure. In that year one of the Sheriffs was elected by the Mayor and the other by the Commonalty, and this prerogative of the Mayor for the time being to elect one of the Sheriffs continued to be exercised with few, if any, exceptions down to 1638. From 1642 to 1651 the Mayor's claim to elect a Sheriff was always contested. He might nominate, but not elect, although, as a rule, the citizens paid him the compliment of electing his nominee to serve in conjunction with the Sheriff of their own choice. For the year 1652 and for some years afterwards the Mayor neither nominated nor elected a Sheriff, but in 1662 when he would have elected one Bludworth as Sheriff the Commonalty claimed their right although they accepted the Mayor's nominee. For the next ten years (1663 to 1673) the Mayor's right of election passed unchallenged. In 1674, when objection was again raised, a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole matter. In its report is found a reference, made for the first time, to the custom of the Lord Mayor electing or at least nominating a Sheriff for the year ensuing by drinking to him on some public occasion This custom is said to have arisen in the reign of Elizabeth, but whether that be so or not, the custom was in vogue at this time, and the Mayor had drunk to a citizen and vintner named William Roberts, and the Commonalty had raised an objection. Seeing that the Court of Aldermen upheld the Mayor's prerogative, the committee recommended a compromise. They suggested that Roberts should be bound over to take upon himself the office if within the next two or three years he should be either drunk to by the Mayor or elected by the Commonalty to be Sheriff. They further recommend that an Act of Common Council should be passed settling all matters in connexion with the shrievalty. No such Act appears to have been passed and the Mayor continued for some years to exercise his full prerogative of electing one of the Sheriffs without opposition.

In 1878 (41 Vict.), by Act of Common Council, all Acts, orders and ordinances regulating or enforcing the nomination or election to the shrievalty being thereby repealed, it was declared (*inter alia*)—

That the right of election to the office of sheriff should vest in the liverymen of the several companies of the City, in Common Hall assembled, the 24th day of June in each year being fixed as the election day, and casual vacancies being filled up by elections on days to be fixed by the Court of Aldermen.

A fine of 200*l.* was made payable by any person duly nominated, who should decline to take upon himself the office; payment of which fine would exempt him from future liability to serve, unless he should afterwards take upon himself the office of alderman, in which event he should be liable to serve the shrievalty, notwithstanding the payment of the fine. Exemption, however, from payment of the said fine, and from serving the office, might be claimed upon voluntarily making oath before the Court of Aldermen that deponent was not worth 30,000*l.* It was also provided that each sheriff-elect should enter into a bond in the sum of 1,000*l.* for his due attendance at Guildhall, on the 28th September, to be sworn into office, and in case of default in entering into such bond should forfeit the sum of 600*l.* (if an alderman), or the sum of 400*l.* (if not an alderman). Similar penalties are also imposed on refusal to take office after a casual election. It was further provided that half of the above penalties should go towards the maintenance of the Freemen's Orphan School, and that the other half should be paid to the two persons who should actually take upon themselves the office.

It was further provided that no person should be compelled to serve the office a second time.

And further, that between the 14th day of March and the 14th day of May in every year, the Lord Mayor should, in the Court of Aldermen, nominate one or more freeman or freemen of the City (not exceeding three in the whole) to be publicly put in nomination for the shrievalty to the liverymen in Common Hall assembled, such nomination to remain in force for five years.

In addition to persons thus nominated, every alderman who has not served the office of sheriff is, *ipso facto*, in nomination for the office, in priority to any other person, and it is competent for any two members of the Common Hall to nominate any freeman of the City of London to the said office.

After election to the office of sheriff, the approval of the Sovereign is requisite.

The absolute estate and interest in the office of sheriff belongs to the Corporation, which consequently retains the fees and emoluments of the office. An allowance of 750*l.* is granted by the Corporation to the sheriffs annually, they discharging thereout two fee farm rents (40*l.* and 10*l.* respectively), payable by the Corporation, and making their own arrangements with their under-sheriffs.

The duties of the sheriffs of the City of London are multifarious, and, like those of the Lord Mayor, incessant.

It is an especial privilege of the sheriffs to wait upon the Sovereign, by direction of the Corporation, attended by the City remembrancer, to ascertain the royal will and pleasure as to the reception of addresses from the Corporation.

The duty and privilege of presenting at the bar of the House petitions to Parliament on behalf of the Corporation is discharged by the sheriffs, attended by the City remembrancer.

They are required to attend every session of the Central Criminal Court, and, of course, discharge the duties that ordinarily attach to their office.

They are expected to be in attendance on the Lord Mayor in the discharge of many of his official functions.

They take charge of, and conduct, the business in the Common Hall, during the absence of the Lord Mayor.

Places are reserved for the sheriffs in the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, which, when not officially engaged elsewhere, they usually occupy.

The expense of duly serving the office of sheriff of the City of London, always considerable, has a tendency to increase, in consequence, on the one hand, of the enlarged claims of charity (in dealing with which the sheriffs are closely associated with the Lord Mayor), and on the other hand, from the prolonged continuance of the Old Bailey Sittings, arising from the complicated and tedious nature of many of the cases now tried. Whereas, in the counties generally, the expenses attending the detention of jurors in criminal cases is defrayed out of the consolidated fund, in the case of the county of the City of London these charges fall entirely upon the sheriffs.

The average cost to each gentleman serving the office may be put down at from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.*

The Central Criminal Court.

This Court, as now existing, was establishing by the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834 (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. xxxvi.), but the right of the citizens of London "to "place whom they would of themselves for keeping "and hearing the pleas of the Crown, and that none "other should be justices over them," was granted by Charter of Henry I., and the two courts mentioned in that Charter as then existing in the City of London were the folkmote and the husting, the former court being the regular tribunal for enquiring and determining of all felonies. It is doubtful, however, whether the folkmote originally formed one general criminal court for the whole City, or whether the pleas were heard separately in the wardmotes for each ward. In any event, these local criminal jurisdictions (where they existed) became, in course of time, objectionable, and after Magna Charta the wardmotes became mere inquest juries so far as criminal proceedings were concerned.

The first Charter of Edward III. (dated 6th March 1327) granted with the consent of Parliament, provided that the Lord Mayor should be one of the justices of Gaol Delivery for Newgate, and should be named as such in every commission for that purpose, and in pursuance of that Charter he is always named in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the City of London, and is so required to be by the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834, (hereafter dealt with). He attends in full state at the opening of the first session at the Old Bailey after his election, and also attends the Court at the beginning of each session during his mayoralty, hearing and disposing of objections by persons summoned to serve upon the grand jury, and attends to receive Her Majesty's judges on the first day of their attendance at each session.

Separate Commissions of Oyer and Terminer for London, and of Gaol Delivery for Newgate, are issued, the present ones being dated the 17th December 1881 (45 Vict.), and came into operation at the session commencing the 30th January 1882. They are directed to the Central Criminal Court, the Lord Mayor being first named therein.

These Commissions now extend to the hearing and determining of all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours committed, not only within the City of London, but also within the County of London (as constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888), the county of Middlesex, and certain parts of the counties of Essex, Kent, and Surrey.

The Central Criminal Court Act, 1834, after reciting that it is expedient for the more effective and uniform administration of justice in criminal cases that offences committed in the Metropolis and certain parts adjoining thereto should be tried by Justices and Judges of of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery in the City of London (by which, no doubt, the Legislature meant that, as the more serious offences committed in other parts of the country were tried by courts of assize, it was expedient that offences committed in the Metropolis should be dealt with in the same manner) enacted, by section 1, that the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, all the Judges of the High Court, the Dean of Arches, the Aldermen of the City of London, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, and any retired judges or others whom the Crown might appoint should be the judges of a court to be called the Central Criminal Court, to which the Crown might direct a general Commission, and which court should have jurisdiction to hear, try, and determine all offences committed, or alleged to be committed, as in the Act specified. By section 2 of the Act, which empowers the Crown to issue, from time to time, Commissions for holding the Court, any two or more of such justices or judges are authorised to inquire of, hear, determine, and adjudge all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours committed within the jurisdiction of the court, and any which might be heard and determined under any Commission of Oyer and Terminer for London or Middlesex, Essex, Kent, or Surrey respectively, or Gaol Delivery for Newgate, and to exercise all powers and authorities belonging to Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery. Every Commission remains in force till a new one is issued.

Section 3 provides that the new district created by the Act shall be deemed (for the purposes of the Act) to be one county for all purposes of venue, local description, trial, judgment, and execution not specially provided for, the venue to be "Central Criminal Court, to wit," and all offences in indictments prepared and tried in the Court must be laid to have been committed and averred to have taken place "within the jurisdiction of "the said court."

By sub-section 1 of section 89 of the Local Government Act, 1888, it is enacted that the Central Criminal Court Act shall be construed as if the County of London were thoughout mentioned therein as well as the county of Middlesex, and by sub-section 3 of the same section, the counties of London and Middlesex are (subject to Rules of the High Court) to be deemed one county for all criminal proceedings except proceedings at quarter sessions.

The area of the Central Criminal Court district, although not co-extensive with that of the county of London, the Metropolitan Police district, or any other Metropolitan area, was fixed with a due regard to the convenience of witnesses and jurors summoned to attend the Court, and due provision is made by the Act for throwing the expenses of the trial of persons who commit offences within the Central Criminal Court area, but outside the district of the county of London, on the counties within whose district the offences are committed.

By section 4 of the Central Criminal Court Act, the Sheriffs of the City of London, and the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey respectively, must execute and obey all precepts and process which the said justices and judges award and direct unto them respectively, and must, whenever required, summon from the City of London and the said counties a competent number of jurymen, legally qualified who are declared to be qualified to try any offences coming before them, notwithstanding they are not inhabitants of the city, county, or place where such offences may have been committed or arise.

The precepts for the summoning of jurors are usually signed by the Lord Mayor, as the Chief Commissioner of the Court, and the Recorder, when their signatures can conveniently be procured, but may be signed by any two Commissioners; and (since the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, by section 89, sub-section 1 of which the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834, is to be construed as if the County of London were throughout mentioned therein, as well as the county of Middlesex) they have been directed to the several Sheriffs of the City of London, county of London, county of Middlesex, county of Essex, county of Kent, and county of Surrey; but the Sheriffs of the City of London alone carry out the shrieval duties connected with the Central Criminal Court, and in cases where it becomes necessary to lock up juries, the Sheriffs of the City of London are responsible for their safe custody; and all executions for capital offences carried out in Newgate are under their direction and control.

Section 5 gives the Crown power, by Orders in Council, to appoint places of confinement for prisoners; but provides that the county of Middlesex, city of Westminster, and liberty of the Tower of London, shall not be liable for the maintenance of any prisoner charged with any offence in the said county, city, or liberty, who shall be committed to Newgate Gaol.

Section 9 enacts that persons convicted may be imprisoned either in the county gaol or in Newgate, and gives the Sheriffs of the City of London power to execute judgments in the same way as if the person convicted had been committed in the City of London.

Section 10 gave justices and coroners in Essex and Kent power to commit offenders to Newgate, in the absence of an Order in Council directing in what gaol offenders in such counties shall be imprisoned; but that section has since been repealed, and since the passing of the Prisons Act, 1877, Newgate has ceased to be a gaol for the confinement of prisoners before and during trial, and is now only used for the temporary confinement of persons awaiting trial, and for the confinement of persons convicted of a capital charge and awaiting execution.

By section 11 of the Act every justice or coroner acting within the limits of the Act must specify in the commitment that the persons charged are committed under the authority of the Act, and must take the like examinations, informations, bailments, and recognizances, and certify the same to the said Justices of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, as required by 7 George IV., c. 64.

By section 12, the judges of the Court (or any two of them) are empowered to order payment of costs and expenses of prosecutors and witnesses by the treasurer of the county in which the offence was committed, and such treasurer, or his agent, has to attend every session of the Central Criminal Court for that purpose.

There being no county rate made and levied in the City of London, a considerable proportion of the expenses incurred in connexion with offences committed in the City is borne by the Corporation out of its corporate funds.

By section 15, the sessions of the court are to be holden 12 times at least every year, and the Lord Mayor and certain of the Aldermen meet the other Commissioners of the Court on the first day of Michaelmas Sittings at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, to fix the days on which the sessions shall commence for the ensuing Mayoralty, after which the Town Clerk prepares the rota for the attendance of the Aldermen during the year, and sends a copy of the rota to each Alderman. This section has been amended by 44 & 45 Vict. c. 68. s. 18, giving the Judges of the High Court power to fix the sessions, but the Lord Mayor and some of the Aldermen still attend the meeting held for that purpose, and their convenience is, so far as possible, consulted.

The follows standing orders have been made by the Court of Aldermen with reference to the Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and are now in force, for regulating the attendance of the Aldermen at that Court:—

The duty of attending the sessions to be held under the Central Criminal Court Act is borne by the Aldermen of the City not excused, nor by virtue of any office to be held by them exempt from duty (exclusive of the Lord Mayor for the time being), as nearly equally as may be; and to this end the Town Clerk for the time being is directed, previously to the 12th November in every year, to prepare a list, or rota, in which, as nearly as may be, the Court is divided in four equal parts, in a manner similar, so far as circum-

stances admit, to that adopted in allotting to the different members of the Court their respective portions of duty at the Sessions of the Peace at the Old Bailey; and to the Aldermen comprised in the first division of such list or rota is assigned the duty of attending the first, fifth, and ninth sessions; to the Aldermen comprised in the second division the second, sixth, and tenth sessions; to the Aldermen in the third division the third, seventh, and eleventh sessions; and to the Alderman in the fourth division the fourth, eighth, and twelfth sessions, which shall be fixed to be held within the year next ensuing the making of such list or rota; and, in the event of any extra session being held, the duties thereof devolve upon the Aldermen in the list or rota for the preceding session; and such list or rota is printed and circulated.

Previously to the 12th day of November in each year the Town Clerk transmits a copy of such list or rota to every Alderman, and gives written notice to each Alderman, six days at the least before the commencement of each session in respect of which his name is inserted in the rota, of the day of the commencement of such session.

The hours for the transaction of business in the Central Criminal Court are the same as those during which business was formerly transacted at the Old Bailey Sessions, subject to such arrangements in relation to business arising out of particular districts as may be deemed proper.

The hours of attendance of the Aldermen on the rota of the Central Criminal Court are arranged by the same division of duty as formerly existed in relation to the Old Bailey Sessions, each Aldermen being at liberty, according to his seniority, to select the division of the day during which he will attend; but no Alderman is permitted, unless with the consent of his brethren on the rota, to take more than one division each day, so as to exclude any other Aldermen from duty on that day, and to impose a double duty upon him on any other.

The rota of attendance of the Aldermen at the sittings of the Central Criminal Court are arranged for the first and second weeks of each session.

The Alderman on the rota for the first, fifth, and ninth sessions of any year, who shall have have served the office of Lord Mayor during the year preceding the first of such sessions, is excused attendance during such first session; and the duty which would otherwise have devolved upon him is performed by the junior Alderman not on the rota; and at the fifth and ninth sessions he is entitled to his choice of duty according to his then seniority in the Court of Aldermen.

If, and whenever, the business of the Central Criminal Court shall be suspended or delayed by reason of the absence of an Aldermen, the Sheriffs of the City for the time being report that fact in writing to the Court of Aldermen, and state in such report the name of the Alderman whose absence occasioned such suspension or delay (if any); and unless the Court shall otherwise order, such report, or the purport thereof, signed by the Town Clerk, is to be advertised in the morning and evening papers.

The Aldermen whose names appear upon the rota in each session shall be held responsible for the performance of the duties thereof, without reference to any private arrangement which may be made by any Alderman with another for an exchange of duty or for the undertaking of duty appertaining to the Alderman on the rota.

By section 16 of the Act indictments found at sessions of the peace for the cities of London and Westminster, the liberty of the Tower, the borough of Southwark, and the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey may be removed by certiorari to the Central Criminal Court.

By 19 and 20 Vict. c. 16, any indictment for felony or misdemeanour committed out of the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court may, by order of the Queen's Bench Division, be removed by certiorari into the Central Criminal Court if it shall appear to the Court that the interests of justice demand it. The Queen's Bench Division has also power (25 & 26 Vict. c. 65.) to order any person, subject to the Mutiny Act, out of the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and accused of murder or manslaughter in England or Wales, to be tried at that Court.

Section 17 of the Central Criminal Court Act restrained the City Quarter Sessions, as well as other quarter sessions in the Central Criminal Court District, from trying a number of offences; but this section was repealed in 1851 by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 55. s. 13, since when the City of London Quarter Sessions has had the same power of trying offences as any other quarter sessions in the country.

Section 18 deals with recognizances to be entered into by prosecutors, witnesses, and others.

Section 19 empowers justices in any place within the district of the Central Criminal Court to deliver over indictments found at their respective General or Quarter Sessions to that Court as if it were holden in the county where such indictments were found.

By section 20 the Judges of the Court are to settle the officer's fees or salary, and to direct how the same shall be paid.

The expenses of the Court, including salaries and officers' expenses, are now defrayed by the following counties in the proportions shown, namely:—

County of London	-	35 fortieths.
County of Middlesex	-	2 ,,
County of Essex	-	2 ,,
County of Surrey	-	1 ,,

By section 41 (sub-section 5) of the Local Government Act, 1888, the City parishes are assessed in connexion with the expenses of the Court, which are paid out of the County Fund therein referred to.

As stated elsewhere, the Corporation provides, and bears the expense of maintaining the sessions house.

Section 21 provides that sessions of the peace within the district of the Court are not to be affected by the sessions holden under the Act; but does not require offences to be tried at such sessions which may be dealt with by the Central Criminal Court.

Section 22 authorises the Court to try offences committed on the high seas and other places within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.

By section 23 the rights, interests, privileges, franchises, and authorities of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs of the City of London are fully preserved.

By section 24 of the Prisons Act, 1877, the Home Secretary has power from time to time, by any general or special rule, to appoint in any county a convenient prison or prisons in which prisoners may be confined before and during trial; and he may also appoint a prison in any adjoining county, to which prisoners may be committed for trial, &c.

By section 32, it is enacted that nothing in the Act contained "shall affect the jurisdiction or responsibility "of the sheriff in respect of prisoners under sentence "of death, and confined in any prison within his jurisdiction, or his jurisdiction or control over the prison "where such prisoners are confined, and the officers "thereof, so far as may be necessary for the purpose "of carrying into effect the sentence of death, or for "any purpose relating thereto; and in any prison in "which sentence of death is required or authorised to "be carried into effect on any prisoner, the sheriff of "the county in which the prison is situate shall, for "the purpose of carrying that sentence into execution, be deemed to have the same jurisdiction with "respect to such prison as he would by law have had "with respect to the common gaol of his county if the "Act had not passed, and such prison were the "common gaol of his county."

By section 3 of the Spring Assizes Act, 1879 (42 Vict.; c. 1), which was passed for the purpose (*inter alia*) of making similar provision in relation to the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court over offences committed in the neighbouring counties, to that which Her Majesty is empowered to make under the Winter Assizes Act, 1876, it is enacted that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Prison Act, 1877, judgment of death "may be carried into execution in any prison "in which the convict was confined for the purpose "of safe custody prior to his removal to the place "where the Assizes were held, and the sheriff of the "county for which such assizes were held shall be "charged with the execution of that judgment, and "shall, for that purpose, have the same jurisdiction "and powers and be subject to the same duties in the "prison in which the judgment is to be carried into "execution, although such prison is not situate within "his county, as he has by law with respect to the "common gaol of his county."

The Home Secretary, having made rules relating to the Central Criminal Court district, and doubts having arisen with reference thereto, the "Central Criminal "Court (Prisons) Act, 1881" (44 & 45 Vict. c. 64) was passed, by section 2 (sub-section 1) of which, Rules, framed by the Home Secretary under the Prisons Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 21), are made applicable to Newgate. Section 2 (sub-section 3) gives power to any justice of the peace or coroner to commit to Newgate

any person charged with an offence cognisable by the Central Criminal Court; and, by sub.-section 5 of the same section, the liability of the Sheriff of Middlesex remains unaltered, and extends to offences committed on the high seas; and with a view to preserving the right of control of the Sheriffs of the City of London over persons convicted of murder outside the City of London but confined to Newgate for the purpose of the capital sentence being carried out, it is customary for the presiding judge, in passing judgment of death, to avail himself of the provisions of sub-section 5 of section 2 of the Central Criminal Court (Prisons) Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 64), which Act is to be read in conjunction with the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834.

The sessions always commence on the Monday, when cases are tried before the Recorder and Common Serjeant; Her Majesty's Judges not usually attending before the Wednesday.

With a heavy calendar, it becomes necessary to hold four courts, and, in the event of only one of Her Majesty's judges attending, arrangements have been made by the Corporation, and at its expense, for securing the attendance of Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who, as one of the judges of the Sheriffs' Courts of the City of London, is in the commission.

The sessions usually last about ten days, although they have lasted as long as six weeks.

The following table will show the number of committals to the Central Criminal Court from the counties within the district of the court, commencing in April, 1888, and ending in March, 1893, with the number of acquittals.

With regard to Kent and Essex, the difference which appears in the number of committals during some of the winter months is principally accounted for by the fact that winter assizes for the trial of criminal cases are held in those (among other) counties, pursuant to Order in Council made under the 39 & 40 Vict. c. 57. It is customary to give the Central Criminal Court jurisdiction during certain of the winter months over the whole of Surrey, advantage being taken of section 5 of the last-mentioned Act for that purpose.

	City.		Middlesex.		Essex.		Kent.		Surrey.	
	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.
1888.										
April	10	4	79	11	14	2	7	—	36	2
May	18	3	80	15	6	4	8	2	18	2
July 2nd	16	2	71	17	5	—	11	2	26	9
July 30th	12	1	78	14	5	—	2	—	22	6
September	17	3	88	19	20	4	15	3	24	5
October	14	2	63	15	4	—	7	2	25	8
November	17	9	48	22	3	1	11	1	15	3
December	9	1	30	6	2	—	7	1	9	1
1889.										
January	11	4	58	14	4	—	5	1	15	5
February	18	6	78	9	2	—	3	1	13	5
March	17	4	39	10	—	—	6	2	7	2

	City.		London.		Middlesex.		Essex.		Surrey.	
	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.
1889.										
April	21	3	92	27	6	3	2	—	3	1
May 6th	9	3	86	32	1	1	—	—	—	—
May 27th	15	3	50	12	2	—	3	—	1	—
June	8	2	60	7	3	1	—	—	2	2
July	11	3	60	18	6	3	6	4	1	1
September	19	6	129	24	—	—	9	—	—	—
October	21	1	76	27	13	9	5	1	8	1
November	5	1	85	25	3	—	4	1	1	—
December	10	—	72	16	1	—	1	—	3	1
1890.										
January	10	3	45	12	7	—	1	—	2	1
February	10	3	62	13	—	—	2	—	—	—
March 3rd	6	2	70	13	2	1	5	—	1	1
March 24th	6	1	74	19	1	—	2	—	—	—
April	11	2	69	21	1	—	7	1	—	—
May	6	2	60	11	2	—	2	—	—	—
June	12	1	78	15	1	—	11	—	—	—
July	13	3	69	16	4	2	6	2	1	1
September	17	2	95	20	6	1	7	3	—	—
October	19	5	78	24	5	3	5	3	4	1
November	18	2	80	17	8	5	—	—	9	4
December	5	—	35	12	1	—	4	1	2	1
1891.										
January	14	2	34	14	4	1	1	—	2	1
February	11	5	58	17	4	—	13	4	—	—
March	14	3	64	12	10	2	3	2	—	—
April	10	—	65	11	2	—	6	2	1	—
May 4th	13	2	58	18	3	2	4	1	—	—
May 25th	7	5	39	11	1	—	5	2	—	—

	City.		London.		Middlesex.		Essex.		Surrey.	
	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.	Committals.	Acquittals.
1891.										
June	14	1	85	17	9	5	3	—	—	—
July	6	3	61	14	6	—	4	—	—	—
September	20	3	97	20	21	7	14	4	—	—
October	22	4	87	21	9	2	8	3	11	4
November	8	1	72	12	6	1	1	1	2	—
December	12	3	84	22	5	—	2	—	—	—
1892.										
January	16	3	88	20	2	1	7	2	3	2
February	16	1	75	12	2	1	4	2	—	—
March	11	1	80	17	2	1	1	1	3	—
April	14	4	63	16	3	—	6	—	—	—
May 2nd	13	3	81	25	2	2	5	2	—	—
May 23rd	6	2	61	18	7	—	2	—	—	—
June	10	2	86	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	9	2	82	12	6	—	9	2	—	—
September	12	2	154	42	14	4	22	9	3	1
October	18	1	74	13	2	1	4	2	6	1
November	7	1	81	14	4	—	7	2	3	—
December	17	2	75	13	3	1	9	2	1	—
1893.										
January	9	—	75	8	3	2	5	1	3	2
February	11	1	87	16	—	—	5	—	—	—
March	8	1	80	14	6	3	—	—	—	—

The Corporation bears, out of its own corporate funds, the greater part of the expense in connection with the administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court, including the finding of a building for the various courts and offices; and, during the ten years ending December 31st, 1892, the sum of 71,503*l.* has been paid by the Corporation, after giving credit for amounts received on various accounts by way of reimbursement.

Sessions House (Old Bailey).

The existence of Old Newgate Prison can be traced back as far as the year 1188, but the earliest mention of a sessions house which can be found in the City's records is in the year 1356 (34 Edward 3.), when such a building existed in close contiguity to the prison, a portion of it being used by the Chamberlain of the City of London for holding his Court, and the Mayor and Justices of the City keeping their Sessions in the other portion, which was then designated the Sessions Hall.

In 1761, an Act was obtained for rebuilding Newgate Gaol (7 Geo. 3. c. 37.), but unavoidable delay occurred in the rebuilding of the prison, the foundation stone not being laid until 1770, and it eventually became necessary to obtain further borrowing powers, for which another Act was obtained in 1774 (18 Geo. 3. c. 48.).

In 1785, a new Sessions House was built by the Corporation on a site belonging to the City in the Old Bailey, which, together with the rebuilding of Newgate Prison, cost the Corporation 90,000*l.*, and this building, with modern additions and alterations, which have from time to time been made, forms the present Sessions House. The building originally appears to have contained accommodation for holding two courts only, but the formation of a third court was carried out in the years 1848–1850, at a cost of 1,491*l.* 6*s.*, and subsequent alterations were made between the years 1860–1868, at a further cost to the Corporation of 8,883*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* A portion of the extensive site of the Sessions House was purchased by the Corporation out of funds belonging to it in the Court of Chancery.

At the present time there is accommodation for the holding of four courts simultaneously.

By the Act constituting the Central Criminal Court (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 36.), section 15 directs that the sessions of such Court are to be holden twelve times a year at the least in the City of London or the suburbs thereof, and they have ever since been held at the Sessions House, Old Bailey, adjoining Newgate Prison

The Sessions are held monthly, the Corporation making all necessary provision for the due holding of the Courts at the Sessions House, which are presided over by Her Majesty's Judges, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and (occasionally) by Mr. Commissioner Kerr. A housekeeper and other officials are appointed and paid by the Corporation out of its own funds; the actual care and proper maintenance of the building being in the hands of the City Lands Committee, all outgoings being discharged by the Corporation, which (as previously mentioned) also pays the salaries of the Recorder and Common Serjeant, and supplements the emoluments of His Honour, Judge Kerr, by allowing him additional remuneration when he sits as one of the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court.

In or about the year 1880, Newgate—the male wing of which had been taken over by the Government under the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 21.), the female wing, by arrangement, remaining the property of the Corporation—ceased to be used as a regular prison for the confinement of prisoners, and has since been used only as a temporary place of confinement during the holding of the Sessions, and for prisoners convicted at the Central Criminal Court of capital offences, and awaiting the carrying out of death sentences.

The question of the re-erection of, on a new site, both Newgate Prison and the Sessions House, has been before the Corporation and the City Lands Committee since the year 1878, and the Corporation has during the whole of that period been in communication with the Home Secretary upon the matter, but no definite arrangement has yet been completed.

In the almost certain event of the rebuilding taking place, a large expenditure would have to be borne by the ratepayers of the City, the Court of Common Council being now empowered by the Local Government Act, 1888, to make and levy a county rate, but, in the event of the Corporation acceding to the Government's suggestion that it should build a prison in immediate proximity to the new Sessions House, the Government making over to the Corporation the male wing of Newgate Gaol, the funds of the Corporation would be largely drawn on, there being no powers to levy a county rate for this latter purpose to defray the necessary expenses.

Among other expenses borne by the Corporation in connexion with the administration of justice in the Sessions House is the cost of taking and transcribing shorthand notes of the precedings at the Central Criminal Court, and the subsequent printing and

circulation thereof, and this expense alone has amounted during the ten years ending in December 1892 to 8,793*l.* 15*s.*, an average of nearly 880*l.* per annum.

REPAIRS and ALTERATIONS at the SESSIONS HOUSE.

	£	s.	d.
1868	753	5	9
1869	474	17	2
1870	480	10	1
1871	1,708	0	2
1872	650	1	4
1873	757	14	0
1874	585	2	11
1875	548	1	2
1876	1,347	6	11
1877	1,590	11	11
1878	1,384	14	10
1879	724	1	6
1880	584	18	11
1881	296	19	11
1882	190	0	9
1883	1,385	9	5
1884	996	7	9
1885	652	0	7
1886	1,843	5	2
1887	1,056	4	11
1888	932	10	10
1889	842	7	0
1890	912	2	4
1891	1,663	19	9
1892	1,442	11	8
	£23,803	6	9

THE CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions for the City of London is held, pursuant to Charters 1st Edward 6 (9th November 1462), 2nd James 1 (24th September 1608), and 1st Charles 1. (18th October 1638), at the Guildhall, the court consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Recorder, all of whom are by Charter 15 George 2 (25th August 1742), declared to be justices, and have power to try felonies, trespasses, and other misdemeanours committed within the City and the Liberties thereof, and transact business usually dealt with at Quarter Sessions. The presence of the Lord Mayor, or of an Alderman who has passed the chair, or of the Recorder, and of least three other Aldermen (as justices) is necessary to form a court.

The average number of sittings (including adjournments) during the last 10 years, has been eight, and the Recorder usually acts as judge of the Court.

By section 17 of the Criminal Court Act, 1834 (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. xxxvi.), the City Quarter Sessions, as well as other Quarter Sessions within the district of the Central Criminal Court, were restrained from trying most offences, but, as previously mentioned, that section was subsequently repealed in 1851 by the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 55. s. 13, and since then the City Quarter Sessions has had the same powers of trying offences as any other Quarter Sessions in the country, but has not of recent years wholly exercised them. The Central Criminal Court, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Quarter Sessions, criminal cases arising in the City are, as a matter of convenience, tried at the former Court.

The Local Government Act, 1888 (section 41, subsection 1), transferred to the Court of Common Council, as from the 1st April 1889 (among other business formerly executed at these Sessions), that connected with the Acts relating to Pauper Lunatic Asylums, in so far as they extend to the provision, maintenance, and visitation of the City of London Lunatic Asylum; the Gas Measures and Gas Meter Testing Acts (22 & 23 Vict. c. 66.; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 146.; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 79.; and the power of controlling the salary of the Coroner of the City of London and of Southwark; and, to the London County Council the duty of granting music and dancing licenses under the 25 Geo. 2. c. 36., and so shortened the length of the Quarter Sessions, and in a smaller degree the number of days upon which the Court sat. The decrease in the number of sitting days in 1890–1892 (shown on the annexed statement) is principally due to the fact that only one compensation case under Michael Angelo Taylor's Act (57 Geo. 3. c. 29.) was heard during those years.

The hearing of these cases, often very long, and of appeals still takes place at the City Quarter Sessions. Business with regard to forfeited recognizances is also transacted under 3 Geo. 4. c. 46.

The work of the Clerk of the Peace has, in some matters, such as the taxation of bills of costs, certificates of conviction, &c., increased since 1889.

The number of convictions filed (principally under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts) in the ten years—1883 to 1892—is as follows:—

In 1883	219
,, 1884	225
,, 1885	223
,, 1886	263
,, 1887	244
,, 1888	272
,, 1889	264
,, 1890	278
,, 1891	319
,, 1892	303

By 1 Geo. 4. c. 100, no warrant can be issued for the raising of the City of London trophy tax (13 & 14 Car. ii. c. 3. s. 27) until the accounts of the trophy money last raised shall have been examined and allowed by a majority of the justices at some General or Quarter Sessions, and certified to the Commissioners of Lieutenancy.

STATEMENT of BUSINESS transacted at the City of London Quarter Sessions held during the ten years 1883 to 1892 (inclusive).

Year.	Number of Days Court sat.	Appeals.	Compensation Cases.	Music and Dancing Licenses.	Observations.
1883	9	1 (allowed)	3	6	
1884	7	—	2	5	In addition, business was transacted at many of these sessions in connexion with:— 1. The Gas Measurement Acts. 2. The City of London Lunatic Asylum. 3. The coroner of London and Southwark. 4. Estreats. 5. The City of London trophy tax. 6. Expenses in cases dismissed and other small matters.
1885	12	3 (1 allowed, 2 dismissed)	7	5	
1886	6	1 (dismissed)	—	6	
1887	10	1 (struck out)	4	5	
1888	11	1 (allowed)	3	5	
1889	11	4 (3 dismissed, 1 settled)	6	—	On 1st April 1889 the business connected with:— Music and dancing licenses; And Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (above) was transferred as before-mentioned; the music and dancing licenses to the London County Council, and the other business to the Corporation, acting by the Court of Common Council.
1890	4	4 (dismissed)	—	—	
1891	6	2 (1 settled, 1 dismissed)	1	—	
1892	4	1 (dismissed)	—	—	
Total in 10 years	80	18	26	These were renewals each year of old licenses.	

Southwark Sessions.

By the second Charter of Edward 3, dated the 6th March 1327, and granted with the consent of Parliament, the village (now borough) of Southwark was granted to the citizens of London for their use and benefit for ever, upon the petition of the citizens, in consequence of felons, thieves, and malefactors escaping from the City into Southwark, where they could not be followed by the Ministers of the City. The grant was made in consideration of the payment into the Exchequer for ever, at the accustomed times, of the farms heretofore due and accustomed.

This Charter was recited and confirmed by the first Charter of Edward 4, dated the 9th November 1462. which further granted the right of waifs, strays, and treasure trove, and the goods and chattels of felons convicted within Southwark. It also gave the citizens of London the privilege of holding an annual fair (abolished some years since), and a pye powder court (also abolished) at the ancient fee farm rent of 10*l.* per annum.

A much more extensive Charter was granted by Edward 6, dated the 23rd April 1557, which confirmed all the grants made by former Charters, and further granted to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London the most extensive jurisdiction of every kind over the borough, appointing them Lord of the Manor, giving them the assize of bread, wine, and victuals, the empanelling of its men to serve upon City juries, and the appointment of two coroners. The Lord Mayor for the time being is appointed escheator and clerk of the market; the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen who have passed the Chair being constituted justices of Southwark, the inhabitants of which were declared subject to City laws.

Quarter Sessions were formerly held for the town borough of Southwark on days fixed by the Recorder, subject to 11 Geo. 4. and 1 Wm. 4. c. 70. s. 75, for the transaction of ordinary sessions business, at which the Lord Mayor and two Aldermen who had passed the chair, as well as the Recorder, or, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, three Aldermen who had passed the chair, and the Recorder, were bound to be present to hold a Court. The high bailiff and his officers were also required to attend.

The Court is still held, but the proceedings are purely formal. Precepts are issued by the clerk of the peace signed by the Lord Mayor and one Alderman who has passed the chair, directing the high bailiff (the occupant of which office also holds the position of secondary) to summon jurors, &c., to attend; notification being given to them in the event of there being no cases to dispose of and no busines for the Court to transact.

The clerk of the peace attends the place of meeting and receives the precepts and lists of jurors from the high bailiff.

Steward's courts were also formerly held twice a year on days fixed by the Recorder at the commencement of each mayoralty of which courts the Recorder for the time being was president, and which were usually held, one on Plough Monday and the other some time in July.

The steward's court, or court leet, was held on behalf of the Corporation as lords of the Manor; and the Recorder also acted as judge of the borough court of record now fallen into disuse, which was held for the trial of actions for debt, contract and trespass to any amount arising within the limits of the borough of Southwark. Courts leet are still held as occasion may require.

The Recorder still holds a separate appointment as high steward of Southwark, for which he still receives a nominal salary 79*l.* 7*s.*; but the Aldermen or justices receive no emolument whatever.

The City Courts of Law.

The Mayor's Court.

The Mayor's Court, or, more properly speaking, "The "Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, holden "before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London," is, undoubtedly, one of the most ancient courts of the kingdom. It was a royal Court, and so existed, in the the time of Edward the Confessor, and was recognised as such in the Charters of William 1 and Henry 1 Emerson says "The constitution of this Court, like that "of the husting, ariseth out of custom; like that, too, it "is a court of record from long usage, and is held in "the outer chamber of the Guildhall."

No writ of error formerly lay to the courts at Westminster from the Mayor's Court, but only under a writ from Chancery to a Court of Commissioners at St. Martin's-le-Grand; and, thence, to the House of Lords

An alteration was, however, made by the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. clvii.), promoted by the Corporation, which directed that in all cases of error arising on proceedings in the Mayor's Court, the Exchequer Chamber should be the court of error for the purposes of that Act, and now, in pursuance of section 45 of the Judicature Act, 1873, appeals from the Mayor's Court are determined by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

The Lord Mayor and all the Aldermen are the nominal judges, the Recorder sitting by custom as the sole judge; and, by the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857 section 43, in the absence of the Recorder, Common Serjeant, presides as judge, and in the case of illness or unavoidable absence of both the Recorder and Common Serjeant, they, or either of them, or, in case of their inability, the Court of Common Council may appoint a barrister, who has practised at least seven years, to act as a deputy during such illness or unavoidable absence.

It is also lawful for the Recorder or Common Serjeant or either of them, to appoint a deputy, who shall have practised as a barrister for at least seven years, to act for either of them in the said court for any time or times, not exceeding in the whole two months in any consecutive period of twelve months; and such deputy shall have all the powers and shall perform all the duties of a judge of the said court.

By section 7 of the Local Courts of Record Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 86.), the Recorder as judge of the Mayor's Court, may appoint a deputy or assistant judge to execute any particular portion of the duty, or the duty of such judge, such appointment to be subject to confirmation by the Lord Chancellor, and approval by the Court of Common Council.

There are a registrar and an assistant registrar, who practically determine all such interlocutory matters as are generally brought before the masters, chief clerks, taxing masters, and registrars of the High Court. By section 41 of the Act, the registrar may, in the absence of the judge, hold the court and transact all its business, except the trial of issues of law, or of fact.

There is also a sergeant-at-mace and a deputy sergeant-at-mace, who execute the process of the court similarly to the Sheriff in the High Court.

The court was, until 1853, a closed court and only a limited number of counsel and solicitors had audience or liberty to practice; but since that date, and now, the court is open to all barristers and solicitors, the former having exclusive audience in court, but solicitors being granted audience on judgment summonses.

The jury drawn for the Mayor's Court is from the Sheriff's books, kept by the secondary of the City of London pursuant to the provisions of 6 Geo. 4. c. 50., and, unlike inferior courts, a special Jury may be had upon application and all causes are tried, as in the High Court, before a jury of twelve.

The Mayor's Court has an equitable, as well as legal, jurisdiction, partly derived by custom and partly by by statute. It has exclusive jurisdiction over a variety of causes arising out of the City customs, as foreign attachments, sequestration, disfranchisement, apprenticiality, arrest for better security in certain cases of defamation, for the recovery of the City of London grain duty, where the person liable resides, or carries on business, within the jurisdiction of the court (35 & 36 Vict. c. 100), and in penal offences under Acts of Common Council.

The custom of foreign attachment, which was a very useful proceedure and much esteemed by the citizens, has, since the decision in "London Joint Stock Bank *v.* The Mayor, &c., of London" (H. L. 6 App.), practically fallen into desuetude, it having been decided that the custom must be strictly pursued, and was not applicable to corporations registered under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts. "Nothing"—said the Lord Chancellor in his judgment—"which has taken place "in the case will, in my opinion, throw any doubt "upon the validity of the custom, if duly and properly "followed, in cases which really fall within it."

The equitable powers of the court are, in ordinary suits, the same as those of the Chancery Division: but the proceedings are similar to those in use in the Court of Chancery before the Judicature Act, This jurisdiction is, however, confined to cases where the whole cause arises within the city.

The common law jurisdiction of the court is concurrent with that of the High court in all personal

actions of contract and torts, and also in ejectment; but it has no jurisdiction in replevin.

Apart from the jurisdiction founded on statute, the court has power only to deal with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the City; and the court can deal with such cases, no matter what the amount claimed may be.

The jurisdiction of the court has been extended by statute; for, by the 12th section of the Mayor's Court of London Proceedure Act, 1857, "where the debt or "damage claimed in any action shall not exceed the "sum of 50*l*., no plea to the jurisdiction shall be allowed, "provided the defendant, or one of the defendants, "shall dwell, or carry on business, within the City "of London or the liberties thereof at the time of the "action brought, or provided the defendant or "one of the defendants shall have dwelt, or carried "on business, at some time within six months next "before the time of the action brought, or if the cause "of action either wholly or in part arose therein."

The jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court is also extended by section 89 of the Judicature Act, 1873, which enables it "to grant in any proceeding such relief, "redress, or remedy, or combination of remedies, either "absolute or conditional, and to give such and the "like effect to every ground of defence or counterclaim "equitable or legal, in as full and ample a manner as "might and ought to be done in the like case by the "High Court of Justice."

Certain sections of the Common Law Proceedure Acts, 1852, 1854, and 1860, a part of the Local Courts of Record Act, 1872, the Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, and other Acts have been applied to the Mayor's Court.

The practice of the court, until lately, was the same as in the Queen's Bench before the passing of the Judicature Act, but has been considerably modernised and improved by applying certain of the rules of the High Court, in pursuance of the provisions of the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857, the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1884, and the Debtor's Act, 1869. Such rules came into operation on the 15th June 1892. These rules applied the orders of the High Court relating to partnership and firms, third party proceedure, payment into and out of court and tender, proceedings in lieu of demurrer, discovery and inspection, &c. to the Mayor's Court. Rules as to judgment summonses were also sanctioned; and, by Order in Council, the Arbitration Act, 1889, and section 23 of the Partnership Act, 1890, were also applied.

The whole question of costs was dealt with in 1890 by the rule committee of the High Court, and an authorised scale of fees and costs was sanctioned.

As to the nature of the business in the Mayor's Court, it is, speaking generally, of a commercial character, and similar to that of the Chancery and Queen's Bench Divisions of the High Court.

The bringing of actions under 10*l*. in this court is discouraged by the refusal of the judges to certify for counsels' fees. Moreover, in such cases, only county court costs are allowed. In actions on contract under 5*l*., and in tort under 40*s*. (with certain specified exceptions, such as breach of promise of marriage, libel, &c.) no costs are allowed, unless the judge certify the action to be a fit one for trial in the Mayor's Court.

In the cause list for the month of July 1893 the number of actions set down for trial was 88 on the common law side, and two suits in equity; this being an average list. The causes embraced actions for 372*l*. 10*s*. rent, 396*l*., 255*s*., and 66*l*. 10*s*., damages for wrongful dismissal, 25*l*. and 111*l*. proceedings on bills of exchange.

Claims for 46*l*., 142*l*., 38*l*. 15*s*., 43*l*., 304*l*., 490*l*., 250*l*., 72*l*., and 50*l*. for breaches of contract, claims for wrongful conversion for sums amounting to 68*l*. and 150*l*. Damages for personal injuries for 106*l*., 100*l*., and 50*l*. An action for slander in which 100*l*. was claimed. Several actions relating to Stock Exchange accounts were also entered. Nearly all the above actions were tried, and the costs taxed within six weeks from the commencement of the action.

A tabular yearly statement (marked A), from the year 1853, of the number of actions entered, amounts sued for, the number of courts held, the causes entered and tried, and other details, together with the fees received, follows.

The statement marked B is a comparative statement of the work done and fees received for the last four years, and up to June of the present year, showing that the business of the court, in respect of amounts over 50*l*., is increasing.

The number of appeals from the Mayor's Court is very small. During the present year, there have been but ten; only two of which have been successful.

The judges of the High Court frequently comment on the high quality of the juries of the Mayor's Court, which, being drawn entirely from the chief commercial centre, are probably better than in any other court in the kingdom. A long lime of eminent men have presided over this court, among whom may be mentioned:—(1692) Sir Salathiel Lovell, created one of the Barons of the Exchequer; (1708) Sir Peter King, created Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; (1714) Sir William Thomson, made Solicitor-General, and afterwards a Baron of the Exchequer; (1739) Sir J. Strange, made Master of the Rolls; (1748) Sir Richard Adams, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer; (1763) Sir James Eyre, created Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; (1822) Thomas Denman, Esq., afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England; (1850) The Right Hon. J. A. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., made Solicitor-General; and (1856) The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, Q.C., M.P., twice chosen by the Government of the day as international arbitrator.

The Corporation of the City of London looks with pride also upon the long list of eminent judges and counsel who have received their early forensic training in the Major's Court; a list that comprised the most eminent members of the Bench and Bar.

That the City of London is not unique in having its local court, the following instances are sufficient to show: the Liverpool Court of Passage; the Salford Hundred Court; the Preston Court of Common Pleas; the Stannaries Court; the Bristol Tolzey Court; the Burgess and Non-Burgess Court of Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Derby Borough Court; the Kingston-on-Hull Court; the Northampton Court of Record; and the Exeter Provost Court.

The fees of the Mayor's Court are the property, and form part of the estate, of the Corporation, by whom all the expenses of the court (including the salaries of the judges and officers) are defrayed.

On the application of the Corporation, at the urgent instance of City bankers and merchants, the Lord Chancellor appointed the registrar and the chief clerk of the Mayor's Court, commissioners to administer oaths in respect of proofs in bankruptcy, for which no fees are charged.

"A."

ACTIONS, ATTACHMENTS, &c. ENTERED.

Years.	Number.				Amount		
	Actions.	Attachments and Bills of Proof.	Equity Suits.	Total.	Actions.	Attachments.	Total.
					£	£	£
1853	—	—	—	1,506	—	—	—
1854	—	—	—	2,592	—	—	—
1855	—	—	—	3,090	—	—	—
1856	—	—	—	2,861	—	—	—
1857	—	—	—	3,346	—	—	—
1858	2,793	602	—	3,395	67,760	426,208	493,968
1859	3,139	615	—	3,754	69,140	323,838	392,978
1860	3,487	752	—	4,239	76,808	596,343	673,151
1861	3,946	737	—	4,683	80,084	316,404	396,488

Actions, Attachments, &c. Entered—*continued.*

Years.	Number.				Amount.		
	Actions.	Attachments and Bills of Proof.	Equity Suits.	Total.	Actions.	Attachments.	Total.
					£	£	£
1862	4,125	642	—	4,767	90,519	585,533	676,052
1863	4,339	712	—	5,051	103,080	454,445	557,525
1864	4,744	895	—	5,639	123,569	741,705	865,274
1865	5,024	970	—	5,994	125,451	1,257,427	1,382,878
1866	5,814	1,038	—	6,852	145,687	1,191,187	1,336,874
1867	6,101	920	—	7,021	139,438	593,388	732,826
1868	10,104	935	—	11,039	228,612	510,930	739,542
1869	12,983	1,002	7	13,992	269,483	375,427	644,910
1870	14,956	1,135	9	16,100	317,060	1,159,427	1,476,487
1871	15,483	833	7	16,323	311,349	659,876	971,225
1872	15,841	956	2	16,799	340,863	511,544	852,407
1873	15,393	960	4	16,357	345,801	663,129	1,008,930
1874	12,783	798	4	13,585	802,275	784,784	1,587,059
1875	8,051	574	4	8,629	209,843	348,635	558,478
1876	8,129	417	2	8,548	150,739	349,691	500,430
1877	10,901	464	5	11,370	250,684	211,019	461,703
1878	12,542	428	5	12,975	220,198	165,657	385,855
1879	13,600	410	6	14,016	227,052	142,299	369,351
1880	13,019	199	4	13,222	220,683	55,915	276,598
1881	13,745	20	3	13,768	259,859	1,838	261,697
1882	13,865	—	4	13,869	233,689	—	233,689
1883	13,318	—	7	13,325	242,606	—	242,606
1884	13,259	—	7	13,266	264,380	—	264,380
1885	14,617	—	8	14,625	324,391	—	324,391
1886	15,655	—	5	15,660	433,281	—	433,281
1887	16,642	—	10	16,652	417,385	—	417,385
1888	16,036	—	10	16,046	384,893	—	384,893
1889	14,221	—	13	14,234	387,801	—	387,801
1890	12,543	—	18	12,561	343,523	—	343,523
1891	12,068	—	8	12,076	314,061	—	314,061
1892	11,457	—	12	11,469	291,870	—	291,870

Actions, Attachments, &c. Entered.

Detail from the Year 1858.

—		1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
Ordinary Actions:													
Under 10*l.*													
Number		1,147	1,210	1,343	1,373	1,330	1,329	1,383	1,437	1,687	1,934	2,622	3,522
Amount	£	9,203	9,722	10,950	11,168	10,805	10,863	11,103	11,116	12,882	14,485	21,032	26,596
10*l.* and under 20*l.*:													
Number		1,077	1,324	1,452	1,771	1,940	1,985	2,022	2,164	2,416	2,533	5,022	6,711
Amount	£	17,758	21,419	23,090	27,954	30,040	30,694	30,411	31,413	34,785	36,414	72,603	97,066
20*l.* and under 50*l.*:													
Number		366	402	450	572	573	733	930	1,030	1,215	1,177	1,860	2,113
Amount	£	11,748	12,895	14,012	17,462	17,143	21,274	27,136	29,815	35,333	34,359	51,567	56,729
50*l.* and above:													
Number		183	191	223	212	266	278	338	375	469	440	576	616
Amount	£	29,051	25,104	28,756	23,500	32,531	40,249	54,919	53,107	62,687	54,177	83,410	89,089
Foreign Attachments:													
Number		590	602	737	722	619	700	884	945	1,024	904	919	995
Amount	£	426,208	323,838	596,343	316,404	585,533	454,445	741,705	1,257,427	1,191,187	593,388	510,930	375,427
Average Attachment	£	724	537	809	438	946	649	839	1,330	1,163	656	555	377
Bills of Proof		32	13	15	15	23	12	11	25	14	16	16	7
Ejectments			5	6	6	7	9	11	9	19	7	17	16
Apprentice Petitions			7	13	10	9	5	10	9	8	10	7	5
Equity Suits		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7

ACTIONS, ATTACHMENTS, &c. ENTERED.—Detail from the Year 1858—*continued*.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
ORDINARY ACTIONS:												
Under 10*l.*												
Number	4,074	4,425	4,590	4,073	3,353	2,079	2,147	3,046	3,832	4,323	4,291	4,969
Amount £	30,509	33,565	35,105	31,156	25,522	15,789	16,103	22,832	28,765	32,184	31,813	36,216
10*l.* and under 20*l.*:												
Number	7,742	7,915	7,874	7,742	6,425	4,219	4,519	5,965	6,770	7,442	7,043	7,274
Amount £	111,358	113,709	112,899	111,025	91,009	59,813	63,752	84,483	95,580	104,941	99,353	103,129
20*l.* and under 50*l.*:												
Number	2,503	2,444	2,538	2,746	2,258	1,306	1,174	1,434	1,549	1,503	1,514	1,096
Amount £	67,252	66,794	68,883	73,768	59,395	35,072	30,254	38,867	40,335	39,054	34,369	30,157
50*l.* and above:												
Number	625	680	809	806	719	416	272	428	367	315	344	376
Amount £	107,941	97,281	123,976	129,853	626,349	99,169	40,630	104,502	55,518	50,873	55,148	90,357
FOREIGN ATTACHMENTS:												
Number	1,109	814	945	945	793	570	415	457	424	407	197	20
Amount £	1,159,427	659,876	511,544	663,129	784,784	348,635	349,691	211,019	165,657	142,299	55,915	1,838
Average Attachment £	1,045	810	552	701	989	611	842	461	390	349	283	91
BILLS OF PROOF	26	19	11	15	5	4	2	7	4	3	2	—
EJECTMENTS	11	14	25	21	22	23	15	22	19	13	17	22
APPRENTICE PETITIONS	1	5	5	5	6	8	4	6	5	4	10	8
EQUITY SUITS	9	7	2	4	4	4	2	5	5	6	4	3

—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
ORDINARY ACTIONS:											
Under 10*l.*:											
Number	5,181	4,845	4,612	5,116	5,642	6,200	6,147	5,369	4,295	3,605	3,129
Amount £	37,496	34,936	33,334	36,880	40,889	44,607	44,331	38,744	31,015	25,834	22,518
10*l.* and under 20*l.*:											
Number	7,141	6,744	6,527	7,094	7,273	7,776	7,350	6,546	6,045	6,218	6,020
Amount £	101,239	94,340	91,583	98,782	101,514	108,975	102,523	91,312	84,335	84,796	84,463
20*l.* and under 50*l.*:											
Number	1,085	1,279	1,620	1,740	1,996	1,942	1,876	1,632	1,522	1,511	1,600
Amount £	30,113	35,153	45,368	48,520	55,634	55,511	53,289	45,662	43,826	43,091	45,921
50*l.* and above:											
Number	428	423	490	641	731	714	653	658	665	724	697
Amount £	64,841	78,177	94,094	140,219	235,242	280,290	184,746	212,081	184,344	158,279	138,967
FOREIGN ATTACHMENTS:											
Number	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amount £	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Attachment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BILLS OF PROOF	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EJECTMENTS	27	21	5	15	10	6	10	14	12	6	—
APPRENTICE PETITIONS	3	6	5	11	3	4	—	2	4	4	8
EQUITY SUITS	4	7	7	8	5	10	10	13	18	8	12

NUMBER OF COURTS HELD FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

Years.	Causes.	Compensation.	Total.
1858	36	—	—
1859	38	—	—
1860	38	—	—
1861	45	—	—
1862	40	1	41
1863	43	17	60
1864	48	56	104
1865	46	31	77
1866	57	26	83
1867	54	64	118
1868	64	23	87
1869	74	24	98
1870	70	18	88
1871	85	4	89
1872	99	4	103
1873	122	3	125
1874	108	3	111
1875	74	1	75
1876	55	2	57
1877	101	0	101
1878	124	2	126
1879	127	2	129
1880	126	11	137
1881	169	9	178
1882	132	29	161
1883	148	20	168
1884	166	7	173
1885	162	—	162
1886	165	—	165
1887	197	—	197
1888	191	—	191
1889	205	—	205
1890	159	—	159
1891	163	—	163
1892	156	—	156

Causes Entered for Trial.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1858	359	1876	445
1859	387	1877	700
1860	429	1878	746
1861	514	1879	702
1862	546	1880	826
1863	580	1881	601
1864	649	1882	555
1865	630	1883	768
1866	814	1884	891
1867	805	1885	1,040
1868	962	1886	1,167
1869	1,097	1887	1,174
1870	1,119	1888	1,178
1871	1,088	1889	1,094
1872	1,162	1890	961
1873	1,174	1891	978
1874	1,072	1892	942
1875	654		

Causes Tried.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1858	133	1876	205
1859	172	1877	334
1860	172	1878	379
1861	199	1879	374
1862	213	1880	453
1863	209	1881	368
1864	252	1882	401
1865	239	1883	471
1866	298	1884	510
1867	321	1885	568
1868	363	1886	600
1869	394	1887	625
1870	419	1888	634
1871	408	1889	601
1872	423	1890	501
1873	486	1891	505
1874	496	1892	502
1875	286		

Orders of Reference to Arbitration.

Years.	Before Trial.	At Trial.	Years.	Before Trial.	At Trial.
1869	164	20	1881	86	10
1870	184	11	1882	110	11
1871	210	13	1883	146	5
1872	318	6	1884	232	8
1873	296	12	1885	274	6
1874	199	17	1886	271	25
1875	165	8	1887	242	13
1876	154	1	1888	200	28
1877	215	8	1889	134	22
1878	274	7	1890	141	17
1879	231	6	1891	111	18
1880	99	7	1892	85	23

Judgment Summonses.

Years.	No. of Courts held for Judgment Summonses.	Issued.	Hearings including Adjournments.
1858	—	688	320
1859	—	950	401
1860	—	966	578
1861	—	1,174	500
1862	—	1,518	920
1863	—	1,479	680
1864	—	1,345	597
1865	—	1,347	889
1866	—	1,389	836
1867	—	1,378	918
1868	—	2,052	1,216
1869	—	2,245	1,573
1870	—	3,000	2,124
1871	—	3,977	2,705
1872	—	4,004	2,920
1873	—	4,217	3,051
1874	—	3,918	2,839
1875	44	3,270	2,202
1876	44	2,418	1,476
1877	38	2,737	1,687
1878	51	3,375	2,220
1879	56	3,601	2,374
1880	50	3,240	1,913
1881	46	2,858	1,770
1882	53	3,011	1,941
1883	49	2,824	1,975
1884	57	3,039	2,080
1885	60	3,639	2,480
1886	58	3,402	2,383
1887	40	3,330	2,236
1888	39	3,814	2,597
1889	36	3,861	2,487
1890	34	3,593	2,286
1891	35	3,521	2,273
1892	36	3,380	2,195

Fees Received.

Years.	Amount.	Years.	Amount.
	£		£
1858	1,630	1876	5,105
1859	2,932	1877	6,564
1860	3,205	1878	7,382
1861	3,524	1879	7,789
1862	3,477	1880	7,516
1863	3,899	1881	7,779
1864	4,807	1882	7,882
1865	4,791	1883	7,937
1866	5,327	1884	7,934
1867	5,617	1885	8,598
1868	6,635	1886	9,337
1869	8,351	1887	9,654
1870	8,637	1888	9,554
1871	9,133	1889	9,061
1872	9,300	1890	7,782
1873	9,357	1891	7,659
1874	7,900	1892	7,362
1875	5,622		

"B."

Actions, &c. Entered.

	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Amounts.	No.	Amounts.	No.	Amounts.	No.	Amounts.
		£		£		£		£
	14,205	387,799	12,543	343,520	12,068	314,059	11,457	291,868
Under 5*l.*	26	93	9	33	23	77	22	76
5*l.* and under 10*l.*	5,343	38,651	4,286	30,982	3,582	25,816	3,107	22,441
10*l.* and under 20*l.*	6,546	91,312	6,045	84,335	6,218	86,796	6,020	84,463
20*l.* and under 50*l.*	1,632	45,662	1,522	43,826	1,511	43,091	1,600	45,931
50*l.* and above	658	212,081	665	184,344	724	158,279	697	138,967

	Actions entered.	Amount sued for.
		£ s. d.
From 1st January 1893 to 30th June 1893	6,095	180,274 18 2
Ditto 1892 ditto 1892	5,653	147,104 13 6

VERDICTS and JUDGMENTS.

For Plaintiffs.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£
Under 10*l.*	117	780	91	606	76	478	70	460
10*l.* and under 20*l.*	177	2,486	153	2,096	153	2,102	138	1,983
20*l.* and above	187	21,439	141	12,546	190	15,190	172	14,032
For Defendants.								
Verdicts	78	—	64	—	85	—	78	—
Nonsuits	14	—	19	—	27	—	14	—
Counterclaim	24	911	17	2,029	17	306	17	497
Demurrer	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	117	—	100	—	129	—	109	—

FEES.

1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
£	£	£	£
7,955	6,909	6,854	6,482

Fees from 1st January 1892 to June 30th, 1892 - - - - - £3,713 18*s.* 0*d.*
Fees from 1st January 1893 to June 30th, 1893 - - - - - £3,886 8*s.* 5*d.*

THE SHERIFFS' COURTS.

There still exist in the City of London the ancient customary courts known as the Sheriffs' Courts, styled "The Sheriffs' Court holden for the Poultry Compter, London;" and "The Sheriffs' Court holden for the "Giltspur Street Compter, London;" the first being considered to be the court of the Senior Sheriff, and the latter that of the Junior Sheriff. The jurisdiction extended to actions of debt and all other personal actions at common law arising within the City and its liberties, and also to actions founded on City customs and acts of Common Council.

The office of judge of each of these was assigned to an Under-Sheriff, there being also two prothonotaries and other officials.

Under the statute known as the London City Small Debts Extension Act, 1852 (15 Vict. c. lxxvii.), the business of the above courts was practically transferred to the court then known as the Sheriffs' Court, and now by virtue of the County Courts Act, 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. 142.) as "the City of London Court," without, however, destroying or interfering with the existence of these ancient courts.

The present judge of the City of London Court became the Judge of the Sheriffs' Court under the statute above referred to, from being judge of the Sheriffs' Courts holden for the two Compters, one of which judgeships is now vacant by his resignation.

The judges of the Sheriffs' Court (for the Poultry Compter and for the Giltspur Street Compter) are Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. xxxvi.).

The City of London Court.

This Court, known formerly as the Sheriffs' Court, but receiving its present title by virtue of the County Courts Act, 1867 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 71.), is a local court of record, exercising the same jurisdiction as the county courts under the statutes relating to those courts (30 & 31 Vict. c. 142. s. 35), and, in addition, a special jurisdiction, conferred upon it by the London (City) Small Debts Extension Act, 1852, 15 Vict. c. lxxvii. The court has also Admiralty jurisdiction, conferred by Order in Council, in pursuance of 31 & 32 Vict. c. 71., and jurisdiction under the Companies' Winding-up Act, 1890; but it has no jurisdiction in bankruptcy, nor can actions commenced in this Court be removed into the High Court (35 & 36 Vict. c. 86. s. 8), except in accordance with the provisions of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 43.), and the rules made thereunder.

The judge of this court was, until the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.), appointed by the Corporation; but, by section 42 (subsection 14) of that Act, the appointment of any future judge of the City of London Court is vested in the Crown, although the right of the Corporation to fix the salary and emoluments of the office remains unchanged.

Under the Act of 1852, the treasurer of the court is the chamberlain for the time being of the City of London; and the registrar, high bailiff, clerks, and bailiffs are appointed by the Corporation.

Their salaries, when paid in lieu of the fees to which by statute they are entitled, are fixed by the Corporation, in pursuance of sec. 23 of the statute of 1852, and are payable out of the general fund created by the fees taken on proceedings in the court.

The Corporation has power, under the same statute, to remove the registrar, high bailiff, or bailiffs in case of inability or misbehaviour, or for other reasonable cause. The judge has a similar power in the case of the high bailiff and bailiffs. The clerks in the registrar's office and the ushers of the court are annually elected by the Court of Common Council. The City of London Court is thus practically the County Court of the City.

By virtue of s. 39 of the Act of 1852, the suitor in the City of London Court has the following material advantages (Kutner *v.* Phillips, L.R. 1891, 2 Q.B.D.):—

(*a.*) The plaintiff may issue his summons in the City of London Court without any leave from the judge or registrar, as required in ordinary county courts, although the defendant resides out of the jurisdiction; provided, of course, he can bring himself within the sections of the Act.

(*b.*) The defendant is liable to be sued in the court if he has, or has had within the six months previous to the commencement of the action "employment" within the City. The courts have decided that "employment" is not "carrying on business" within the meaning of section 74 of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 43.). A clerk in the city, for instance, would but for the Act of 1852, have to be sued in the district in which he resides. This provision is most important to the city tradesmen, who often only knows his customer as a clerk of some firm in the city, whilst he resides elsewhere at some unknown address.

The fees of this Court were assimilated to those of other County Courts by the City of London Court Act, 1871 (34 Vict. c. iii.).

The following figures and table will amply show the progress and great increase in the business of the City of London Court, during recent years.

The average number of plaints per annum from 1852 to 1861 was 11,999; from 1862 to 1871 the average per annum was 13,197; from 1872 to 1881 the average was 19,043; from 1882 to 1891 the average was 27,132. The number of plaints issued in 1892 was 32,382.

Year.	Plaints.	Amount sued for.	Executions.	Fees.
		£		
1852	9,706	42,791	—	5,172
1853	10,244	45,145	—	5,695
1854	12,845	54,722	—	5,658
1855	12,989	52,468	—	5,315
1856	11,800	38,696	—	3,909
1857	12,822	44,341	—	4,837
1858	12,936	44,779	—	4,715
1859	11,596	38,080	1,437	4,104
1860	11,655	38,417	1,357	4,265
1861	13,397	43,663	1,514	5,004
1862	13,305	43,151	1,626	5,156
1863	13,372	43,370	1,543	5,009
1864	12,308	42,603	1,549	5,003
1865	12,033	40,439	1,499	4,637
1866	11,825	41,774	1,489	5,006
1867	12,760	46,022	1,617	5,490
1868	15,198	70,375	2,095	7,866
1869	14,910	75,202	2,450	8,417
1870	12,576	60,595	1,838	7,714
1871	13,683	53,365	1,931	7,716
1872	14,257	60,751	2,058	7,908
1873	14,900	62,504	1,982	7,776
1874	14,360	63,156	2,014	8,427
1875	16,339	84,372	2,679	10,250
1876	19,303	100,904	3,261	12,012
1877	19,632	98,064	3,579	11,348
1878	21,163	121,547	3,982	12,386
1879	22,712	132,567	4,423	13,518
1880	23,308	135,239	4,726	13,787
1881	24,456	139,107	4,973	14,048
1882	24,938	135,974	5,001	13,851
1883	25,286	138,836	4,838	13,773
1884	24,727	143,411	5,108	14,222
1885	26,554	139,500	5,975	14,627
1886	26,145	138,328	6,115	13,946
1887	27,428	141,726	6,321	14,305
1888	26,965	131,412	6,641	13,994
1889	28,285	154,838	6,835	14,839
1890	29,197	160,625	7,188	16,319
1891	31,792	184,577	7,558	18,055
1892	32,382	197,343	8,165	19,551

The business of the court far exceeds that of any of the metropolitan county courts, and, it is believed, of any county court in the country.

The following figures compare the City of London court with the 55 county court circuits for the year 1891 :—

——	Plaints.	Amount sued for.	Fees.
		£	£
Average amount of business of 55 county court circuits -	18,756	54,109	7,813
City of London Court -	31,792	184,577	18,055

ADMIRALTY.

——	Plaints.	Amount sued for.	Total Fees.
		£	£
Average of the 22 courts having Admiralty jurisdiction -	15	1,443	28
City of London - -	231	25,898	605

COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACT, 1880.

The following work is done under the Companies' Winding-up Act, 1890 :—

Companies Wound Up.	Gross Liabilities.
	£
Commercial Union - - - -	36,737
London Provident - - -	109,663
London and Suburban Bank - - -	7,398
Liberator - - - - -	3,313,357
London Scottish - - - -	33,250

It will be easily understood that suitors, even better than officials, can discover where improvements may be made in the dispatch of business, and the Corporation has always been willing to remedy any existing defects.

To illustrate the anxiety of the Corporation to meet a public demand when it can do so, it was represented to the Court of Common Council, in 1889, that it would be advantageous to the citizens if arrangements could be made whereby the court could sit continuously throughout the year. The matter was carefully gone into by the Law and City Courts Committee, with the result that the requisite arrangements were made, and now the City of London Court may be said to be the only court in the Kingdom that sits from January 1st to December 31st without any vacation. The advantage of this may be seen by a perusal of the annual returns issued by the Government relating to the various county courts in the Kingdom. That return will show that, whereas the fees earned by the court in 1889 were 14,800*l.*, in 1892 they were 19,500*l.*

From the constitution of the court and the legislative power of the Corporation, combined with its willingness to effect improvements, city suitors manifestly derive great advantages.

Under the City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), the court had conferred upon it jurisdiction to order production and inspection of ballot papers and other documents in connection with the city municipal elections.

The judge of this court has power to appoint a deputy, by virtue of the provisions of the Local Courts of Record Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 86.); but before such appointment can take effect it requires the approval of the Lord Chancellor, and confirmation by the Court of Common Council.

The appointment of a deputy recently became necessary, to take the examination of directors and others in connection with the winding-up of the Liberator Building Society; and Mr. Registrar Emden, of the London Bankruptcy Court, was appointed by the judge for that purpose, and his appointment approved by the Lord Chancellor, and confirmed by the Court of Common Council.

The powers, rights, and privileges of the Corporation (acting by the Court of Common Council) in relation to this court were fully preserved by Parliament, as recently as 1888; section 185 of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 43.), providing as follows :—

"The Courts held by virtue of the London (City) Small Debts Extension Act, 1852, shall be held by the name of the City of London Court, and shall be a Court of Record, and its decisions shall be subject to appeal in the same way and on the same conditions as the decisions of a county court are subject for the time being. The judge and officers of the City of London Court shall respectively have and exercise the like jurisdiction, power, and authority in all respects, except the power of appointing officers, as are for the time being possessed and exercised by the judge and officers respectively of a county court. The rules and orders in force for the time being for regulating the practice of and costs in the county courts, and forms of proceedings therein, shall be in force in the said City of London Court, to the exclusion of any other rules and orders; and the same fees shall be taken for proceedings in which jurisdiction is hereby given to the court as upon similar proceedings in the county courts, and such fees shall be applied in the same manner as the fees taken under the provisions of the said London (City) Small Debts Extension Act 1852; provided that nothing in this Act shall take away, lessen, or diminish any of the powers, rights, or privileges of the Judge of the said court, or the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, in relation to such court, or to the judge or officers thereof, or to the fees taken therein, as such powers or authority heretofore existed."

The court was rebuilt in 1888, and has very recently been enlarged under the provisions of the City of London Court Act, 1882 (45 Vict. c. ix.).

The registrar and the process clerk have been specially appointed Commissioners to administer oaths in respect of proofs in bankruptcy without fee.

The Court of Husting.

This court, or, more correctly speaking, these courts: the Court of Husting of Pleas of Land and the Court of Husting of Common Pleas are certainly of Anglo-Saxon, if not of Scandinavian origin, for the laws of

Edward the Confessor directed the sittings thereof to take place alternately every week.

The term "Husting" signifies "a court held in a house," in contradistinction to other courts, which, in Saxon times, were usually held in the open air.

The Court of Husting was originally the county court of the City, which was (as has been shown) always a county of itself. It is the oldest court of record within the City, and was the sole court for settling disputes between the citizens. About the time of Edward 1 actions merely personal came to be decided in the Mayor's court and the Sheriffs' courts, whilst all real and mixed actions, with the exception of actions of ejectment, remained subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Court of Husting, as before.

An appeal from the Court of Husting originally lay to the Court of St. Martin-le-Grand, now practically obsolete, composed of a Commission of Judges of the High Court, who originally sat at St. Martin-le-Grand, but since the time of Henry 8 at Guildhall, and from which court an appeal lay to the House of Lords.

A portion of the jurisdiction originally exercised by the Court of Husting was transferred to the Mayor's Court.

The Court of Husting had an appellate jurisdiction over all personal actions in the Sheriffs' Court. This was put an end to by the London (City) Small Debts Extension Act, 1852 (15 Vict. c. lxxvii.), section 77.

The Court of Husting, according to provisions made by Charter of Henry 1, usually sat on only one day in the week, namely, Monday.

By a Charter of Henry 3 permission was given to carry over the business to the following day in case of necessity, but no longer, and in the course of time it became the custom of the court to sit on Monday and Tuesday, and later on, on Tuesday only, except on holidays and during the vacation (Act of Common Council, 9 October, 4 Edward 3).

The courts are held on the raised part of the Guildhall, called the Hustings, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who are the judges, the Recorder sitting with them as assessor to pronounce the judgment of the court.

It may be held by the Lord Mayor and the two Sheriffs; or, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, may be holden before any one Alderman who has passed the chair (acting as *locum tenens* for the Lord Mayor) together with the Sheriffs.

If the Lord Mayor or either of the Sheriffs be absent, there must be six Aldermen present (Act of Common Council, 29th April, 26 Elizabeth).

One of the principal functions of the Court of Husting appears to have been, from the earliest times of which any record is preserved—certainly from 1252—the enrolment of deeds and wills; and this jurisdiction continues to the present day.

The modern practice of enrolment and registration had its origin in this ancient City court.

A deed enrolled in the Court of Husting operated as a bar to any claim for wife's dower, and had the same force and effect as a fine at common law. By various Statutes, and as recently as by 1 & 2 Vict. c. lxxxiii., conveyances to the Corporation by married women, when executed in accordance with the Act and enrolled in the Court of Husting, have been declared to be of as full force and effect as any fine and recovery.

The number of wills upon the rolls of the court exceeds 4,000, commencing in the 43rd year of the reign of Henry 3 (1258), and continuing for upwards of four centuries.

A calendar of the wills enrolled in this court has recently been printed under the direction of the Library Committee of the Corporation.

On an attempt being made, in 1268, by the Ecclesiastical authorities, to usurp the right of granting probate in this court, Henry 3, being appealed to, confirmed that right and issued a writ reciting the ancient custom of devising lands and tenements within the City, and of admitting probate of testaments in the Husting's Court of London.

Nuncupative wills, that is wills made by word of mouth, were occasionally enrolled in this court, and occur in the calendar to the number of about 14 in all.

By the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77.), the jurisdiction formerly vested in the Ecclesiastical Courts since the time of Henry 2 in regard to wills of personalty was transferred to the Crown, and section 89 of that Act provided for the transmission to the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate of all records relating to testamentary matters remaining with the Judge or Registrar of every Court and other person then having jurisdiction to grant probate or administration. Under the provisions of this section, a request was addressed by the Senior Registrar of the Probate Court to the Town Clerk of the City of London, dated the 20th December 1866, for the transmission of the records of the Court of Husting, so far as they related to matters or causes testamentary, to the Principal Registry of the Court of Probate.

The Corporation, having been advised on the point, successfully resisted the application, and the records still remain at Guildhall, and form a collection of early wills which, in point of number and antiquity, are unequalled by any other in the United Kingdom.

The Court of Husting still offers to the citizens facilities for the continuation of this useful system of registration of titles and encumbrances.

Chamber of London.

The origin of the Chamber of London is veiled in obscurity, but it is known to have existed from very early times.

The Chamber was called by our early Sovereigns "Our Chamber of London."

The Chamberlain of London is an officer of great antiquity and responsibility, whose appointment was anciently vested in the Crown, but in more modern times he has usually been chosen from among persons of rank and standing in the Corporation.

In 1204 (5 John) William de St. Michael paid to the King a fine of 100*l.* for the chamberlainship and a yearly rent of one hundred marks. By the 5th Charter of John (1215), the King expressly reserves out of his grant "his Chamberlainship," and Henry 3 (1227) by his 2nd Charter does the same.

In 1278 (6 Edward 1) Matthew de Columbers is mentioned as the Chamberlain of our Lord the King. In the 13th century the offices of Mayor and Chamberlain were often united in the same person.

In 1300 (28 Edward 1) the Chamberlain was elected by the Mayor and Aldermen.

In 1319 (Letters Patent, 12 Edward 2) the Chamberlain was ordered to be chosen by the Commonalty, and removed according to the will of the same.

The Chamberlain was the Accountant-General of the Court of Orphans, and was the responsible officer for the custody of goods and moneys belonging to orphans under the ancient custom of orphanage. The Court of Mayor and Aldermen was by law the trustee of the orphans of the citizens; for this purpose the City Chamberlain was a Corporation sole with a common seal. In 1490 (5 Henry 7) the Chamberlain gave bond in 1,000*l.* sterling in three sureties that he would well and diligently oversee all the lands and tenements belonging to the Commonalty, and see that they were repaired, and render a true and due account of the revenues he received before the auditors of the Chamber, and all the goods of orphans and other persons committed to him by reason of his office he would safely and surely keep and deliver the same to whom they should of right belong when he should be duly required.

The City Charters were seized by Charles 2 under quo warranto.

The Chamberlain was thereafter appointed collector under the Crown of various Royal aids, subsidies, and taxes, and of moneys raised for charitable purposes under briefs from the Sovereign.

Sir Thomas Player, Chamberlain, was appointed receiver of poll tax on the 6th March 1666, under the hand of the Earl of Southampton, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Anthony, Lord Ashley.

The Chamberlain received, between 1667 and 1711, various collections under briefs from the Sovereign.

The coal duty for rebuilding St. Paul's Cathedral after the Fire of London was paid into the Chamber.

The Chamberlain was formerly the medium through whom Sovereigns borrowed money from the citizens. He was considered banker to the court as well as to the Corporation.

After the Fire of London the moneys borrowed for building several public places were paid into the Chamber (1667–1673), viz., for prisons and other public buildings (including 34,776*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* for the Guildhall and tenements adjoining) amounting to the sum of 83,557*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

On the 30th May 1673 35,000*l.* was paid into the Chamber by the City of Hamburg, under a treaty, in four sums of 8,500*l.* each for the satisfaction of the King's subjects in respect of the taking and burning by the Hollanders of certain ships in the River Elbe on 24th August 1666.

The payments out were made by order of the Commissioners appointed under the Great Seal.

On the restoration of the City's liberties in 1688 the Chamberlain was again elected by the Common Hall.

The Chamberlain, by the latest deed of covenant entered into by him with the Corporation, is described as having been from time immemorial treasurer or banker of the City, and in that capacity has had the care and custody of the moneys of the Corporation of London called the City's cash, and of the several funds committed to the management of the Corporation and of the Chamberlain. The deed goes on to declare that, in his capacity of treasurer or banker he has received for his own benefit and advantage the profits and emoluments derived from the interest and dividends and use of the securities and cash balances from time to time in his hands and otherwise from the investment thereof.

The present constitution of the office of Chamberlain does not differ from the original in its main features, but has been subjected to regulation and reform by the Corporation.

The first occasion of the Chamberlain's entering into a deed of covenant with the Corporation as to the regulation of his office and the disposition of its profits, was in the case of Sir Wm. Heygate, Bart., elected in 1843, by a deed dated 14th December, 1843. Successive Chamberlains, four in number, have executed similar deeds, the latest being that of the present Chamberlain, Sir W. J. Richmond Cotton, and dated 26th February, 1892.

The Corporation has been advised that it has no power to alter the constitution of the office, but that it can make regulations for the conduct of the business of the office, and, with the concurrence of the Chamberlain, can make a new disposition of the profits.

The share of the profits of the office to be received by the Chamberlain is limited to the amount fixed by the Corporation for his remuneration. The salaries of his staff are also limited and the surplus profit at the end of each year, after payment of all such salaries and his office expenses, is to be carried to the credit of the City's cash, to be applied towards the payment or reimbursement of the salaries of the Town Clerk, Comptroller of the Chamber, and the City Solicitor, and their clerks.

It is also agreed that the office should be conducted, and carried on, under the rules and regulations set forth in the deed, the main conditions being:—

That an account be opened at the Bank of England by the name and style of the "Official Account of the "Chamberlain of the City of London."

That no moneys be drawn from such account except for the purposes of the Chamber, and that every cheque shall be signed by the Chamberlain, and countersigned by the principal clerk, and also by the cashier, or by persons appointed to sign in the event of his, or their, unavoidable absence.

The floating balance is not to exceed 10,000*l.* and not more than 1,000*l.* is to remain in the office till.

A separate account is to be kept of every source of revenue in connexion with the profits of the office, and of all payments therefrom, and a monthly balance of such accounts is to be laid before the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee of the Corporation, at their monthly meetings. Also a transcript of all securities bought and sold, and received on deposit, is to be laid before the said committee monthly, and the Chamberlain is to permit the chairman for the time being of the said committee, whenever requested by the committee so to do, to examine such account, and to compare the entries in such book with the securities, in order that he may be able to report thereon to the committee.

The Chamberlain is required to lay out, invest, or deposit the floating balances in his hands in such securities only as shall be directed or approved by the committee, and to dispose of any such securities when required by them.

Details of the general business transacted in the cash department of the Chamberlain, and particulars of the numerous accounts kept by him can be gathered, and the mode of keeping the accounts may be inferred, from the statements rendered annually to the Corporation, and published.

Abstracts of the receipts and payments of several of these accounts, viz.:—

Coal Market Fund,
Clerkenwell Improvement Fund,
Blackfriars Bridge Rebuilding Fund,
Tower Bridge Construction,
City of London Grain Duty,
Consolidated Rate (No. 1),
Sinking Fund Loan of 500,000*l.* (No. 2),
Sewers Rate (No. 3),
Dwelling House Improvement Fund (No. 4),
Police Rate,
Ward Rate, and
Superannuation Fund,

are annually laid before both Houses of Parliament and are usually printed by order of the House of Commons.

The account of the City portion of the coal duty (now closed) was included in the above.

The system of accounts is based upon the consideration that the Chamberlain is a banker, and his accounts are kept and rendered in a form more in accordance with the custom of a banking business than the practice adopted in mercantile concerns.

The ancient system of charge and discharge is applied to the moneys receivable on account of the City's cash and the Bridge House Estates, the charge (of moneys receivable) being made by an independent officer (the Comptroller of the Chamber) who reports annually to the Court of Common Council and to the auditors the particulars of the revenues receivable, the Chamberlain discharging himself at the audit by the production of the warrants and vouchers, with the receipts attached, of those to whom the moneys were ordered to be paid by the courts or committees having the control and administration of the funds.

Abstracts of all the accounts are rendered under the signature of the Chamberlain, and the account of the produce and expenditure of the City's cash prepared for the auditors is supplemented by a statutory declaration that the same is just and true.

The accounts of the City's cash and certain accounts connected with the City's estate, the Bridge House estates account, the Gresham fund, the Epping Forest account (capital and income), and Ward's people's recreation ground fund, are audited by the auditors appointed by the Livery in Common Hall, in pursuance of 2 George 1. c. 18. The other public and trust funds are audited by them, and are also audited by the several committees charged by the Corporation with their administration. After the several accounts have been so audited they are published.

Some idea of the financial business of the Chamber of London may be formed from the fact that, on account of City cash only, *i.e.*, exclusive of public and trust funds, the receipts in the Chamber for the ten years ending the 31st December, 1892, amounted to 6,893,775*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and the payments out during the same period to 6,902,076*l.*, making a total of 13,895,852*l.*, which passed in that time through the Chamberlain's hands.

The Chamberlain is appointed Treasurer to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London under their Acts (1848 and 1851), and all the rates raised are to be paid to him.

He renders his accounts to the Commissioners, who audit them, and he also sends abstracts of the accounts to Parliament.

The Commissioners of Sewers, however, have also to keep a set of separate accounts, which are audited by professional auditors appointed annually by the Court of Common Council.

The City's cash account for 1892 is the 260th of the series extant—1633 to 1892. The accounts earlier than 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' accounts *temp.* Queen Elizabeth have recently been discovered among the Corporation archives, as exceptions to that belief. The volumes are in full detail, signed by the auditors, and in perfect preservation.

The present volume is the 109th annual printed account of the Corporation, the existing printed accounts extending from 1784 to the present year.

The accounts are prepared and stated as directed by resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 13th September, 1860, and the 16th November 1871, upon reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 46th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council.

Among the ancient and responsible duties attaching to the office of Chamberlain of London is that of keeping the Roll of Freemen admitted either by patrimony or service, as well as of those persons who have been presented by him to the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, for their approval.

The entries on the Freemen's Roll date back as far as 1307, when one John Van de Lux was admitted a freeman by order of Edward 2; but the court existed much anterior to this date.

The modes of admission to the Freedom of London are:—

1. By servitude.
2. By patrimony.
3. By redemption.
4. By honorary presentation.

Admission by servitude is obtained by any male of full age, on satisfactory completion of his apprenticeship to a freeman.

Admission by patrimony is obtained by the child, when of full age (male or female), of a freeman born in lawful wedlock after the father's admission to the freedom.

Admission by redemption or purchase is obtained as under:—

(*a.*) If of full age and not alien, all ratepayers whose names are found on the Parliamentary Register can, on application to the Chamberlain, be admitted to the freedom upon payment of 1*l.* 1*s.*

(*b.*) All ratepayers, if of full age and not aliens, whose names are on the local rate books, but not on the Parliamentary register, are also admissible, but must be approved by the Court of Common Council before the Chamberlain can admit to the freedom. (Payment 1*l.* 1*s.*)

(*c.*) All persons, if of full age and not aliens, residing in or out of the City, if not qualified as Parliamentary voters or ratepayers, pay a fee of 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, but must obtain the approval of the Court of Common Council before the Chamberlain can admit them to the freedom.

(*d.*) All persons, if of full age and not aliens, residing in or out of the City, if not qualified as Parliamentary voters or ratepayers, and who are presented through one of the City Companies, pay a fee of 1*l.* 1*s.*, but must obtain the approval of the Court of Aldermen before the Chamberlain can admit them to the freedom.

All fees received in connexion with admission to the Freedom of the City of London are carried to the credit of the account of the Freemen's Orphan School. During the last ten years they have amounted to a total sum of 3,470*l.*; in 1890 they amounted to 351*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, in 1891 to 567*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1892 to 588*l.* 14*s.*, showing a considerable increase in the number of persons who, as Freemen, desire to be identified with the City.

Honorary admission to the Freedom of London is granted upon resolution of the Court of Common Council.

The following names (among many others) have been inscribed upon London's Roll of Fame:—

(*Extracted from List of Honorary Freemen.*)

Vice-Admiral Vernon.
H.R.H. William, Duke of Cumberland.
The Right Hon. William Pitt, late Secretary of State.
The Right Hon. Hy. Bilson Legge, late Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, late Speaker of the House of Commons.
H.R.H. Edward Augustus, Duke of York and Albany, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
The Right Hon. Sir Charles Pratt, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick-Lunenburgh.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland.
The Right Hon. Charles Townshend, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Most Illustrious Prince Christian, 7th King of Denmark.
The Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt., Speaker of the House of Commons.
The Hon. Augustus Keppel, Admiral of the Blue.
Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart., Rear-Admiral.
Sir Henry Gould, Knt., one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.
The Right Hon. Lord Hood, Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral Sir Fras. Samuel Drake.
The Right Hon. William Pitt, First Commissioner of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.
The Marquis Cornwallis, Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Forces in the East Indies.
Major-Gen. Sir William Meadows, K.B.
Sir Charles Grey, K.B.
Sir John Jervis, K.B.
The Right Hon. Earl Howe, Admiral of the White, Vice-Admiral of England, and Commander of H.M. Fleet in the Channel.
The Right Hon. Lord Bridport, Vice-Admiral of England.
Vice-Admiral Thompson.
Vice-Admiral the Hon. William Waldegrave.
Rear-Admiral Parker.
Commodore (afterwards Lord) Nelson.
Sir Robert Calder, First Captain of the Fleet under Admiral Jervis.
Lord Viscount Duncan, Admiral of the Blue.
Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Captain Edward Berry, Captain of the Admiral's Ship.
Sir John Borlase Warren, K.B.
Andrew Mitchell, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B.
Captain Sir William Sidney Smith.
Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, Knt., Commander of His Majesty's Ship "Surprise."
Admiral Lord Keith.
Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir John Hely Hutchinson, K.B.
Rear-Admiral Sir James Saumarez, Bart., K.B.
Dr. Jenner.
Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood.
Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk.
Rear-Admiral Sir Richard John Strachan, Bart.
Captain Thomas Masterman Hardy.
Vice-Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth.
Rear-Admiral Cochrane.
Rear-Admiral Louis.
Commodore Sir Home Popham.
Major-Gen. Beresford.
Major-Gen. Sir John Stuart, K.B., commanding His Majesty's troops in Calabria.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Baird, K.B.
Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty.
Brig.-Gen. the Hon. William Lumley.
Rear-Admiral Stirling.
Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Graham.
Brig.-Gen. William Thomas Dilkes.
H.R.H. the Prince Regent.
Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rowland Hill.
Captain P. B. V. Broke, of His Majesty's Frigate the "Shannon."
H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.
H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex.
H.S.H. Leopold George Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Margrave of Meissen, Landgrave of Thuringen, Prince of Coburg of Saalfeld.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
Admiral Lieut. Viscount Exmouth, K.G.C.B.
Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B.
The Most Hon. Marquess Camden.
Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P., the Queen's Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Chancellor of England, 1830–1834.
Thomas Denman, Esq., M.P., Common Serjeant, made Attorney-General 1830, Lord Chief Justice of England in 1832, and created Lord Denman in 1834.
Stephen Lushington, Esq., M.P., D.C.L.
Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
The Right Hon. Earl Grey.
The Right Hon. Viscount Althorp.
Andrew Stevenson, Esq., the American Minister in London.
Sir Thomas Phillips, Knt., late Mayor of Newport.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Colborne, G.C.B. (then Lord Seaton).
H.R.H. Prince Albert, Consort of Her Majesty.
Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, K.G.C.B
Commodore Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Charles Felix Smith.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Major-Gen. Sir Robert Henry Sale, K.G.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.G.C.B., Governor-General of India.
Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., K.G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India.
Major-Gen. Sir Henry George Smith, K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir George Pollock, K.G.C.B.
His Excellency James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak.
The Rev. George Ferris Whidborne Mortimer, D.D.
Austen Henry Layard, Esq., D.C.L., M.P.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy of Bombay in the East Indies, Knt.

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, Bart., K.C.B.
The Rev. David Livingstone, LL.D.
H.R.H. Prince Frederick William of Prussia.
H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces.
Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjaub.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.
Captain Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, R.N.
The Right Hon. Colin Baron Clyde, G.C.B., D.C.L.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., Member of the Supreme Council of India.
Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P.
George Peabody, Esq.
H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G.
General Giuseppe Garibaldi.
H.R.H. Prince Alfred (afterwards Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., and now Duke Alfred of Coburg).
Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London.
The Right Hon. Baron Napier of Magdala and Carynton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
M. de Lesseps, Grand Cross of the Star of India, Legion of Honour of France.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G. (now Duke of Connaught).
The Right Hon. Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts.
Sir Albert David Sassoon, C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
Major-Gen. Sir Garnet Joseph (now Lord) Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
H.R.H. Prince Leopold, K.G. (afterwards Duke of Albany).
Sir George Biddell Airy, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Astronomer Royal.
The Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Bart., G.C.B., Lord Chief Justice of England.
His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad.
General Ulysses Grant, late President of the United States of America.
The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, Prime Minister of England.
The Most Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.
Sir Henry Bessemer, F.R.S., M.I.C.E.
Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, G.C.B., V.C.
The Right Hon. Admiral Lord Alcester, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Anthony Ashley-Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., D.C.L.
H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G. (afterwards Duke of Clarence and Avondale).
Henry Morton Stanley, Esq.
The Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., LL.D. (now Duke of Devonshire, K.G.).
The Most Hon. Frederick Temple Hamilton-Blackwood, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
H.R.H. Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert (now Duke of York).
The Right Hon. William Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England.
Sir John Gilbert, R.A.

Another time-honoured important duty of the Chamberlain is the exercise of his jurisdiction over City apprentices. He holds a court, which existed in the reign of Edward 6, for hearing and determining differences and disputes between them and their masters, and also complaints on the part of the masters themselves. This court is, at the present time, constituted of the Chamberlain and the Comptroller of the Chamber (who is also Vice-Chamberlain) as judges. It is open all the year round, except during the month of August. Summonses are granted on payment of a fee of 1s., and counsel and solicitors may represent the parties as their "friends." An appeal lies to the Mayor's Court, where the case may be tried before the Recorder of London and a jury. According to ancient custom, an unruly apprentice may be committed to Bridewell for a period not exceeding three months (usually 7 or 14 days).

Decisions of the Chamberlain's Court have been questioned by mandamus, and upheld in the superior courts, and the jurisdiction of the court has been preserved by modern Statutes (30 & 31 Vict. c. 141. s. 24, and 38 & 39 Vict. c. 90. s. 13).

Most, if not all, masters taking apprentices under indenture according to the custom of London, prefer the jurisdiction of the Chamberlain's Court (when their apprentices require admonition or correction) to the concurrent jurisdiction of a police court, with its attendant associations; as was evidenced by the presentation of an influentially signed petition by large City firms to the Home Secretary (Sir William Vernon Harcourt) in 1882.

City Police.

From time immemorial the citizens of London have had the control of their own police, anciently called The Watch, and this, indeed, was one of their most cherished rights and privileges.

As far back as history goes, the care and control of the police of the City have always been in the hands of the citizens, either through the medium of the Train Bands, through the Watch and Ward Committee, or otherwise; this was originally effected by causing every inhabitant of a ward to take a personal share in the duties of "watch and ward." Every ward was under the personal inspection and government of its Alderman, who kept a roll of the inhabitants, containing their names, their dwelling places, and respective trades. No stranger could take up his abode in the City without the cognisance of one or other of the Aldermen. Every inhabitant was more or less accustomed to the use of military weapons and to military discipline. Disturbances arose in the City from time to time, as they have arisen, and will arise, in every town. The "Watch" was regularly set in each ward, and in times of disturbance these were doubled and were ordered to be kept by night and day. In 1693 an Act of Common Council was passed which provided that more than 1,000 watchmen should be constantly on duty in the City from sunset to sunrise, and that every inhabitant should take his turn. This was called the "Standing Watch." There had also been established, from a very early period, for extraordinary occasions, a body called the "Marching Watch," which was mustered regularly at midsummer, under the Mayor and Sheriffs, until the early part of the reign of Edward 6., when it was put down on account of its having caused excessive expenditure. In later times, peace and order were secured in the City by the supervision of City Marshals, under whose care the City Day Watch was placed. In 1737 the Night Watch of the City was regulated by Statute (10 Geo. 2. c. 22). This was an Act "for better regulating the night "watch and bedels within the City of London and "liberties thereof, and for making more effectual the "laws now in being, for paving and cleansing the "streets and sewers in and about the said City."

Under this Act (as was acknowledged by the City Police Act, 1839), a more efficient system of police was established by day as well as by night.

This police force was superintended by the Aldermen, and then consisted of 68 men, 32 of whom were employed during the day in the general duties of the street patrol. Twelve were allotted to preserve order in Smithfield Market, and 12 were placed in the station houses throughout the city to receive charges. These 56 men constituted the whole of the day force, the remaining 12 were assigned as a night patrol, but without any organised co-operation with the ward watchmen.

This force was subsequently found to be insufficient, and was consequently remodelled by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in April 1832, in the form in which it existed up to 1839. Its duties were entirely confined to the daytime, and the force consisted of 99 men, ranked as follows:—

1	superintendent.
3	inspectors.
10	sergeants.
85	constables.
99	

In addition to these men there were four who were specially termed police officers, and six station men, besides three stationed at the Mansion House and Guildhall. A City officer, called the under marshal, was at the head of the whole force, and there were also three marshalmen. A police committee of the Court of Aldermen (which body had then the control of the force), sat every Saturday, to which a weekly report of the conduct of the men was made, called the superintendent's report.

The "nightly watch" was a totally distinct and separate establishment of watchmen under the control of the Alderman and Common Council of the ward, the expense of which was defrayed by a ward rate levied by authority of the Common Council, and collected by the Common Council of the ward, under the provisions of the before-mentioned Act of 10 Geo. 2. c. 22. This Statute was somewhat modified by the Watch Act, passed in 1833, but the regulations did not materially vary from those of former years.

When the Metropolitan Police Force was first established by the late Sir Robert Peel, he took the City Police, as then existing, as his model. He, however, desired to consolidate the two forces, but the Corporation strongly objected to this, and advanced four principal reasons for keeping them distinct, viz.:—

1st. "That the City so differs in its locality and the nature of its property from other parts of the Metropolis as to require a separate and differently regulated police force for its protection."

2nd. "That it would be a great inconvenience to the inhabitants of the City to be obliged to apply to the Commissioners at Whitehall, in cases of complaint against constables."

3rd. "That the taking away the power of appointing and managing its own police would be an interference with the charters and privileges of the City."

4th. "That the inhabitants would sustain a great pecuniary loss by being deprived of the contribution which is now made from the Corporation funds towards the expense of the City Police."

The above-stated reasons prevailed. The Corporation and the citizens maintained their old constitutional right of self-government, and the City remained undisturbed in its ancient right and privilege of "watch and ward."

One argument then advanced against the amalgamation of the City and Metropolitan Police is of equal cogency now, namely, that "whatever the City now "does the Government must do if the forces were "united." The Corporation would be gainers of about 30,000*l.* a year, and the Government fund would be encumbered to that extent. In 1891 the Coporation's contribution was 30,115*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*; in 1892, 32,340*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

In 1839 another attempt at amalgamation between the Metropolitan and City Police was made. Early in that year the late Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, introduced a Bill in the House of Commons "for the further improving the police in "and near the Metropolis," by which it was proposed that the City of London should be part of the Metropolitan Police District. On the 12th March 1839, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, petitioned Her Majesty against this attempted infringement of the rights and privileges of the City, and on the 21st of that month attended Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace with the address, wherein it was set forth that:

"We, your Majesty's dutiful subjects have established a police in the City of London fully adequate to its wants, and equal, if not superior, to the Metropolitan Police, and we therefore feel that there exists no occasion nor pretence for the measure contemplated by the Bill; we are most anxious for a thorough and complete co-operation between the two bodies, and that such an union may be affected as shall carry every wise and salutary principle into operation without interfering with or destroying the immemorial rights and privileges of the citizens of the City of London."

Her Majesty received the deputation very graciously, and was pleased to return the following answer, viz:—

"The peace and security of the inhabitants of my capital require my care and the attention of my Government."

"With these objects in view I have directed measures to be submitted to Parliament, which will, I have no doubt, receive their deliberate consideration. I fully rely on their zeal for the welfare of my people, and their regard for the rights and privileges of all my subjects."

Subsequently, a deputation from the Police and Watch Committee had two conferences with Lord John Russell, when the whole subject was fully considered, and it was agreed that the Corporation should introduce a Bill into Parliament in the then session (1839) for the regulation of their own police, preserving all their rights and privileges. This led to the Act for regulating the police in the City of London (2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.).

In the preamble of this Act it is acknowledged that a more efficient system of police had been established within the City and its liberties by day and night, instead of the old nightly watch, and it is recited that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London were willing and desirous to contribute out of the revenues and possessions of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City a portion of the expense of the police force; and it enacts (by section 3) that the Corporation should appoint a fit person, subject to the approval of Her Majesty to be signified by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, as Commissioner of the Police Force of the City of London, and that Her Majesty or the Court of Mayor and Aldermen might remove the said Commissioner, if she or they should see occasion so to do, for misconduct or other reasonable cause.

The Act further provided, by section 9, that the police for the City of London should be appointed from time to time by the Commissioner, in such sufficient numbers as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled should from time to time direct.

By section 14 the Commissioner is empowered to frame such orders for the government of the police as he may think fit, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Aldermen, or any three of them, and also of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and, as recently as June 1893, revised orders and regulations were duly made under the provisions of this section.

Under the same section, the Commissioner may suspend or dismiss from his employment any man belonging to the said Police Force whom he shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or otherwise unfit for the same; reporting the same from time to time to the Lord Mayor.

Under the same section, the Commissioner is required to send to the Secretary of State, and also to the Lord Mayor, such returns of the state of crime and conduct of the police within the said City, as the Secretary of State or the Lord Mayor shall severally require.

Under section 20 of the Act, the Commissioner of Police, with the consent of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, has power to regulate the route and conduct of persons driving stage carriages, cattle, &c., during the hours of Divine service, or on any day appointed for public fast or thanksgiving.

Section 22 of the Act empowers the Commissioner, with the consent of the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, to make regulations for the route to be observed by vehicles, and for preventing obstructions in the streets during public processions, and for preventing any obstruction of the thoroughfares in the immediate neighbourhood of the Mansion House, Guildhall, Royal Exchange, Bank of England, General Post Office, and other places of public resort.

By section 24 of the Act one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may in any case of especial emergency, at the request of the Lord Mayor, authorise the Metropolitan Police to act within the City of London; and the Lord Mayor may, at the request of the Secretary of State in any case of especial emergency, authorise the City Police to act within the Metropolitan Police District under the command of their respective officers.

Under sections 28 and 29 the City Police have the regulation of public-houses, coffee-houses, shops, &c., within the City; also, under sections 31 & 32, the abatement of gaming-houses, &c.

By section 55, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, in Common Council assembled, are empowered to appoint all the clerks and officers necessary for the purposes of the Act, with such just and reasonable salaries or other allowances as they shall think fit; and by the following section (56) the Common Council may also appoint one or more committees to carrry the Act into execution. In accordance with this latter section a committee is annually appointed, called the Police Committee, whose powers and duties are referred to elsewhere.

It is also enacted by sections 57 and 58 that the Corporation of London shall contribute out of its Corporate funds one-fourth part of the expenses of the City Police Force; and further that such just and equal pound rate shall be made to defray the other three-fourths of the expenses of the force, as the Common Council may order and direct to be made, laid, and assessed in the several wards of the City by the Alderman or his deputy and the major part of the Common Councilmen of each ward.

It is further enacted by sections 91 to 93 that the accounts of the City Police are to be kept by the Chamberlain of the City of London, and that the said

accounts shall yearly be laid before Parliament, and before the Court of Common Council.

Under sections 94 and 95 of the Act it is provided that the ancient right or custom of electing ward constables in the City shall be suspended until the repeal of the Act, in which event the custom is to revive (the right to elect ward officers at wardmotes being preserved).

The Police Committee appointed by virtue of section 56 of this Act are, by the standing orders of the Court of Common Council (No. 60), to consist, and does consist, of the Aldermen and deputies of the several City wards, together with 29 Commoners, a total of 84 members.

The committee appoint the surgeon and receiver, and carry the various Acts relating to the City Police into execution, except as to the disciplinary portion, which is under the control of the Commissioner.

The committee have the general management and control of all the buildings in the occupation of the force, police stations, hospital, &c.

The City Police Force is unique in this respect, the Metropolitan Police Force having no hospital of its own.

The committee also provide the necessary accoutrements for the force, pay pensions to superannuated members thereof, and are now engaged in the preparation of a revised scheme for pensions to widows of deceased members of the force.

The committee also make the ward rate authorised to be levied by section 85 of the City Police Act, 1839, for the various charges of ward clerks and beadles and other expenses connected with the holding of wardmotes or other ward meetings, and for other local purposes connected therewith.

The City Police Force is at present constituted and paid as follows:

		Per Annum. £	s.	d.
	Commissioner	1,250	0	0
	Assistant Commissioner	615	0	0
	Surgeon	400	0	0
	Receiver	500	0	0
	Clerks (three) 285*l.*, 205*l.*, 164*l.*	655	0	0
		Per Week. £	s.	d.	
1	Superintendent (Executive)	5	18	3	
1	,, (Detective)	4	14	4	
4	Inspectors (Chief)	4	2	6	each
4	,, (District)	3	16	7	,,
4	,,	3	10	9	,,
22	Station Inspectors	2	18	11	,,
12	Detective Inspectors	2	18	11	,,
36	Sergeants	2	5	11	,,
31	,,	2	2	5	,,
7	Detective Sergeants	2	4	8	,,
408	Constables	1	17	1	,,
34	,,	1	14	10	,,
145	,,	1	12	9	,,
10	,,	1	10	9	,,
42	,,	1	8	8	,,
118	,,	1	7	2	,,
109	,,	1	5	7	,,
1	Messenger (Receiver's Office)	67	12	0	

The above are subject to a deduction of 2½ per cent. for superannuation allowance.

The buildings provided for the City Police are:—
Chief Office, in the Old Jewry,
Six station houses,
A hospital,
Dwellings for married constables,
Police Receiver's Office, in Guildhall Yard.

The chief office was purchased by the Corporation in 1841, as a residence and office for the Chief Commissioner, and gradually, as the business of the force increased, the premises have become the administrative head-quarters, and have, from time to time, undergone the necessary alterations.

The six station houses—one to each division—have all been built within the past 28 years. The first, that in Bishopsgate Street, was erected in 1865, and the last, that in Cloak Lane, in 1885.

The hospital, which is situate in Rose Alley, Bishopsgate, was erected in 1865, and contains, besides the usual wards, &c., an isolation room for the treatment of constables suffering from infectious diseases, as also a recreation room for the patients.

A block of dwellings, containing accommodation for 19 married constables, was built in Rose Alley, in 1876.

A lease was taken of 25 houses in New Union Street, as dwellings for about 70 married members of the force; but as the men are now permitted to reside within one mile of the City boundary, it is no longer necessary to continue the provision of these quarters within the City limits, and consequently, on the expiration of the lease (at Michaelmas, 1893), it was not renewed.

Under an Act passed in 1867 (30 & 31 Vict. c. cxxxiv.) for regulating the traffic in the Metropolis and for making provision for the greater security of persons passing through the streets, and for other purposes (as amended by 31 Vict. c. v.), the Commissioner of the City Police has full power for the prohibition of scavengering, except between certain hours; also as to the deposit of goods in the streets, on the footways, and carriage-ways; as to the driving of any cattle; the making of regulations as to stage carriages; and the prohibition of advertisements. Also with regard to the loading and unloading of coal and casks in the streets within certain hours; for the carriage of timber and other large articles, ladders, scaffold-poles, &c., above a certain length, through the streets; or for the driving or conduct along any street of any cart, waggon, or other vehicle used for conveying goods or merchandise and drawn by more than four horses; also with respect to the regulation of hackney carriages within the City.

In 1874 an Act was passed (37 Vict. c. xciv.) for making better provision for the payment of superannuation and other allowances in the Police Force of the City of London, which after reciting that sections 11 and 12 of the City Police Act, 1839, had made provision for the formation of a fund and for the payment thereout, by order of the Common Council, of yearly allowances, as therein specified, to constables of the City Police Force ordered by the Common Council to be superannuated: and that the City Police Superannuation Fund would become insufficient for its purposes: and that the Corporation desired to supply any deficiency of that fund out of their revenues and possessions and the City Police rates in the proportions in which the expenses of the City Police Force were then defrayed; and that they also desired to make provision for the payment of pensions to the Commissioner and other officers of, and persons employed in, or in connexion with, the City Police Force, on their retirement from office or employment, repayable from the like sources as the expenses of the force; it was enacted that the Common Council should have power to grant to the Commissioner, or surgeon, or any officer of the City Police Force, or to any clerk or person employed in, or in connexion with that force, on his retirement from office or employment, such yearly allowance not exceeding in any case two-thirds of the salary of which the grantee was in receipt at the time of his retirement, payable for such time, and on such terms and conditions as they may think fit, and such allowances were to be considered as part expenses of the force.

A further Act was obtained in 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. cxxvii.), which provides a scale of pensions and gratuities in the City Police Force, and authorises pensions to retiring constables for life:—

(*a.*) If the constable be certified by the Commissioner to have completed not less than 25 years of approved service, and is not less than 50 years of age, and has given such written notice of his desire to retire, as may from time to time be required by the Commissioner.

(*b.*) If he be certified by the Commissioner to have completed not less than 15 years of approved service, and is incapacitated for performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body, and the surgeon of the force certifies that such infirmity has not been caused by vice or intemperance.

Pensions under this Act may, by order of the Common Council, become forfeited in certain cases, and where any constable, having served not less than 15 years, and to whom this Act applies, is dismissed from his employment, and feels aggrieved at such dismissal, he may, by notice in writing within 14 days after such dismissal, appeal to the Court of Common Council, and such court shall entertain his application and may confirm or reverse the decision appealed against; which right of appeal has recently been acted upon, the appellant being represented by counsel, and the City solicitor representing the police commissioner.

That the system of police established under the Act of 1839 has worked well is sufficiently shown by the evidence of the First Commissioner of City Police, given

before the Royal Commission of 1854, and by the late Sir George Grey, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, in his speech in the House of Commons, April 1st, 1856, when introducing a Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation.

Sir George Grey, on that occasion, stated that it was found that under the powers of the City Police Act, a most efficient body of police had been established in the City, under the control of a very able and efficient Commissioner, and, although he would not go so far as to say that no inconvenience had arisen in practice from the existence of the City Police, as altogether distinct from the Metropolitan Police, yet he admitted that from the considerable experience he had had, no inconvenience of a serious character had been felt. Harmony and co-operation had existed between the Metropolitan and City Police, and between the Government and the authorities of the City of London.

He further stated that the utmost readiness had always been displayed by the authorities of the City to listen to any suggestions made by him with regard to the employment of the police, and when it had been thought necessery to strengthen the police force within the City by reinforcements from the Metropolitan Police, the arrangements had been readily acquiesced in by the authorities of the City, and perfect harmony had existed between the two bodies.

Again, on February 4th, 1858, in moving for leave to introduce another Bill for the better regulation of the Corporation, Sir George Grey, on being asked by the late Sir John Shelley (M.P. for the City of Westminster) whether there were any provisions in the Bill for the consolidation of the City and Metropolitan Police under one responsible management, replied that there were no such provisions in that Bill. He added that when introducing the former Bill he stated so fully his reasons for not including any provisions of that kind in such Bill, that he did not think it necessary to re-open the subject.

Other important testimony to the good government and efficiency of the City Police and its amicable understanding and co-operation with the Metropolitan Police, was given by the then Commissioner of City Police, who stated that he had never known an occasion on which there had been a clashing of interests between the two authorities, *i.e.*, the Metropolitan and City Commissioners of Police; their relations had always been amicable, and he had never known an instance to the contrary.

These testimonies to the good management of the City Police did not, however, prevent an organised attempt to deprive the City of the management of its own force a few years subsequently, viz., in 1863 (soon after the death of the City's first commissioner), which attempt led to a remarkable requisition from upwards of 3,000 merchants, bankers, and citizens (headed by the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild) calling for a meeting in Guildhall to consider the question with a view to protesting against the proposed interference. A meeting was consequently held on May 5th, 1863, when the following resolution was proposed by the Governor of the Bank of England:—

"That the citizens of London obtained from the Sovereigns of these realms the right of electing their own Magistrates, and of keeping watch and ward within the City, a right which has ever been exercised for the benefit of the people and the protection of their liberties; that the Bill for the amalgamation of the City of London Police with the Metropolitan Police is an invasion of this right, and is subversive of the old English constitutional principle of local self-government which has fostered the love of freedom in this country, has drawn closer the ties which connect the people with the Crown and Parliament, and under which this City, and the nation at large have so long prospered."

In proposing this resolution, the Governor stated that he "knew something personally of the efficiency of the "City Police. He had recently had a great deal to do "with the great forgery case of banknote paper. In "that way he became acquainted with the detective "force of the City, and in his life he had never met a "body of men who so well and so thoroughly "discharged their duties."

The late Mr. Samuel Morley, in proposing a resolution, said that he utterly objected to the Bill brought in by Sir George Grey, because its aim was to transfer to the Home Office what they could do better themselves, and he exhorted the meeting to stand by local self-government.

Eventually, the Bill was withdrawn.

The importance of the City in relation to the rest of the Metropolis arises not from its area or its population although the day population numbers between 300,000 and 400,000 persons, or even its rateable value (which is over 4,000,000*l.*), but from its central position and from the magnitude of the mercantile and pecuniary transactions which are daily carried on within its limits, which include the following important institutions:—

Saint Paul's.
The Bank of England.
The Guildhall.
The Royal Exchange.
Lloyds.
The Stock Exchange.
The Custom House.
The Mansion House.
The General Post Office.
The Halls of the Livery Companies.
Three Bridges:—
  London,
  Southwark, and
  Blackfriars.
The Temple.
The Record Office.
Hospitals:—
  Christchurch,
  St. Bartholomew's,
  Bridewell.
Markets:—
  Smithfield,
  Billingsgate,
  Leadenhall.

Of the London banks, there are over 200 carrying on their business within the City; and, with very few exceptions, all the great insurance companies have their chief offices within its area.

It will be seen from this statement that within the City the amount of wealth and property is enormous, and it is the very circumstance of the City Police having to deal with a comparatively limited space, and having an authority always sitting in its centre, that so much conduces to the safeguard and security of the citizens and their property.

Telegraphic communication between the City and Metropolitan Police forces has recently been perfected, the City Police Office being now directly connected with New Scotland Yard and the chief Metropolitan Police stations. Telephonic communication also exists between the chief office and the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange, the Fire Brigade, and other public institutions.

The City, notwithstanding the enormous value of the property within its area, is by night practically deserted by the three or four hundred thousand of its day population, who are content to leave the protection of their possessions to the City Police Force—a most eloquent testimony to its entire and absolute efficiency.

Committees of the Court of Common Council.

The City Lands Committee.

The City Lands Committee, consisting of six Aldermen and 29 Commoners, is considered to be the premier committee of the Corporation, and its chairman is designated the chief commoner during his year of office. Upon this committee devolves the management of the lands and buildings belonging to the Corporation, with the exception of those which fall within the special province of other committees.

The revenue derived from the corporate estates forms, mainly, the fund which is known as the City's cash, out of which all the ordinary expenses of civic government are paid.

The net revenue of the City's estate for the year 1892 was 126,998*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, the annual rental of the property under the control of the committee amounting, in the gross, to 163,480*l.* 5*s.*

The following officers are in the appointment of this committee:—

Curator of works of art.
Quickener of City's tenants.
Clerk of the works.
Second, third, and fourth assistants to hallkeeper.
Keeper of City Greenyard.
Keeper of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground.
Keeper of the Monument.

This committee, besides the letting, control, and management of the Corporation estates (as before mentioned), have the care of the Guildhall, the Mansion

House, the Monument (which during the year 1892 was visited by 63,455 persons); and other public buildings and monuments belonging to the Corporation; the management of the Bunhill Fields Burial Ground, the City Greenyard, and the Artizans' Dwellings erected by the Corporation.

The Sessions House, Old Bailey, is under their control; and they also provide two courts at Guildhall for sittings of the High Court in connection with the trial of City special and common jury actions; the Corporation bearing the expense of fitting up the courts, providing ushers, &c.

A sub-committee is appointed monthly for viewing property, and special sub-committees, from time to time, for other purposes; and also an audit committee for the examination of accounts.

The number of houses belonging to the Corporation under the control of this committee (including weekly lettings), is 2,514. The number of leases is about 1,256.

Included in the 2,514 houses referred to, and under the direct management of the committee, are 284 houses and dwellings in the occupation of the working classes. The gross rental of these is 4,065*l.* per annum, and the outgoings amount to about 1,301*l.* per annum (exclusive of interest on land and buildings).

The cost of the above dwellings was 72,790*l.*

The large amount of property under the control of this committee necessarily entails a very considerable amount of work to be got through in the course of the year.

As stated in an old minute book of the reign of Charles 2, it has been the custom, from time immemorial, on the expiration of leases, to give the occupying tenants the first refusal of renewals, at rents determined by the City Lands Committee; and in the event of no agreement being arrived at with the occupiers, to advertise the property to be let by public tender; and the standing orders of the Court of Common Council contain stringent regulations as to the letting of Corporation property.

In the year ending July 1893, the Grand Committee met 26 times, and the sub-committees 18 times.

The City Greenyard.

This is under the charge of the above committee, and is a depôt for stabling stray horses or other animals belonging to individuals in charge of the police, as well as for housing their carts, trucks, &c. It is situate in Whitecross Street.

During the year 1892, 651 animals, comprising horses, donkeys, mules, sheep, and goats, were taken to the Greenyard by the police, besides 415 carts, barrows, and other articles. Perishable articles are sold within 24 hours. The total amount taken in fees during 1892 was 139*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

At the present time the Court of Common Council is contemplating the expenditure of the sum of 6,300*l.* for the construction, upon the present site of the Greenyard, of a new gas-meter testing office, new police stables, new premises for the purposes of the City Greenyard, and a gas examiner's office.

A portion of the present site of the Greenyard was formerly the site of the old Gresham Almshouses, which were removed to Brixton, pursuant to an order of the Court of Common Council of the 23rd November, 1881, and will be referred to hereafter.

The Committee for Letting the Bridge House Estates.

The Bridge House Estates are managed by a committee appointed by the Court of Common Council, consisting of six Aldermen and 31 Common Councilmen, of whom any seven form a quorum.

The real sites of the Bridge House consist of messuages, lands, and hereditaments situate in the City of London, the Borough of Southwark, and the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Essex, a considerable part of which is let on lease.

The number of houses, &c., under the management of the committee is about 2,414, of which 497 are shops and offices, 29 wharves, &c., 23 warehouses, 80 stables, and 1,785 houses.

An estate at Stratford, under the committee's control, is liable to contribute to the support of two bridges there called St. Michael's Bridge and Peg's Hole Bridge, and a portion of the roads adjoining.

A considerable part of the Bridge House Estate in St. George's Fields, Southwark, consists of small houses which are let to the artizan or labouring class direct from the Corporation at cheaper rents than those which are usually charged for accommodation in large blocks of buildings. There are nearly 300 such weekly lettings, the Corporation, of course, doing all repairs.

In addition to these, the Corporation has also provided dwellings for the artizans displaced by the removal of houses required for the approaches to the new Tower Bridge, under schemes approved by the Home Secretary. These dwellings are also under the control of this committee.

The title of the Corporation of London to the Bridge House Estates is very ancient; and the property was generally granted or devised by Kings of England and "charitable and well-disposed persons," and is held by the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the City of London upon trust; primarily for the maintenance and support of London Bridge; the words used in the conveyances and grants being generally "to the use of "London Bridge," "for the works of London Bridge," or "for the sustentation of London Bridge."

The Comptroller, the conveyancing officer of the Corporation, and who acts as clerk to the committee, has in his custody grants and conveyances as early as 1282 and 1288, containing the above words, and also leases granted by the Corporation prior to those dates.

Although possessing no power of sale, the Corporation, as trustees of the Bridge House Estates, has always possessed extensive leasing powers, the term of years being considered unlimited. So far back as 1698, the Corporation granted a lease of a piece of land forming part of these estates and situated at Deptford for 999 years.

In 1274 (Edward 1) a commission was issued to inquire into the revenues, &c. of the Bridge House Estates, and the Inquisition under that commission found that the custody of the revenues of the Bridge House Estates had always belonged to the City and citizens of London.

The annual rental of the Bridge House Estates amounted at Christmas, 1892, to 92,486*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the charges upon it (exclusive of the annual charge for the maintenance of London Bridge, Southwark Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, St. Michael's Bridge, and Peg's Hole Bridge) amounts to about 51,000*l.* a year.

The annual charge for the maintenance and support of the above bridges (including the expenses attendant upon paving, watching, lighting, cleansing, and watering the same) is 5,354*l.*, and this added to the estimated yearly amount requisite for the maintenance of the new Tower Bridge, now on the point of completion, will, in all probability, amount to an aggregate sum of not less than 12,000*l.* per annum.

London, Blackfriars, and Southwark Bridges, as well as the new Tower Bridge, are under the control and maintenance of the Corporation, and the expenses connected with the building and maintenance of these bridges, together with St. Michael's Bridge and Peg's Hole Bridge, which has fallen upon the revenues of the Bridge House Estates, is about two and a half millions sterling, viz.:—

	£
London Bridge and its immediate approaches	715,246
Blackfriars Bridge	506,289
Southwark Bridge	218,868
Peg's Hole	3,500
The Tower Bridge	1,045,154
	£2,489,057

How far the interests of the general public (not merely the citizens of London) have been benefited by this large expenditure, without recourse being had to taxation, may be best gathered from a perusal of the following figures extracted from the results furnished by the day census, taken at the expense of the Coporation on the 4th of May, 1891, showing the use made of the three bridges constructed and maintained by the Corporation:—

London Bridge	107,421	persons crossed on that day.
Blackfriars	69,888	do. do.
Southwark	19,345	do. do.
Total	196,654	

or 8,000 persons more than five times the whole of the population of the City of London, as estimated by the Government (night)census taken in April, 1891, or equal to nearly two thirds of the entire day population of the City, according to the Corporation day census for the same period. Moreover, the above deduction becomes the more apparent when one considers that on the same

day 24,598 vehicles entered the City by the bridges in question.

The following is a short summary of the history of the Corporation's connexion with the principal City bridges:—

London Bridge.

A low wooden bridge was in existence across the Thames at St. Botolph's Wharf as long ago as the year 944, and in 1176 the foundation of the first stone bridge was laid, the building of which occupied some 33 years, the opening taking place in 1209. This bridge stood the wear and tear of over five centuries.

In 1755 an Act (29 Geo. 2 c. xl.) was passed for improving, widening, and enlarging the bridge, the new works necessitating the pulling down of the old houses which for many years had stood upon it.

In 1822 it was deemed desirable to remove the waterworks which formerly existed at the bridge, and an Act (3 Geo. 4 c. cix.) was passed with that object.

In 1823 it again became necessary to rebuild London Bridge, and to enable this to be done a further Act (4 Geo. 4 c. l.) was obtained.

By section 64 the Corporation was empowered to raise any sum of money necessary for the re-construction on the credit of the Bridge House Estates, after setting apart 12,000*l.* per annum for the existing charges and the creation of a sinking fund.

In 1825 the construction of the present bridge was commenced, the original contract for rebuilding amounting to 426,000*l.*, and it was completed at considerable extra expense in 1831. In 1826 further Parliamentary powers were obtained by the Corporation (7 Geo. 4 c. xl.), empowering the Treasury to advance further sums to the Corporation on the credit of the Bridge House Estates, the Treasury having been previously empowered (under section 63 of 4 George 4 c. l.) to advance 150,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund towards the purposes of that Act. In 1827 further powers were granted to the Corporation in connexion with the taking of land (7 & 8 Geo. 4 c. xxx.), and in 1829 a further Act (10 Geo. 4 c. cxxxvi.) enabled the Corporation to improve the approaches to the bridge; the construction and increased cost of which necessitated further Parliamentary powers (11 Geo. 4 c. lxiv., and 1 William 4 c. iii.). The bridge was opened on the 1st August, 1831, but further statutes became necessary, principally in connexion with the approaches to the bridge, viz.: 2 & 3 William 4 c. xxiii. 4 & 5 William 4. c. xiii., 2 & 3 Vict. c. cvii., 5 & 6 Vict. c. ci. and 42 & 43 Vict. c. clxxxiv. The removal in 1767 of tolls formerly levied on London Bridge cost the Corporation 30,000*l.*

Blackfriars Bridge.

This bridge was originally constructed by the Corporation under the powers of an Act passed in 1755 (29 George 2 c. lxxxvi.) at a cost of some 230,000*l.*, a portion of which was authorised to be raised upon the tolls the Corporation was empowered to levy, and the balance upon the security of the Bridge House Estates. The making of suitable approaches necessitated additional Parliamentary powers, which were conferred in 1766 (7 Geo. 3 c. xxxvii.), and further powers were acquired under 52 Geo 3 c. clxxxii.;

In repairing this bridge an expenditure of 105,158*l.* became necessary, which was provided by the Bridge House Estates. The bridge remained in use for nearly a century, but, in 1863 it having become unsafe, and it being anticipated that it would be still further endangered by the Embankment on the northern side of the river then about to be constructed, Parliament sanctioned the rebuilding of the bridge, and the Blackfriars Bridge Act, 1863 (26 Vict. c. lxii.), was passed for that purpose, by section 21 of which the Corporation was authorised to raise, on the credit of the Bridge-House Estates the sum of 300,000*l.*

A temporary bridge was first erected at a cost (including construction and maintenance for a period of five years) of 42,125*l.*, and the temporary bridge was opened for traffic on the 1st June, 1864.

The building of the new permanent bridge was commenced in the same month, and on the 20th July, 1865, the first stone was laid.

In 1867 it became necessary to raise further capital for the completion of the bridge, and "The Blackfriars "and Southwark Bridges Act, 1867" (30 Vict. c. iii.), was passed (*inter alia*) for that purpose.

The present bridge was completed and opened for traffic on the 7th November, 1869, the total cost being 401,131*l.*

Under the before-mentioned statutes, the Bridge House Estates are charged with a liability to maintain and support this bridge, which is toll free.

Southwark Bridge.

This bridge was erected by a company incorporated under the name of the "Southwark Bridge Company" in the year 1811 by the Act 51 George 3., c. clxvi., and between that date and 1824 six amending Acts were passed in relation to the bridge before it came into the possession of the Corporation.

In 1865, an Act (28 & 29 Vict. c. cxcvi.) was passed authorising the sale or transfer of Southwark Bridge to the Corporation, on such terms as might be arranged between the company and the Corporation.

An arrangement was entered into between the company and the Corporation, by which the bridge was acquired by the latter and opened "free of toll" on the 8th November, 1864, the Corporation paying to the Company a rent of 1,834*l.* for the six months ending 7th May, 1865, and 2,750*l.* for each subsequent half-year until the purchase was completed. In 1867 the Corporation was empowered by statute (30 Vict. c. iii.) to raise the necessary purchase-money on the security of the Bridge-House Estates, and the purchase was completed in the year 1868 for the sum of 218,868*l.* and by the same Act the Bridge House Estate were charged with the maintenance and support of this bridge.

The Tower Bridge.

The enormously increased vehicular traffic across London and Southwark Bridges, especially the former, and the serious lack of bridge accommodation below London Bridge became the subject-matter of almost daily complaint; at the same time there was a growing dislike on the part of those responsible for the provision of additional means of access between the north and south sides of the Thames, outside the City boundaries, to incur the necessary expenditure which would, of course, seriously add to the already sufficiently large metropolitan rates. So great, however, became the public need and demand for increased bridge accommodation that, between the years 1874 and 1885, some 30 petitions and other representations from public bodies were brought before the Court of Common Council, urging the Corporation to step into the breach and undertake the construction of a new bridge. In 1884, the Corporation after exhaustive (and necessarily costly) inquiry acceded to the public demand, and caused the necessary Parliamentary notices to be given of the promotion of a Bill in the then ensuing session of Parliament, empowering the Corporation to erect a bridge on a site (Irongate Stairs) immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Tower on the north side of the Thames and to Hartley's Wharf, Horsleydown, on the south side of the Thames; and after considerable opposition on the part of the Tower Authorities, the Thames Conservancy, the Metropolitan Board of Works, owners of property in the immediate neighbourhood of the proposed bridge, wharfingers, ship owners, steam navigation companies, barge owners, watermen and others, involving great expense the Bill was safely piloted through both Houses of Parliament, and received the Royal Assent on the 14th day of August, 1885, and is intituled "The Corporation of London (Tower Bridge) Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. cxcv.), empowering the Corporation within four years from it passing to construct such bridge over the River Thames with all necessary approaches. By section 64 the Corporation was empowered to borrow on the credit of the Bridge House Estates (and, if considered advantageous, under the provisions of the Local Loans Act, 1875) the sum of 750,000*l.* and such further sums as might be necessary. Owing to the necessity which arose for alteration of the levels of the southern approach to the bridge and to the taking of additional property, it became impossible to complete the bridge within the time limited by the Act of 1885, and, consequently, further Parliamentary powers had to be sought; and an extension of time was granted by the Act of 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. lxix.) until the 12th August, 1893. The time was further enlarged to the 14th August 1894, by an Act which received the Royal Assent during the present Session of Parliament, but is not yet issued.

The amount of the loans raised for the construction of the bridge and approaches and discharging loans in relation to Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges, to the end of 1892, was 1,194,500*l.*, and the amount outstanding

at that date was 1,060,000*l.* of which 25,300*l.* is drawn for payment in 1893.

During the year 1892 the amount expended on construction, &c., was 165,387*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The annual maintenance of the bridge is estimated at 6,000*l.*

During the year ending July, 1893, there were 31 meetings of the committee (including 15 meetings of the sub-committee).

In connexion with the care of the bridges are two officers elected annually in Common Hall, on Midsummer Day, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several City Livery Companies, whose principal duty it is to report monthly to the Bridge House Estates Committee on the condition of the several bridges. The office of bridge master is a very ancient one, and the present occupants of the office have held their appointments since 1877 and 1881 respectively.

The Committee on Gresham Affairs.

The Gresham Committee is a joint committee of 24 members, appointed in equal proportions by the Corporation and the Mercers' Company, those appointed by the Corporation consisting of three Aldermen and nine commoners; and the clerk to the committee is the clerk to the Mercers' Company (Mr. John Watney).

Sir Thomas Gresham, by his will dated the 5th of July, 1575 (17 Eliz.), devised one moiety of the Royal Exchange to the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, and the other moiety to the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Mercers, upon trust (*inter alia*) for the City of London, to distribute annually to four persons to lecture in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry 200*l.*, being 50*l.* to each; and for the Company of Mercers to distribute annually to three persons to lecture on law, physic, and rhetoric 150*l.*, being 50*l.* to each.

He also devised his mansion house to the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens and the Mercers' Company upon trust, to permit and suffer the aforesaid seven lecturers to occupy and inhabit the same. This was afterwards called Gresham College, and was situate in Bishopsgate Street. In the year 1666 the Royal Exchange was destroyed by fire, and it was rebuilt at a cost of 80,000*l.*

In the reign of King Geo. 3. an Act of Parliament (8 Geo. 3. c. xxxii.) was passed for carrying into execution an agreement between the Corporation and the Mercers' Company and the Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise for the purchase by the latter of Gresham College for the purpose of building an excise office. Subsequently, in 1843, the Gresham trustees purchased a site in Gresham Street, and erected the college there for the educational purposes of the Gresham trust. The college contains a large lecture hall, capable of holding some 600 persons, and a library, as well as other necessary rooms and accommodation.

In the year 1838 the destruction of the Royal Exchange by fire again occurred, and by two statutes (1 & 2 Vict. c. 100 and 5 & 6 Vict. c. 101) the Corporation were authorised to borrow not exceeding 190,000*l.* for the rebuilding, and other purposes specified in the Acts. In 1842 the foundation-stone of the new Royal Exchange was laid by H.R.H. Prince Albert.

The Gresham committee, in 1884, expended a further sum of 20,000*l.* in roofing in the quadrangle of the Royal Exchange, and in repairs. All receipts and payments in respect of the Royal Exchange are kept by the Gresham trustees (City moiety) separate and apart from the funds of the Corporation, and separate accounts in the form of a trust account of the Gresham trustees (City moiety) are printed every year. This is done in accordance with the position which the Corporation has always assumed, of being a trustee of the Royal Exchange and other property held under the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, for the use and benefit of the public at large and the merchants, citizens, and traders of the City of London. The Gresham estate is managed by the Gresham committee, and produces at the present time an annual rental of nearly 19,000*l.*

There is a charge on the City's moiety of the estate of 73,800*l.* for loans raised in respect of the re-building of the Royal Exchange, the interest on which amounts to some 2,400*l.* per annum. The loan is being gradually paid off at the rate of about 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* a year, but will take many years to extinguish.

Professors in divinity, astronomy, geometry, music, rhetoric, physic, and civil law are appointed—as to the first four by the City side, and as to the last three by the Mercers' side of the committee—who deliver lectures at Gresham College, to which the public are admitted free.

So far as the City professorships are concerned, candidates are required to deliver probationary lectures at the college previous to election.

There is a further charge on the City's moiety of the Gresham estate, in connexion with the Gresham almshouses at Brixton, which are dealt with on page 396 of this statement.

In the year ending 31st July, 1893, there were six meetings of the grand committee and two of the sub-committee.

The Coal and Corn and Finance Committee.

This committee consists of six Aldermen and 29 commoners.

The committee, as its name imports, is the Finance Committee of the Corporation, and its members have also the management of all the open spaces under City control, except Epping Forest (with Wanstead Park and Higham Park), and West Ham Park, which are respectively under the care and management of separate committees, but even in those cases all questions of finance come before Coal and Corn and Finance Committee.

Notwithstanding its designation, the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee has now little to do with either coal or corn owing to the abolition of the coal duties, and the fact that the provisions of the Metage on Grain Act (under which the funds for open spaces are raised) are carried out by the Metage on Grain Committee.

The Coal and Corn and Finance Committee has the control, however, of the Coal Exchange, which is a public market, and of the fruit metage under the rights possessed by the Corporation in virtue of its charters.

All questions of finance and of applications for grants for the preservation of open spaces are referred to this committee, including the raising of money and the paying off of bonds; and by the 51st Standing Order of the Court of Common Council no proposal in any way affecting the City's estates (other than the granting or renewal of leases) can be entertained until it shall have been submitted to this committee, and no street improvement, public works, or entertainment can be undertaken beyond the cost of 100 guineas unless the committee has first reported thereon.

All petitions for grants of money are referred to this committee, and the amount to be annually devoted to charitable objects is fixed by the Court of Common Council after a report from it. Various schemes in connexion with charitable objects are from time to time referred to it, as, for instance, the scheme of the Charity Commissioners, prepared under the provisions of the City of London Parochial Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 36.), and the questions which from time to time arise in connexion with the working of such scheme.

In the year ending July, 1893, there were 43 meetings of this committee, of which 17 were sub-committees.

The General Purposes Committee.

This committee, consisting of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, have referred to them all matters relating to the furniture and equipment of the establishment of the Lord Mayor's official residence (the Mansion House), its cleansing, repairing, lighting, &c.

The committee also consider all questions relating to the Fellowship of Free Porters of the City of London, and have recently carried in a report to the Court of Common Council, recommending the disbandment of the fellowship under conditions that appear elsewhere.

To the General Purposes Committee is likewise referred by the Common Council (which is the local authority within the City), the carrying into execution of the Infant Life Protection Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 38.).

Questions affecting the union of City benefices in which the Corporation is concerned are also referred to this committee, which likewise deal with the enforcement of the Act of Common Council of 1838 with reference to the licensing of carts; the printing and stationery contracts of all branches of the Corporation, the providing "suitable gold boxes" on the conferring of honorary freedoms; the compilation and revision of standing orders, when reference is made by the Court of Common Council for that purpose; and all other matters and things not specifically referred to any other committee.

In the year ending July 1893, there were 14 meetings of the grand committee, and a similar number of the sub-committee.

The Library Committee.

The Library Committee consists of 35 members, of whom six are Aldermen.

The librarian, two assistant librarians, and the director and secretary of the City of London Fine Art Gallery are in the appointment of this committee.

The Guildhall Library, Reading Room, Museum, and Fine Art Gallery are under the management and control of this committee, and to it are referred all questions relating to art, the purchase of books, medals, antiquities, &c., and the general supervision of all matters of a cognate character.

In the year ending July 1893, there were 13 meetings of the grand committee, and 12 of the sub-committee.

The Police Committee.

This committee is the largest committee of the Corporation, consisting of the Lord Mayor, all the Aldermen and the deputies, and 29 commoners.

By the Act for regulating the police in the City of London (2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.), section 59, all precincts and places within the City or the liberties thereof or adjoining thereto, and not within the Metropolitan Police district, are to be deemed parts of the City for the purposes of the Act. By section 56 it is enacted that the Court of Common Council may from time to time appoint one or more committees to manage and transact all or any of the matters or purposes which the Court of Common Council was thereby required to do, execute or perform, and by the 60th standing order of the Court of Common Council the Police Committee is to consist of the persons above mentioned, and to them have been delegated the powers of the Court of Common Council under the Act.

The committee, besides appointing the surgeon and receiver, controlling all the buildings, providing accoutrements, and paying pensions, as mentioned elsewhere, have certain powers in connexion with the ward rates, which are raised under and for the purposes of the Act. They also obtain estimates and submit to the Court of Common Council the amount which should be raised for police rates every year,

By section 68 the committee are empowered to rectify errors in connexion with the making of rates to be levied under the Act.

By section 69 the Alderman or his deputy, and the major part of the Common Council of the ward affected by the exercise by the committee of the powers vested in them under the last section, may appeal against any addition, insertion, alteration, or amendment, to the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen, whose decision is final.

By section 85 the committee make the ward rate for the expenses connected with ward meetings and other purposes, formerly paid out of the watch rate.

During the year ending July 31st, 1893, there were 10 meetings of the grand committee, and 17 meetings of the sub-committee.

The City of London School Committee.

This committee consists of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, and is appointed by the Court of Common Council under section 12 of the City of London School Act, 1834 (4 & 5 Wm. 4 c. 35), by which the Court of Common Council Council is empowered, from time to time, to appoint one or more committee or committees to manage and transact all or any of the matters or purposes which under the Act devolve upon the Corporation, the committee exercising such powers as the Court of Common Council should think fit to delegate to them.

The secretary of the school, the assistant masters, and the occasional masters are appointed by the committee.

(The head master and the second master are in the appointment of the Court of Common Council.)

This committee has the entire management and control of the school, and makes an annual report to the Court of Common Council thereon.

In the year ending July, 1893, there were 11 meetings of the grand committee, and 22 meetings of the sub- and audit committees.

The Officers and Clerks Committee.

This committee, consisting of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, has, speaking generally, the supervision of the Corporation staff, save where the members of the same are specially allocated otherwise; it has the appointment, or confirmation, of many of the clerks, messengers, &c., either with or without the nomination or appointment of the heads of the various departments. It deals also (subject to the order and approval of the Court of Common Council) with the question of salaries, promotions, superannuations, &c., and generally supervises matters connected therewith.

The committee have for some considerable time past, under a reference from the Court of the 12th December, 1890, had under their consideration the preparation of a pension scheme for the officers, clerks, and employés of the Corporation, which scheme received the approval of the Court of Common Council on the 27th July, 1893.

The grand committee held 16 meetings during the year ended July, 1893, and the sub-committee 18.

The Freemen's Orphan School Committee.

This committee consists of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, and has the entire management (subject to the Court of Common Council) of the affairs of the City of London Freemen's Orphan School, save the election of the children, who are ballotted for by the whole Court.

The following officers are in the appointment of the committee:—

The matron, mistress, assistant mistress, second assistant mistress; first and second assistant masters; surgeon, drawing master, and drill master.

(The head master is in the appointment of the Court of Common Council.)

In the year ending July 1893 there were 17 meetings of the grand committee, and 12 of the sub-committee.

The Law and City Courts Committee.

To this committee, consisting of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, is referred the management and supervision of two of the City Law Courts, namely, the Mayor's Court and the City of London Court, the appointment of clerks, &c., receiving less than three pounds a week, and the fixing of their salaries (subject to the approval of the Court of Common Council).

Under their supervision the City of London Court (owing to the requirements of its increased and increasing business) has been rebuilt, and still more recently further enlarged. The offices of the Mayor's Court have been also considerably enlarged by them for similar reasons.

To this committee is also referred the consideration of all Bills introduced into Parliament affecting the two Courts above-mentioned, or their procedure or jurisdiction.

The management of Ward's School for Girls (now in course of erection on the Thames Embankment) has also been referred to this committee, which also conducted the somewhat lengthy legal proceedings arising out of Ward's bequest, referred to at length hereafter.

They have the management of Favale's bequest, involving a sum of money bequeathed to the Corporation by Signor Pasquale Favale, in trust for the provision of marriage portions for poor girls.

The committee also examine the secondary's accounts and sheriffs' charges in respect of the preparation of lists of voters for parliamentary and common hall elections in the City.

During the year ending July 1893 the Law and City Courts Committee held 30 meetings, of which 14 were grand committees, and 16 sub-committees and deputations.

The Local Government and Taxation Committee.

This committee, consisting of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, together with such members of the Court of Common Council as are members of Parliament, have to consider and report upon all Bills introduced into Parliament and referred for their consideration by the Court of Common Council, and have recently actively dealt with the Electric Railway Bills affecting the City, and Bills in relation to railway rates and charges; the latter subject being one materially affecting the citizens of London as large consignees of merchandize, and as to which the Corporation incurred considerable expense in the course of the proceedings, and particulars of which are given subsequently.

The committee also dealt with the formation of the London Chamber of Arbitration up to the date of its recent inauguration, since which time the matter has been under the supervision of a joint committee of 12 members appointed equally by the Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce.

This committee also carried out the arrangements for taking the day census of the City, including that for the year 1891, reporting thereon in a most exhaustive manner to the court, details of which are given hereafter.

The committee also report to the court annually upon all Bills in Parliament, whether referred to them or to any other committee. Particulars of the Parliamentary work of the Corporation since 1880 will be found summarised in the Appendices A., B., C., D., and E. (pp. 109 to 157).

The committee have no regular monthly day of meeting, but are summoned by the chairman as and when he deems it to be necessary.

In the year ending July 1893 there were 15 meetings of the grand committee, and, in addition, four of the sub-committee.

The Port of London Sanitary Committee.

This committee, consisting of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, was originally appointed in 1873, and has since been annually re-appointed under the various Public Health Acts.

To them is delegated the duty of carrying into execution the powers of the Corporation, as the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London, the whole of the expenses of which are discharged by the Corporation out of its own funds.

The committee have the management and control of the Port Sanitary Hospital at Denton, and the dealing (through their medical officers) with all cases of infectious disease brought into the Port of London by any vessels.

It is also part of their duty to prepare the necessary bye-laws and regulations for the approval of the Court of Common Council and the Local Government Board, and see to their due enforcement.

The committee also deal with cases of smoke nuisances occurring within the limits of the port, under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.). Fuller details of the work of this committee are given elsewhere.

In the month of February 1893, with a view to the consideration of the best measures for the prevention of the introduction of cholera into this country, and promoting unity of action among Sanitary Authorities. the committee initiated, and with the consent of the Court of Common Council, held on the 17th day of that month, a conference of Port Sanitary Authorities of England and Wales, which was presided over by the Lord Mayor, and attended by 108 delegates, representing 41 authorities. Important resolutions dealing with hospitals, inspection of vessels, disinfection, and kindred matters were discussed and passed, and forwarded to the Local Government Board, the President of which, in his place in the House of Commons as recently as the 14th September in the present year, bore testimony to the work of the committee in the following words: "I think the Port "Sanitary Authority of London is pre-eminently "distinguished for the admirable manner in which it "has discharged its duty."

The Port Sanitary Committee has recently received from Dr. Thomson, of the Local Government Board, a report regarding the measures taken for preventing the importation of cholera and infectious diseases generally. This report was made after a special survey by him of the Port of London and of the precautions adopted, and it expresses the satisfaction of the Local Government Board at the very efficient condition of the arrangements made for the protection of the port.

The work of the Medical Officer (Dr. Collingridge) and his assistants is commended, and mention is made of the improvements which have taken place during the past few years, especially in relation to the hospital and the system of disinfection.

In the year ending July 1893, the grand committee held 27 meetings, and the sub-committee 27 meetings.

The Metage on Grain Committee.

This committee is composed of 12 members of the Corporation nominated by ballot from those who have served on the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, such nominations being subject to the approval of the Court of Common Council.

By the metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872, section 15, the Court of Common Council was empowered to appoint a committee to transact all such matters connected with the execution of the Act as they might think proper to delegate to the committee.

In pursuance of this power the Court of Common Council referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee those matters which arise relating to the borrowing of money and the acquisition and preservation of open spaces under the Act. The Court of Common Council refers to the Metage on Grain Committee those duties which arise principally under sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 16 of the Act. They relate to the weighing of the grain brought into the Port of London for sale (section 4), to the drawback allowed on re-exportation (section 5), to the making of byelaws and regulations respecting the application for allowance and payment of drawback (section 6), to the amount of duty payable and the recovery thereof (section 7), to voluntary metage or the weighing or measuring of such grain and other things brought into the Port of London as the Corporation may be requested to weigh or measure (section 16).

This voluntary metage is performed by the Corporation at a loss of some 500*l.* per annum, and includes such articles as grain, seed, pulse, &c.

The following officers are appointed by this committee:—

Collector of grain duty.
Clerks in the City Meters' Office.
Inspector.

In the year ending July 1893 the committee met 10 times.

The Music Committee.

The Music Committee consists of six Aldermen and 29 commoners, and is entrusted with the general management and control of the Guildhall School of Music, on the Thames Embankment, including the engagement of the professors, numbering about 100, who are paid by the fees of pupils, which amount to some thousands of pounds per annum.

The Court of Common Council makes an annual average grant of about 2,000 guineas towards the support of the school, but in 1892 it amounted to 2,700*l.*

The principal, secretary, and lady superintendent of the school are in the appointment of the Court of Common Council; the two former being annually elected.

During the year ending July 1893, this committee held 33 meetings, 10 being meetings of the grand committee, 11 of the sub-committee, and 12 of the finance sub-committee.

The County Purposes Committee.

This is a recently constituted committee, consisting of 6 Aldermen and 29 commoners, and has most important functions to discharge, mainly in consequence of the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.), section 41 of which transferred to the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City, acting by the Court of Common Council, various powers, duties, and liabilities of the Corporation then hitherto acting by the Court of Aldermen, or by the Court of Quarter Sessions. Among the duties so transferred were those arising under the following statutes:—

1. The Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17.).
2. The Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49.).
3. The Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 105.; and 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47.).
4. The Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts (29 & 30 Vict. cc. 117-8.; 35 & 36 Vict. c. 21.; and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 47.).
5. The Acts relating to pauper lunatic asylums, so far as regards the provision, enlargement, maintenance, management, and visitation of the City of London Lunatic Asylum at Stone, near Dartford.

Under the Lunacy Act, 1890 (53 Vict. c. 5.), by section 240 of which the Court of Common Council was appointed the local authority for the City of London, the control and management of the asylum now rests with the Visiting Committee, appointed in pursuance of section 169 of the Act, and consisting of 12 members nominated by the County Purposes Committee and elected by the Court of Common Council, as such local authority.

6. To act as local authority under the Acts for regulating measures used in sales of gas and the testing of gas meters (22 & 23 Vict. c. 66; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 146.; and 24 & 25 Vict. c. 79.).
7. The control of the salary of the coroner for the City and Southwark (transferred from the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the City).

With reference to No. 2, a further Act has been passed, viz.:—The Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 21.), under which regulations have been made by the Corporation for the guidance of their inspectors in regard to the verification of weights and measures, &c., and under which, also, byelaws have been made as to the sale of coal.

By section 41 (sub-section 4) of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.), the Court of Common Council is authorised to make byelaws respecting locomotives, and authorising locomotives to be used on any road within the City in pursuance of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.); and the power conferred by that statute of making byelaws has been exercised, their enforcement resting with this committee, who also deal with applications for licenses.

A further power transferred to the Court of Common Council by the Local Government Act was that of making a county rate, which would be applicable to the payment of the following:—

Debts incurred in respect of lunatic asylums and industrial schools; pensions in connexion with prison officials; expenses in connexion with the recovery of drowned bodies, registration of voters, pauper lunatics, industrial schools, coroner, administration of justice (Central Criminal Court), including the provision and maintenance of courts and offices, and incidental expenses; but the Court of Common Council has not yet availed itself of this power of making a county rate, having drawn on its Corporate funds for the above and other kindred purposes.

The County Purposes Committee also administer the Shop Hours Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 62.), within the City.

This committee took over all outstanding references to the late Gas and Water Committee of the Corporation, and have since had the enforcement of the provisions of the various gas and water Acts applicable to the City.

They have also been actively engaged in the promotion of Bills for the better supply of water to the metropolis, and in opposing Bills promoted by other bodies (see full details elsewhere).

They have also been in frequent communication with the Home Office on the subject of the amendment of the law in relation to petroleum and the use of dangerous mineral oils for domestic purposes.

They have also dealt with the important question of the inclusion by the London County Council in their general county rate, of certain expenses not before contributed to by the citizens of London; and eventually secured a saving to the City ratepayers of over 19,300*l.*

They have also been recently engaged in opposing, in the interests of the citizens, the appeals by the London County Council against totals under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 67.).

Upon this committee has also devolved the opposing of measures affecting the Corporation in connexion with the Thames and Lea Conservancies; and the important question of the incidence of local taxation.

In the year ending July 1893, the grand committee held 13 meetings, and the sub-committee 22 meetings.

Markets Committees.

The Corporation markets are (subject to the court itself) under the control and management of three ward committees, the Central Markets Committee, the Cattle Markets Committee, and the Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee; which, since the commencement of the present year, 1893, have superseded the Grand Markets Committee, which was a double ward committee having the management of all the markets. The Central Markets Committee has the management of all the London Central Markets and the Smithfield Hay Market; the Cattle Markets Committee has the management of the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington, and the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford; and the Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee has the management of Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets.

These several committees consider all applications for space in the markets under their respective jurisdictions, but they are bound by the 18th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council (as amended on the 2nd February 1893), to submit them for the approval of the Court, and in submitting the proposed lettings, the committee have to furnish information as to the description of the property intended to be let, the term proposed, the rent, the amount of premium (if any), and the rent at which it was last let, also if under covenant for renewal, as in the case of other Corporation lettings.

In addition to the ordinary monthly reports, annual reports are made by the various clerks and superintendents of the markets to the committees, who have the same printed and laid before the Court.

In any case of infringement of market byelaws, it is the duty of the clerk and superintendent of the market in question to report the fact to the committee, who direct action to be taken in the matter, as may be necessary.

The Central Markets Committee.

This committee, consisting of 6 Aldermen and 29 commoners, has the entire management of all matters relating to the central markets, and of the Smithfield Hay Market, which are fully described elsewhere.

The committee has the letting of all property in the various central markets (subject to the approval of the Court, as stated above), and also has the power to appoint the necessary officials (with the exception of the clerk and superintendent, who is appointed by the Court of Common Council), from the assistant clerk and cashier downwards, there being in all 76 market officials, to whom salaries amounting to 12,555*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* are paid annually.

Some idea may be formed of the work devolving upon this committee, from the fact that there are 416 holdings in the various sections of the central markets. This committee (and its predecessor in charge of the same markets, with sub-committees) met 27 times during the year ending July 1893.

The Cattle Markets Committee.

This committee, consisting of 6 Aldermen and 29 commoners, have the entire management of all matters relating to the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford and the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington, and have similar powers and authorities to the Central Markets Committee. This committee is also the executive committee to carry into execution the powers and authorities which, by the Second Part of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, are conferred upon the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London—the local authority for the purposes of that part of the Act in and for the metropolis.

The standing orders of the Court of Common Council with regard to lettings, before referred to, apply also to this committee.

The committee have the power of appointing the officials in the Foreign Cattle Market from the superintendent downwards, there being at the present time 51 employed, to whom salaries amounting to 9,920*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* are paid annually.

With regard to the Metropolitan Cattle Market, the Court appoints the clerk and superintendent and the veterinary inspector; but all the other officials employed at the market are appointed by this committee. There are 33 persons employed, to whom salaries amounting to 3,208*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* are paid annually.

There are 292 holdings under the superintendence and management of this committee.

This committee, with sub-committees, held 26 meetings during the year ending July 1893.

Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee.

This committee, consisting of 6 Aldermen and 29 commoners, have the entire management of all matters relating to the Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, and are similarly constituted to the Central Markets Committee, and the standing orders already referred to with regard to letting property apply to both these markets.

The committee appoint all the officials of Billingsgate Market below the clerk and superintendent (who is in the appointment of the Court of Common Council), there being in all 31 officials, who receive an aggregate annual sum of 2,632*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* in salaries.

Besides the clerk and superintendent of Leadenhall Market (who is appointed by the Court of Common Council) there are two officials, who are both appointed by the committee. Total annual salaries, 514*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

There are 407 holdings under the superintendence and management of this committee.

This committee, with sub-committees, met 23 times during the year ending July 1893.

The Visiting Committee, City of London Lunatic Asylum.

Previous to the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the Committee of Visitors was composed of the Court of Aldermen and the Recorder as justices, but by the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. s. 41), the powers and duties of the justices of the City of London in relation to the asylum were transferred to the Court of Common Council.

By the Lunacy Act, 1890, section 240, the Court of Common Council is declared to be the local authority for the City of London, and section 239 enacts that a local authority shall exercise its powers of providing an asylum by a Visiting Committee.

The Court of Common Council, in pursuance of the authority thus derived, has appointed 12 of its number to be the Visiting Committee, of which the Lord Mayor and three other Aldermen are members.

Two of the Aldermen at present on the committee are justices of the peace for the county of Kent, which facilitates the transferring of patients from the criminal to the pauper class on the expiration of their term of imprisonment.

The Visiting Committee appoint the medical superintendent; the assistant medical officer; the chaplain, as well as a minister of the Roman Catholic Church; a clerk; and the usual asylum attendants and servants.

During the year ending July, 1893, the Visiting Committee has held 45 meetings, of which four were sub-committees.

The Special Committee.

This committee, consisting of four Aldermen and 16 commoners, was established to consider and take action on any Bill or motion in Parliament or other measure or matter which might be introduced or arise affecting the City, and in this connexion have had various references made to them.

The committee have no regular monthly day of meeting, but are summoned by the chairman as and when he deems it to be necessary.

The Committee of Managers of West Ham Park.

This committee is composed of 15 members, eight of whom are appointed by the Court of Common Council and four by Mr. Gurney (since deceased), who was the vendor of the park to the Corporation. This right was conceded to him and his successors in consideration of his having sold the park for considerably less than its market value. The remaining three members of the committee are appointed by the parish of West Ham.

The park was acquired by a voluntary agreement with Mr. Gurney in 1874, the Corporation obtaining a license in mortmain to enable them to hold it.

The bye-laws for its regulation were made under the powers of the City of London Various Powers Act, 1877 (40 Vict. c. vii.).

In the year ending July, 1893, there were held six meetings of the grand committee, and 10 of the sub-committee.

The Epping Forest Committee.

This committee has the control of Epping Forest, Wanstead Park, and Higham Park, which contain altogether 5,559 acres, and have been acquired at an expense to the Corporation of 290,087*l.* (to the end of 1891), and they involve an annual charge for maintenance of about 5,000*l.* gross, or 3,600*l.* nett.

By the Epping Forest Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. ccxiii.), section 3, the Forest is to be regulated and managed by the Corporation of London, acting by the Court of Common Council, as the Conservators of the forest, the powers of management being, however, restricted to such parts of the forest as from time to time belong to the Conservators (section 32). For the purposes of management the Statute (section 31) provides that a committee shall be appointed, to be styled the Epping Forest Committee, which committee is to have authority to exercise those powers which the Conservators are authorised to exercise under the Act, and the Court of Common Council is empowered from time to time to select a number, not exceeding 12, of their members, to be members of the Epping Forest Committee. The four verderers (who are elected by the Commoners in pursuance of the Act, section 30) are also to be members of the committee, and have the same powers as those members who are chosen from the Court of Common Council. The acts and proceedings of the committee are, by the Statute, to be done and conducted according to the same rules and practice as if the committee were a committee of the Court of Common Council.

The Court of Common Council members are appointed for four years, one quarter of the members going out of office every year (section 31). The verderers are elected for seven years, but casual vacancies are filled up by the Conservators from among persons qualified to be elected verderers (section 30).

Under section 33 of the Act the committee acquires numerous and extensive powers of managing the forest, and under sections 36–37 power is given to make bye-laws for the protection of the forest, the prevention of nuisances, and the preservation of order; such byelaws are to be allowed by the Ranger of the Forest, acting with the advice and assistance of the First Commissioner of Works. The Conservators are also (section 38) to provide and maintain offices in the forest and elsewhere as they think fit for the transaction of business, and they may employ the officers of the Corporation, or from time to time, with the approval of the Ranger, appoint a treasurer and other officers and servants and pay them such fees or salaries, and grant them such pensions and retiring allowances as they think fit.

The Superintendent of the Forest is in the appointment of the committee, who fix his salary and report thereon to the Court of Common Council.

During the year ending July 1893 there were 29 meetings of the committee, of which 26 were meetings of the grand committee, and three of the sub-committee.

The Commissioners of Sewers.

"The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London" were constituted under "The City of London Sewers Act, 1848" (11 & 12 Vict. c. clxiii.), by sections 5, 6, and 7 of which it was enacted that the sole power of ordering . . . and scouring all common sewers . . . and of paving . . . the streets within the City should be vested in the Corporation, to be executed by such persons as the Common Council should from time to time nominate, and by deed under their common seal, appoint, to carry the Act into execution.

Section 8 enacted that the authority of the Commissioners for the time being should not be suspended or taken away, save by the appointment, from time to time, of new Commissioners. By section 17 at every meeting of the Commissioners, the Lord Mayor, if present, shall preside as chairman, instead of the chairman appointed by the Commissioners, and by sections 20 and 21 the Lord Mayor shall, without any appointment, act as member of all committees in addition to the number appointed, and, if present, shall preside at all meetings of the committees. The Chamberlain of the City is the Treasurer of the Commissioners (section 26) and by section 46 the Common Council are authorised to appoint and to fix the remuneration of three persons (not being Commissioners) to be auditors of their accounts, such remuneration to be paid to the auditors by the Chamberlain, and section 48 obliges the Commissioners to transmit every year to the Town Clerk of the City an annual account of their receipts and expenditure, and showing the balance. Penalties recovered by the Commissioners under the Act (except where otherwise provided) are to be paid over to the Chamberlain and to be applied to the purposes of the Act (section 247). The City of London Sewers Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. xci.), was passed to continue the Act of 1848, which by section 264 only operated for two years. By section 58 of the Act of 1851 it was declared that nothing therein should derogate from the estates, rights, interests, privileges, franchises, or authority of the Crown, or of the Corporation, or of the Lord Mayor, for the time being.

From these enactments it will be seen—

1. That the Commissioners hold their offices as the appointees of the Corporation (Act of 1848, sections 5, 6, 7).

2. That they exercise their functions in virtue of authority delegated to them by the Corporation (sections 5, 6, 7).

3. That the membership of the Commission is not only determined *ab initio*, but can also be changed, from time to time, by the Corporation (section 8).

4. The policy and conduct of the Commissioners are continually under the influence or control of the Corporation (sections 8, 17, 20, 21).

The 59th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council prescribes that the commission shall consist of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, the Aldermen, not exceeding six in number, and 83

Commoners, to be selected by the wards in the prescribed manner for the ensuing year.

As a rule, at the first Court in January, the nomination and at the next Court, the appointment by deed, of the members of the Commission takes place. The Common Council has, however, sometimes exercised its power of terminating a Commission by appointing a new one during the currency of the year; as was done in May, 1866.

The Parliamentary work of the Commission is performed by the City Remembrancer at the expense of the Corporation, except as regards actual disbursements for House fees and fees of Counsel, &c.

Under the Burial Act, 1852 (15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.), the Corporation was empowered (section 43) to authorise and direct the Commissioners of Sewers to exercise for the City of London and liberties thereof all the powers and authorities vested in burial boards under that Act; the amount to be expended by the Commissioners in carrying out the Act being limited to the amount authorised by the Corporation.

The Corporation in 1852 authorised the Commissioners of Sewers to carry out the Act; under the provisions of which the City of London Cemetery at Ilford, in Essex, has been laid out and maintained.

To enable the Commissioners to raise moneys at a cheaper rate of interest, in 1881 "The City of London "Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans' Dwellings) Act" (45 & 46 Vict. c. lxxxix.) was passed, empowering the Corporation to borrow, on behalf of the Commissioners, on the security of the rates and of the revenues and estates of the Corporation in connexion with the carrying out by the Commissioners of their Artizans' Dwellings Acts. A loan of 347,000*l.* at 3 per cent. was raised by the Corporation for the Commissioners in that year, of which 218,500*l.* remains unpaid. A further loan has been raised by the Corporation, on behalf of the Commissioners, of 153,000*l.* during the present year. Such loans are secured by the bonds of the Corporation (commonly called "City bonds"), and the Corporation takes a charge on, or mortgage of, the rates.

For full particulars of the work of the Commissioners of Sewers, see separate statement.

Although the majority of City improvements are effected in the City through the Commissioners of Sewers, the Corporation has often taken upon itself considerable public improvements, at its own expense, under various City Improvement Acts.

The City has also, during the existence of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and also during the London County Council's tenure of office, contributed its share (about one-eighth) towards all Metropolitan improvements, these having been included in the general county rate which runs in the City.

The Corporation has expended altogether in public improvements, works, and buildings, since the year 1760, upwards of 10,500,000*l.*, of which sum, between the years 1792 and 1861, it contributed out of its own funds the sum of 908,500*l.* towards metropolitan improvements; between the years 1845 and 1861 a sum of 310,000*l.* towards City improvements; making a total sum of 1,218,500*l.*

In addition to these amounts, the Corporation voluntarily consented to apply the net proceeds (between 1862 and 1890 of their 4*d.* coal duty to City improvements, including such important alterations of metropolitan thoroughfares as the Holborn Viaduct, Cannon Street, Queen Street, and Gracechurch Street, which duty, between these years, produced 3,100,603*l.*; and, consequent upon the abolition of the coal duties, they have contributed 109,104*l.* towards the discharge of debt and interest on the Holborn Valley Improvement.

Beyond this a further sum of 186,031*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* was voted by the Corporation out of the City's cash in aid of setting back houses and widening streets and thoroughfares (in all some 75 improvements), among these being:—

	£	s.	d.
Farringdon New Street (1839–52) -	70,633	5	0
Mansion House Street (1869) -	30,000	0	0

These sums of—

£	s.	d.
1,218,500	0	0
3,100,603	0	0
109,104	0	0
186,031	17	1
make a total of £4,614,238	17	1

If to this the sum of 105,806*l.* be added, which was the amount spent by the Corporation in dwellings for the labouring poor (from 1864 to 1875), and which provided rooms for the accommodation of 360 families, consisting of 1,159 persons (exclusive of the expenditure of the Commissioners of Sewers on similar objects charged on the rates), it will be seen that the total amounts to 4,720,044*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

The only City improvement towards which the London County Council has consented to contribute (although it is believed applications have been made by the Commissioners of Sewers for grants in aid of all City improvements carried out by the Commissioners during the Council's existence) is the Bloomfield Street improvement, towards which the Council has agreed to contribute 6,000*l.* or 7,000*l.*; but in connexion with the recent widening of Ludgate Hill, the Council has absolutely declined to make any grant whatever, leaving the ratepayers of the City to bear the entire burthen.

The Corporation is constituted the local authority in the City, under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 56.). In this, as in some other cases, the carrying out of the Act devolves upon the Commissioners of Sewers, through whom the Corporation acts, and the expenses are payable out of the Consolidated rate.

The Irish Society.

A few years since a cry was raised that the City and the Livery Companies held their estate in Ireland in a fiduciary capacity. Those that raised the cry forgot, if they ever knew, the terms on which the City and the companies obtained this property. The "plantation of Ulster" in the early part of the seventeenth century was a work undertaken by them with the greatest reluctance, notwithstanding the great profits which were at the time held out to them as likely to accrue from the enterprise. "Motives and "reasons to induce the City of London to undertake "the plantation in the North of Ireland" were printed and circulated, and among these were the profits which London should receive by the plantation. The companies were equally, if not more, unwilling, than the City, to join the undertaking, and no little pressure was brought to bear upon them before they gave their consent.

The connexion of the Corporation with the estates in the Province of Ulster over which the Irish Society now exercises control began in the year 1609, in the reign of James 1.

Owing to divisions between two great families (the O'Neils and O'Dohertys) who, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, divided between them the whole of the Province of Ulster, with the exception of the Counties Down and Antrim, and who were in constant rebellion against the English Crown, the whole of their estates were forfeited to the Crown.

Two Commissioners were appointed, in 1602 and 1609, to inquire into the title of the Crown to the escheated lands, and inquisitions were duly held to ascertain and define those that were forfeited, together with the rights, privileges, and fisheries appertaining thereto, and a project was set on foot for establishing a Protestant colony on the same, which received the King's approval. Certain conditions were thereupon laid down for observance by the Privy Council, and the English and Scotch people were invited to undertake the necessary work. The public, however, not responding to this invitation, King James directed the Earl of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer, who had first conceived the project of Protestant colonization, to write to the then City Remembrancer (Sir Clement Edmonds), asking for a conference on the subject, and the Lord Mayor appointed a deputation to consider the matter. After the lapse of a few days the Lords of the Privy Council and the Corporation of London came to an understanding, and the Corporation expressed its willingness to undertake the plantation, and on the 1st August, 1609, the Court of Common Council appointed four representatives to proceed to Ireland to view the site of the proposed colony, and report their proceeding and opinions thereon. Before their arrival in Ireland, instructions had been sent to Sir Arthur Chichester, Deputy in Ireland, to select "discreet "persons to conduct and accompany them, who shall "be able to control whatever disparaging reports may "be made to them out of ignorance or malice. The "conductors must take care to lead them by the best "ways and to lodge them in their travel where they "may, if possible, receive English entertainment in

" Englishmen's houses . . . . . The persons sent with " these citizens to conduct them must be prepared " beforehand to strengthen every opportunity thereof " by demonstration, so as they may conceive the " commodities to be of good use and profit." Anything that was likely to deter the Commissioners from reporting favourably was to be kept in the background. On the other hand, if they should happen to express a wish for anything, " whether it be fishing, the Ad- " miralty, or any other part which may serve for a " motive to induce them," it was at once to be conceded, and no private interests allowed to stand in the way. The promoters were bent upon getting the citizens of London to believe that the undertaking would pay them, and they were not over scrupulous as to the means to accomplish this end. After the return of the deputation, the Court of Common Council appointed a committee to confer with the Privy Council, and after considerable negotiation, articles of agreement were (on the 28th January 1610) entered into between the Privy Council and the Corporation. These articles included the raising by the City of 20,000*l*., the re-building of Derry; the re-building of Coleraine; the buying up of all interests, &c.; and the Corporation were to be put in possession of the estates; to have the patronage of all churches in Derry and Coleraine; the customs for 99 years; the Office of Admiralty; salmon and eel fishings of the River Bann and Lough Foyle, and other rights of fishing were to be granted in perpetuity to the City.

After the execution of this agreement, the Irish Society was appointed, consisting of a governor (who must be an Alderman), deputy-governor, and twenty-four assistants, six assistants, including the governor, being Aldermen of the City (the Recorder being also an assistant), and the deputy-governor and the remainder of the assistants being Common Councilmen.

The constitution of the Irish Society has remained precisely the same to the present day, and it is elected annually at the Common Council next following the 2nd of February in each year, when 12 new members are elected to take the place of the same number retiring after two years' service.

Letters patent were subsequently granted embodying the constitution of the society as above set out, and the society was put in possession of the estates. The Corporation raised the 20,000*l*. named in the articles of agreement by an assessment on the City companies (which subsequently had portions of the estate granted to them), but this amount being found insufficient, further assessments were made, and the amount raised eventually exceeded 60,000*l*., a very large sum of money in those days.

"About the year 1615, the estates in Ireland, except the city of Londonderry, the town of Coleraine, and their contiguous lands, and the woods, forests, and fisheries, were conveyed to the respective chief companies, according to allotment based upon the contributions of the various companies, and conveyances were executed by the society, in 1617, to the chief companies of the lands so allotted. The towns of Londonderry and Coleraine, with the lands attached thereto, and the woods, forests, and fisheries, were retained by the society."

Attempts were subsequently made (notably by the Star Chamber, in the reign of Charles I.) to sequestrate the estates, but the sentence of the Star Chamber cancelling the Charter was subsequently voted by Parliament to be unlawful and unjust, although the Corporation of the City of London paid a fine of 12,000*l*. to Charles II. in respect thereof,

The Irish Society, in addition to re-building Derry fortified it, and at the first siege of Derry (1643), sent four ships to its relief, with provisions, clothing, accoutrements, and ammunition. Each of the twelve chief City companies also sent two pieces of ordnance.

After the termination of the Rebellion in 1649, the Corporation sent over Commissioners to settle affairs, and a general survey of the land was made which was afterwards lodged in the Surveyor-General's Office in Dublin.

On the 10th April 1662, Charles II. granted a fresh Charter to the Irish Society, and fresh conveyances were afterwards made by the society to the companies.

The Corporation of London has always exercised a species of visitorial or superintending power over the conduct and proceedings of the society.

In 1832, an attempt was made by the Skinners Company to make the Irish Society accountable to the City companies for the disposition of their funds, and a Chancery suit was commenced with that object. The Corporation and the Irish Society were, however, successful on all points in opposing the Bill, and on the 19th November 1838 the Bill was dismissed with costs by the Master of the Rolls. The matter was subsequently carried to the House of Lords, but that body upheld the decision of the Master of the Rolls (Lord Langdale) in every respect. In the course of his judgment the Lord Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst) said, speaking of the society, "Now, my Lords, if that be so, " the conclusion I come to appears to me to be irresistible; " they are public officers, they have public duties to " perform of an important kind. By the terms of the " Charter of Charles II., independently of any general " reasoning, this property is given to them for these " very purposes; they have applied it for these purposes. " After they have satisfied the purposes, which purposes " are entirely in their discretion, they have been in " the habit of paying over the surplus funds in round " sums I think it is stated, but, however, they have paid " over the surplus funds to the different companies " in proportion to their original contributions, but that " depends entirely on the will of the society, I mean as " to the amount. They are to exercise their judgment " as to what is necessary for the performance of their " public duties, and after they have satisfied these duties, " after they have applied to public objects what in their " judgment—in the fair exercise of that judgment— " is necessary for those objects, then it is, and then only, " that the surplus which remains, subject to their " discretion, has been usually paid over to the companies.

" Now it is perfectly clear, therefore, in this state of " things, that they cannot be considered as trustees for " the private benefit of the companies. If they are " public officers, and have in any respect neglected " their duty, they are liable to account, but they are " not liable to account to the companies; they may " be liable to account to the Crown; they may be liable " to account for misconduct to the Corporation of the " City of London; they are elected by the City of " London; they are half of them removed every year; " the City of London can exercise a control over them; " if they misconduct themselves they can be restrained " and kept in order by the authority of the City of " London, or by the authority (if these are public " objects) of the Crown; but they are in no respect, as " it appears to me, amenable to the private companies " for the manner in which they discharge their " duties."

In accordance with the provisions of this judgment, the Corporation of London has always exercised a species of visitorial or superintending power over the society.

In the year 1889, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into and report as to the terms of the Charters by which their estates in Ireland were granted to the Irish Society and to the City companies, and as to the trusts and obligations (if any) attaching to the ownership of such estates, and as to the mode in which the sale of their estates had been effected, or could be effected consistently with such trusts and obligations as might be shown to have existed, or then existed; but this committee only met two or three times, and very little progress was made. They, however, reported to Parliament that from the evidence of the witnesses examined it appeared that there was no complaint as to the manner in which the Irish Society had performed its duties; and with regard to the different City companies it was admitted that, till recently, they had acted with liberality. They had built churches and schools throughout their respective districts, and had subscribed with great liberality to the local charities.

They further reported that the companies had not then had an opportunity of giving evidence or any explanation of the allegations made against them, and that several of them had applied to be heard by counsel; and they recommended that a committee on the same subject shall be appointed in the ensuing session.

A Select Committee was again appointed in the ensuing session (1890) with a similar reference, and a mass of evidence was taken, but the Committee reported on the 24th July 1890 that it was out of their power to conclude the investigation during that session, and they accordingly recommended the appointment of another Committee on the same subject in the next session (1891), merely contenting themselves by reporting the evidence taken.

The Committee was re-appointed in 1891, and on the 4th May in that year issued their report; since the date of which legal proceedings have been commenced, and are still pending, in the Irish Court of Chancery, to

which the Corporation, the Irish Society, and several of the Livery Companies are defendants.

Principal Officers.

Recorder.

The principal office under the Corporation is, undoubtedly, that of Recorder, and it is also one of the most ancient. The office exists by prescription, is recognised and confirmed by various charters, and is of the highest importance and dignity. The Recorder is the senior law officer of the Corporation and the representative of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their judicial capacity, and as such presides over the Court of Husting and the Mayor's Court, the latter of which holds almost continuous sittings.

A record of his duties is preserved so far back as 1304, from which it would appear that the then Recorder (who was also an Alderman) was sworn "To well and "faithfully render all the judgments of the Husting, "&c., and also all other judgments touching the City "of London; to do justice to rich and poor; to over-"see, order and cause to be enrolled all the pleas of "the Husting; and to come prepared to dispatch the "business of the City, when lawfully warned."

The Recorder is elected for life by the Court of Aldermen, and admitted and sworn in before that body; but by the Local Government Act, 1888, section 42, sub-section 14, his appointment, though complete as to municipal functions, is now subject to the further appointment of Her Majesty to perform judicial functions, before exercising such functions. The duties of the office at the present day are very extensive, as will be seen from the following list.

Duties of Recorder.

1. To advise the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for their better direction in administering law and justice; taking precedence of the Aldermen who have not served the office of Mayor.

2. By custom and charter, to record, testify, and declare the customs of London by word of mouth.

By a Charter of Edward IV. it is declared to be—

> "The ancient custom of the City of London, that the Mayor and Aldermen, for the time being, ought to record all their ancient customs by word of mouth, as often as anything should be moved in act or question before any judges or justices touching their customs, and, in order to enlarge rather than diminish such customs, it was granted that whenever any issue should be taken on any plea of or upon the custom of London between any parties in pleading (even though the City were parties themselves), or if anything in plea, act, and question touching the said customs, be moved or happen in any Court, the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being should record, testify, and declare whether such be a custom, or not, by the Recorder for the time being, by word of mouth, and that there may be speedy process by that record, certificate, and declaration, such custom so alleged shall be allowed for a custom, or not, without the verdict of a jury or further process."

This mode of proving the ancient City custom is always judicially recognised in the High Courts; a particular custom of London so certified being afterwards considered as settled law.

3. To attend and advise the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Court of Husting, and in the Mayor's Court, for equity as well as common law, and, according to the custom of London, to sit on the right hand of the Mayor in recording pleas and passing judgments.

4. Being by Charter (Edward IV.) a Justice of the Peace of the City of London, and by a subsequent Charter one of the quorum, to attend and assist the Lord Mayor at the sessions for the City.

5. As by another Charter (Edward VI.) he is also Justice of the Peace for the Borough of Southwark, in that character to attend and assist the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in holding the sessions there.

6. Being by virtue of his office one of the Judges of the Central Criminal Court (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. xxxvi.), in that capacity to charge the grand jury at the commencement of each session; and to attend and sit daily at the said court during the continuance of the session.

7. To attend the Lord Mayor upon the presentation of addresses from the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council to the Sovereign, members of the Royal Family, and other distinguished personages, and on all important public occasions.

8. To attend the presentation of, and to present the Lord Mayor Elect to the Lord Chancellor, for the approval of the Sovereign.

9. To attend the presentation of, and to present the Lord Mayor to Her Majes'y's Judges, on his being sworn into office.

> The Recorder on this occasion reads a warrant from the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of London appointing their attorney to sue, prosecute, defend, and lay claim to all their liberties, franchises, &c. in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and prays that the warrant may be recorded.

10. To prepare, when called upon, for the Secretary of State for the Home Department, reports on the cases of criminals tried before him whose remission or mitigation of sentence is under consideratian.

11. To attend all Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, when not engaged in the other duties of his office.

12. To attend the Committees of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council when required.

13. To peruse and settle all Corporation byelaws or bills of Common Council, and other important legal or official documents, and, without fee, to give advice to the Corporation, or to any of its committees or officers, on matters relating to the City's interests, whenever he may be required; and, when so ordered, to appear before any tribunal as an advocate for the Corporation, but not in other respects to practice at the Bar.

The Recorder also holds the appointment of High Steward of Southwark, an office in the gift of the Court of Aldermen, and in that capacity holds the Courts Leet, as steward of the Corporation, which is Lord of the Manor of Southwark. He charges the Leet Juries and appoints days for receiving their presentments as to nuisances, &c. The Recorder is *ex officio* a Commissioner of lieutenancy, a member of the Irish Society, and of the City Commission of Sewers. He is also a Governor of the City and Guilds Institute for the advancement of Technical Education, a Governor of Christ's Hospital, and of the United Westminster Schools.

The present holder of the office was appointed on the 8th day of February, 1892, at a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum, and received the sanction of Her Majesty to exercise judicial functions on the 10th day of the same month.

The nomination of Assistant-Judge of the Mayor's Court rests with the Recorder.

Chamberlain.

For particulars of the duties of this official, *see* "Chamber of London" (page 34).

The present occupant of the office was elected on the 5th February, 1892, receives a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, and is subject to annual election by the Livery, in Common Hall. He gives security, in his own bond, to the Corporation for 30,000*l.*, and, by guarantees, a similar amount.

Town Clerk.

The Town Clerk (originally called the Common Clerk) is an ancient and chartered officer, and forms a component part of the Corporation.

The office can be traced in the City's records as far back as the fifth year of the reign of Edward II. (1311–12), and it appears from an inspection of the Patent Rolls deposited in the Tower, of the 12 Edward II. (1318), that (*inter alios*) "the Common Clerk be chosen "by the Commonalty of the City, and be removed "according to the will of the same Commonalty."

By Charter of Edward II. (1319), and again by the Fifth Charter of Edward III. (1355), the said office and appointment were confirmed.

At the period in question, the Town Clerk was paid by fees, like most of all the high officers of the Corporation. At the present time, this officer is paid by salary, and he is subject to annual election by the Court of Common Council.

The duties of the office of Town Clerk are as follow:—

To provide a book or schedule and fairly enter therein an account of all the charters, records, repertories, journals, and other muniments, books, and documents, belonging to the City, in his official custody, and to sign the same and verify the receipt thereof within three calendar months next after his appointment to the office, and to keep the same, at all times, in safe

custody, in the muniment rooms provided by the Corporation for that purpose.

To attend the Court of Aldermen, advise the Court on its procedure, conduct its business, and enter on the minutes and in the repertories the business transacted by the Court, and issue its orders.

To attend the Courts of Common Council, advise the Court on its procedure, conduct its business, and enter on the minutes and in the journals the business transacted by the Court.

To attend all the Committees appointed by the said Courts, advise them in the conduct of their business and record their minutes (excepting the Irish Society, City Lands Committee, Bridge House Estates Committee, and the Commissioners of Sewers).

To attend the Common Hall and advise and minute its proceedings.

To attend upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen on all public and ceremonial occasions.

To generally advise the Lord Mayor when so required.

To advise concerning the laws, customs, liberties and privileges of the city.

To administer the oath or declaration of office to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, sheriffs, and every other person admitted to any Corporate office.

To issue all precepts to the several wards for the annual election of Common Councilmen and ward officers, and to the different companies of the City to assemble in Common Hall, whether for elections or other purposes, and to issue all other precepts that may be required, to the several wards and companies of the city. To receive the returns to such precepts and also the wardmote indentures, and the returns of the annual election of ward officers, and to perform such other duties as the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council, or any committee duly authorised by either court, may from time to time impose or require. He has also to carry out the duties especially allotted to him under the City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Vic., cap. xiii.).

The Town Clerk is one of the three Corporation Trustees. He is, *ex officio*, a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for the City, and, by Statute and otherwise, an Inspector of Lamb's Charity and of Donkin's Charity.

The present holder of the office was appointed on the 17th July 1873, and now receives a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum.

Common Serjeant.

This office is, also, one of great antiquity, and the date of its creation is not precisely known, but it is, like the office of the Town Clerk, traceable as far back as 1311. This officer (*inter alios*) was, by Letters Patent, dated 8th June 1319 (confirmed by Charters of Edward II. and Edward III.), directed to be chosen and removed by the commonalty of the City.

With respect to the duties of the office, the name of the Common Serjeant has been inserted in the Commission of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery at the at the Old Bailey for more than a century and a half, and is now inserted in the Act of Parliament (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. xxxvi.) for establishing the Central Criminal Court, and informations are filed in his name against persons fraudulently obtaining their freedom, or committing offences subjecting them to disfranchisement, whenever such cases occur.

The Common Serjeant attends at the Session House, Old Bailey, during the whole of the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, and presides as one of the judges. In the unavoidable absence of the Recorder, he charges the grand jury.

He also sits, in the absence of the Recorder, as one of the judges of the Lord Mayor's Court (20 & 21 Vict. c. clvii.); a duty necessitating his presence on two days, at least, at each of the monthly sittings of the court.

He attends the Common Hall, and in the absence of the Recorder, advises the livery. He also submits the names of candidates at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-Masters, Auditors, and other officers of the livery, and reports to the Court of Aldermen, in the name of the Sheriffs (whose adviser he is on the occasion), the results of the different elections.

The Common Serjeant attends, when required (and when not engaged in the other duties of his office), and advises the Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Common Council; he also attends and advises the committees, when so required. He attends the Lord Mayor upon all public and ceremonial occasions.

He is one of the law officers of the Corporation.

Until the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41), the election to this office rested with the Common Council, but by section 42 (subsection 14) of that Act, all future appointments were vested in the Crown, and this new power was exercised by Her Majesty for the first time in August 1892 by the appointment of the present holder to the office.

As the privilege of fixing the salary and of defining the duties of the office still remains with the Corporation, the Court of Common Council resolved, on the 28th July 1892 (the date when the late Common Serjeant's resignation was accepted), that the future salary should be 2,000*l.* per annum, and that "the duties of "the office be, as at present, subject to any alteration "the court may hereafter see fit to make, and subject "to power being reserved to the Court of Common "Council in case any permanent infirmity or other "special cause should at any time disable the Common "Serjeant, or that he should not be competent duly to "execute the various duties of his office, to require "such officer to resign, and in the event of his not "resigning, to amove him therefrom."

Judge of the City of London Court.

This officer discharges duties similar to those of a county court judge, and in addition, exercises a special local jurisdiction given by the London (City) Small Debts Extension Act, 1852 (15 Vict. c. lxxvii.), and the customary jurisdiction of the old Sheriffs' courts. He has the same jurisdiction in equity as the judge of a county court, including the winding up of building and other societies and companies. In Addition to all these duties, he exercises admiralty jurisdiction, the district thereof including five county court districts on the north side of the Thames, and five on the south side of the Thames.

Judge of the Sheriffs' Court holden for the Poultry Compter.

This officer, in addition to his duties as Judge of the City of London Court, is one of the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court, and occasionally assists in the trial of prisoners at the Old Bailey.

Judge of the Sheriffs' Court holden for the Giltspur Street Compter.

This office is vacant; but the holder of it is entitled to be put in the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Central Criminal Court.

Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court.

The Recorder, who is the senior of the judges of the above court, has power, under the seventh section of the Borough and Local Courts of Record Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 86), to appoint a deputy or assistant judge, being a barrister of not less than seven years standing, to execute any particular duty or portion of duty of the judge, the appointment to be under such rules and regulations as Her Majesty, by order in Council, might direct.

Her Majesty, by Order in Council dated the 26th June 1873, directed that every assistant judge appointed under the above Act, should be appointed by an instrument in writing under the hand of the judge, specifying the particular duty or portion of the duty of the judge he is appointed to execute, and also the cause rendering such appointment expedient, and the period over which it is to extend; the appointment not to be valid or take effect without the approval, in writing, of the Lord Chancellor, and (in the case of any Local Court of Record of the City of London) without the further approval of the Corporation, under the hand of the town clerk.

Owing to the great increase in the business of the court, it became necessary, in 1874, to appoint an assistant judge of the Mayor's court, and the powers conferred by the above section were accordingly exercised by the then Recorder, and an assistant judge was appointed "for the hearing and determining any pro-"ceedings in, and any matters and things of, and "relating to, the Mayor's court;" whose appointment was subsequently confirmed by the Lord Chancellor, and by the Corporation of London.

Since the date in question, it has been found necessary to continue the services of an assistant judge, the present occupant of the office having been originally appointed by the late Recorder in 1888, and his appoint-

ment was continued by the present Recorder; both appointments having been duly confirmed and approved as above mentioned. The present salary of the office is 1,200*l.* per annum.

Commissioner of the City Police.

This officer is responsible for the efficiency of the City of London Police Force, and for the preservation of order in the City. Upon him mainly devolves the carrying into execution of the City Police Act, 1839 (2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.). He is appointed by the Court of Common Council, subject to the approval of Her Majesty, and may be removed from office by Her Majesty, or by the Court of Aldermen, for misconduct or other reasonable cause.

The present Commissioner was appointed in 1890, and receives an annual salary of 1,200*l.*

Comptroller of the Chamber and of the Bridge House Estates.

The Comptroller of the Chamber, who is also Vice-Chamberlain, holds an ancient office, which was in existence prior to the reign of Edward I. He is the custodian of the title deeds, leases, plans, &c., of the City's property, and is clerk to the City Lands and the Bridge House Estates Committees, whom he advises, and whose minutes he keeps.

The Comptroller, who is a certificated solicitor, is the conveyancing officer of the Corporation, and the following is a detailed list of the duties performed by him:—

To attend the Court of Aldermen when required.

To attend the Court of Common Council upon all occasions, and to attend the Lord Mayor at Common Halls, and upon all public and ceremonial occasions.

As Vice-Chamberlain, whenever the Chamberlain is prevented by illness or other cause, and during a vacancy in the office of Chamberlain, to admit persons to the freedom of the City, under proper orders and regulations, and to settle disputes between masters and apprentices, and to perform certain other duties of the Chamberlain.

To prepare and lay before the Court of Common Council at the first court in February in every year, the abstract of the charge upon the Chamberlain of the rents and revenues of the City and Bridge-House Estates.

To prepare and engross the City plate indenture, and witness the Lord Mayor's execution of the same.

To keep in safe custody the title deeds, leases, plans, and other documents of and relating to the City and Bridge House estates, and the several markets of the Corporation.

To complete the general rental of the City and Bridge House Estates, the accounts of fines and premiums received for leases; to attend the auditors of the City and Bridge House Accounts; to produce and examine the said rentals, &c., as a check against the Chamberlain, and to produce the contracts and proceedings of the City Lands and Bridge House Estates Committees, and the accounts of collectors, &c., as vouchers to the auditors.

To compile and lay before the several market committees, at each monthly meeting thereof, a return of the rentals, tolls, stallages, &c., of the several markets, that the same may be compared with the Chamberlain's return in relation thereto.

To prepare and examine all leases. To draw and sign all bonds and securities, and to prepare coupons to the same, when ordered.

To investigate all titles, prepare all deeds, conveyances, contracts, and agreements relating to estate purchased by the Corporation, in whatever capacity, and generally (as before stated) to act as conveyancer to the Corporation, in respect of all or any of the estates in trust or otherwise.

And to perform such other duties as may from time to time be directed by the Court of Common Council.

The Comptroller is one of the three Corporation trustees, and is one of the three custodians of the City Seal. He is, also, *ex officio*, a trustee of Lamb's Charity, and keeper of the monument.

The present Comptroller was appointed on the 26th June 1879, and receives a salary of 1,750*l.* per annum. He is one of the law officers of the Corporation.

He is appointed by the Court of Common Council, and is subject to annual election.

City Remembrancer.

The duties of the office of Remembrancer are divided into three classes, viz., ceremonial, parliamentary, and legal.

The office has been filled continuously from Elizabethan times, and although it was originally, and continued for many years to be, of a ceremonial and secretarial character only, it apparently involved constant communication with the court and ministers.

In the year 1685, an order was made for the Remembrancer to continue to attend Parliament and the offices of the Secretaries of State daily, and acquaint the Lord Mayor with the public affairs and other business transacted there relating to the City.

The ceremonial duties of the office involve all the arrangements necessary to be made upon the presentation of addresses from the Corporation to the Crown, the members of the Royal Family, or to either House of Parliament, the Corporation being entitled to exceptional privileges on these occasions, for the due maintenance of which the Remembrancer is responsible.

On the demise of the Crown, the Remembrancer has to take measures with respect to the accession and proclamation of the successor. He has also to attend the Court of Claims appointed at coronations, make the claims of the Lord Mayor and citizens, obtain their allowance and receive the orders in relation to the execution of them, and to attend the Lord Mayor to St. James' Palace.

On the election of a Lord Mayor he makes the necessary appointment and arrangements for the presentation of the Lord Mayor Elect to the Lord Chancellor, when the Sovereign's approbation is signified.

On occasions of public thanksgiving and funerals he takes the requisite measures for preserving the privileges and due precedence of the Corporation in procession and cathedral.

He invites the members of the Royal Family and the great officers of State to the Guildhall Banquet on the 9th November, and has to arrange the reception of the company in the library and their seating in the hall, and to perform similar duties on the occasions of other entertainments in Guildhall.

On the occasion of the Sovereign entering the City, he attends at the offices of the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Horse to make the necessary arrangements conected with the ancient ceremony of surrendering the sword.

The Remembrancer applies for, receives, and distributes the venison warrants to which the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and other City officials are periodically entitled, in acknowledgment of the ancient chartered right of the citizens to have their "chaces to hunt" in Middlesex, Surrey, and elsewhere.

He also sends out the "coach orders," or official invitations, for the Easter banquet at the Mansion House.

The Parliamentary duties of the Remembrancer involve a daily attendance at the Houses of Parliament, and require a constant watching of all measures introduced, or proposed to be introduced, in order that the Corporation may be informed of all matters likely to affect its interests. These duties necessitate constant communications with the various public departments, and the ministers and permanent officials. For this purpose, the officials of both Houses of Parliament give him facilities of admission and attendance, and he enjoys the privilege of a seat under the gallery.

He reports to the Court of Aldermen, or to the Court of Common Council (as the case may require) all Bills or Parliamentary proceedings that in any way affect the Corporation, and receives its instructions thereon, acting as its Parliamentary agent when no other agent is specifically instructed. He also acts in a similar manner for the Commission of Sewers, but that body does not contribute anything towards the salaries or expenses of the office, which are borne by the funds of the Corporation.

The work of the office has practically doubled in the last decade, and has now necessitated the Remembrancer having a permanent office at Westminster, in addition to the office at Guildhall.

The Remembrancer is one of the law officers of the Corporation, and it is his duty, with his colleagues, to advise the Corporation, or any of its committees, on such points of law as they may at any time desire to submit.

The present holder of the office is paid a salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, in respect of the whole of his duties,

and holds no other appointment and receives no other emolument whatever.

City Solicitor.

Although this office is not of so ancient an origin as some of those already dealt with, it nevertheless appears from the City's records that the first appointment thereto was made by the Court of Aldermen so long ago as the year 1545 (8th December, 36 Henry 8).

Since the year 1755 to the present time, the City Solicitor has been appointed by the Court of Common Council, and is now subject to annual election.

The duties appertaining to the office consisted from the earliest times in conducting all legal proceedings on the part of the Corporation, for doing which he was formerly paid entirely by fees; but, on the appointment of the late Sir Thomas Nelson, in 1862, that system of payment was abolished, and a fixed salary was attached to the office, clear of all office expenses, and to include all emoluments whatsoever. At the same time, the clerks in the City Solicitor's office were prohibited from practising as solicitors.

The following is a list of the duties now pertaining to the office:—

To conduct all proceedings whatever, at law and in equity, to which the Corporation is a party, and such other general business as he may be ordered to do by the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, or by the committees appointed by those courts, and to attend, when necessary, all meetings of such courts or committees.

To prepare all Acts of Common Council, bye-laws and regulations, and prosecute parties for disobeying the same.

To prosecute persons presented by the inquests of the several wards of the City for various offences and nuisances.

To defend the magistrates and officers of the City in proceedings instituted against them for acts done in the execution of their respective offices and the discharge of their several duties, and to prosecute persons for assaults on police and other constables of the City and other civil officers, in the execution of their duty.

To prosecute and bring to justice all such persons as the Court of Aldermen, the Lord Mayor, or the sitting magistrates for the time being may think proper to order to be prosecuted, where no public fund is provided for the purpose, and in cases where, from the parties being unable of themselves to prosecute, the delinquents would otherwise escape justice.

In carrying out this portion of his duties, he practically occupies the same position in the City as the Solicitor to the Treasury does in regard to the rest of the country, namely, that of Public Prosecutor; for, except in cases of murder, the Public Prosecutor invariably leaves offences against the criminal law occurring in the City to be dealt with by the City Solicitor; and, consequently, a large amount of criminal work is thrown upon him, the expense of which is mainly borne by the Corporation.

To support convictions; to bring actions for offences affecting in a general point of view the inhabitants of the City—such, for instance, as selling by false weights, balances and measures; and comprising a variety of actions for enforcing the provisions of penal Acts and otherwise, as circumstances occur.

To attend the Lord Mayor and sitting Aldermen, when required, and advise as their assessor on the hearing of special matters brought before them.

To support the judgments of the Mayor's Court and City of London Court respectively, and to show cause on behalf of the City Judges against writs of prohibition and mandamus.

To sue the City's tenants for arrears of rent; to bring actions of ejectment to recover possession of premises; to institute suits for the performance of contracts; to support and defend the City's rights, privileges, and exemptions; to institute proceedings against persons refusing to serve Corporate offices; to sue persons refusing to pay the several tolls and dues payable to the Corporation; to conduct all prosecutions on the part of the City Police, and to enforce the observance of all Corporation bye-laws made under the several Acts relating to the Corporation markets, the Public Health Acts, the Highways and Locomotives Acts, the Weights and Measures Acts, the Petroleum Acts, the Explosives Act, the Metropolitan Water Acts, the City and other Gas Acts and other Acts relating to the City, or under which the Corporation is the local authority; to conduct all legal work (conveyancing or otherwise) in connexion with open spaces under the control of the Corporation; and to transact all such other business as may relate to, or concern, the estates or revenues of the Corporation.

To attend the Queen's Remembrancer, and receive the warrant of approval by Her Majesty, of the Sheriffs of London.

To attend before the Queen's Remembrancer to render ancient service on behalf of the Corporation in connexion with certain property held of the Crown.

To act as City Bailiff and check the receipt of fines and forfeited recognizances by the Secondary of London and to receive from him the same on the part of the Corporation.

To deliver in, pursuant to the Fourth Standing Order of the Court of Common Council at the first meeting of the Court in April and October respectively, a statement in writing (to be printed in the minutes of proceedings of the Court) of all causes, suits, prosecutions, and other business then pending, or being carried on by him by order of any branch of the Corporation, showing by whom ordered, and when; also the state or stage thereof, and the amount of any sums which shall have been paid or advanced on account thereof, and the date of every such payment; also, at the same time to report all such causes, suits, prosecutions, or other matters, or business which shall have terminated since his last report, with the results thereof, and the amount of the costs and expenses incurred in the same.

The City Solicitor is not permitted to hold any other appointment whatsoever, nor to engage in the transaction of professional business for, or on behalf of, any other parties than the Corporation; but is required to devote his time and attention, at all times, exclusively to the business connected with his office.

The office of City Solicitor is distinctly recognised as a public one by the Act for consolidating and amending the several laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales (6 & 7 Vict. c. 73).

The City Solicitor also acts as legal adviser to the Commissioner of City Police, to the visiting committee of the City of London Lunatic Asylum, and is one of the law officers of the Corporation.

He is also legal adviser to the Governors of Emanuel Hospital and the trustees of the late Alderman Wilson's charities.

The present City Solicitor was appointed to the office on the 12th March 1885, and his salary is now 2,000*l.* per annum.

Secondary.

The office of Secondary is another ancient civic office, the holder of it performing all the duties which ordinarily attach to an under sheriff the term "Secondary" being synonymous with that of Under Sheriff.

By the Charter of the 23rd Henry 6, made with the sanction of Parliament, it was granted to the citizens of the City of London and their successors to choose as often and whenever they should see fit all under sheriffs, clerks, and bailiffs of the Sheriffs of London of such for whom they are willing to answer.

In the City Records of the third year of Edward 2, 1309–10 [Liber D. Fol. 1] will be found the oaths of Under Sheriff and Secondary.

Formerly there were two Secondaries; one of the Poultry Compter the other of the Giltspur Street Compter. On the death of the Secondary of the Giltspur Street Compter in 1832, the filling up of the office was deferred for 12 months and subsequently for a further period of 12 months, during which time, at the request of the Court of Common Council, the duties of the office were performed by the Secondary of the Poultry Compter who received the emoluments of the office, and who on the 20th December 1854 was appointed Secondary *pro tem.* of the Giltspur Street Compter.

On the death of the then Secondary in 1871, an Act of Common Council (16th November 1871) was passed, repealing former Acts and regulations, and enacting that the same person should fill the offices of Secondary of the Poultry Compter and Secondary of the Giltspur Street Compter, under the title of Secondary of the City of London.

The office of Secondary is held direct from the Corporation which is liable to the Crown for any misconduct on the part of the Sheriffs, Secondary, and Sheriffs officers. The Sheriffs, personally, derive no pecuniary benefit from their office, and they and the Corporation are indemnified against loss by the Secondary, who gives a bond to the Corporation, himself in an unlimited amount and with two sureties jointly and severally bound in the sum of 2,500*l.*, to efficiently discharge all the duties devolving upon him as the representatives of

the Sheriffs; his official place of business being called "the office of the Sheriffs of London."

The following are the duties of the office :—

1. To execute and return all writs and process directed to the Sheriffs of the City of London. Writs of inquiry issued out of the High Court are held in the Secondary's Court before the Secondary and a jury sitting at Guildhall.

2. To inquire into the responsibility of persons offered as bail and accept the same if sufficient.

3. To attend the sittings of the courts at *nisi prius* for the trial of City actions at the High Court of Justice and to attend the sessions at the Central Criminal Court during the trial of the City of London prisoners.

4. To obtain from the authorities of the several wards returns of persons qualified to serve as jurors, and from the list of persons returned to empanel common juries, summoning them from the wards in rotation, and to extract the names of such persons as are described in the return as competent to serve on special juries, to be afterwards numbered and drawn by lot by the Secondary or his representative, to attend such officers with the special jury book, and generally to perform all such duties as may from time to time devolve upon the Sheriffs of London in respect of the preparing of jury lists and the summoning and return of jurors to the respective Courts of Queen's Bench, Central Criminal Court, Mayor's Court, City of London Court, and Secondary's Court.

5. To execute precepts for empanelling compensation juries. These precepts are issued by railway companies and Government departments to the Sheriffs of the City of London under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act, Post Office Sites Act, and Special Acts. The hearing is before the Secondary and a special jury, who, in most of the cases, having previously viewed the premises. By reason of the enormous value of City property, the cases tried are mostly important ones, and occupy several days. Leading Queen's Counsel are usually engaged for the parties; and it is no uncommon thing to record verdicts of from 15,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* Appeals have taken place to the Divisional Court, and even to the Court of Appeal, questioning the Secondary's direction to the jury, or the jurisdiction of the jury, but, hitherto, unsuccessfully.

6. To superintend and direct the duties to be performed by the Serjeants-at Mace and their Yeomen.

7. To attend the Queen's Remembrancer, with the City Solicitor, on the receipt of warrants of approval of the new Sheriffs by Her Majesty.

8. To attend before the Queen's Remembrancer on the 31st October, to render the accounts of the Sheriffs of London, and give such assistance as may be necessary in passing the same.

Estreats of Fines, &c.

9. To levy and collect all fines and forfeited recognizances in the City of London, and to hand over the proceeds to the City Solicitor, as the City Bailiff.

The Corporation is entitled to all fines, forfeitures and amerciaments, and also recognizances and securities for keeping the peace, by the Charter of King Edward 3, dated 6th March, 1327, and by the Charter of the 23rd Henry 6. By the first Charter of Charles 1. all recognizances forfeited at any session or sessions of the peace, holden for the City of London, are granted to the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London.

The Sheriffs, under the custom of the City, were allowed to take these fines, &c., as part of their emoluments, but an Act of Common Council, of the 28th October, 1869, was passed abolishing this custom.

The 22nd and 23rd Charles 2, c. 22., which regulates the levying of fines, &c., due to the King, contains a saving clause for the rights of the City.

The 3 George 4, c. 46., gives a right to appeal to Quarter Sessions with regard to forfeited recognizances, and also contains regulations for Sheriffs levying fines, &c., ; and section 16 saves the rights of the City.

The 3 and 4 William 4, c. 99., regulates the rendering of Sheriffs' accounts to the Crown.

10. To attend the meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Courts of Common Council, when matters relating to the business of the Sheriffs are under consideration, and aid the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs with his counsel in the maintenance of the peace of the City.

11. To take securities on the part of the Sheriffs, from the Serjeants-at-Mace.

Parliamentary Elections.

12. To superintend and conduct, under the Sheriffs, elections for Members of Parliament for the City of London.

The Secondary, on receipt of the writ, gives notice of the day of nomination and election, and the day of poll. He provides room for the nomination and election, and in the event of a poll, polling stations, presiding officers, poll clerk's, &c.

He presides over and superintends the poll, and the casting of the votes, and makes the return to the clerk of the Crown, and generally performs all matters connected with the election as prescribed by the several statutes.

Elections in Common Hall.

13. To superintend and conduct all Elections of Corporate Officers by the Livery, such as the election of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, Bridge-Masters, Auditors, &c.

On a poll being demanded, the Secondary, by virtue of the City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), becomes the Returning Officer. The election (with certain modifications) is conducted in the same manner as an election under the Ballot Act, 1872.

Registration.

14. To perform all the preliminary acts necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Acts of Parliament for forming a register of Parliamentary and County Electors for the City of London. Under 6 Vict. c. 18. s. 56., and amending Acts, in the City of London (for registration purposes), the Secondary acts in a similar capacity to the Town Clerk of a Municipal Borough.

By section 20 of the same Act, on or before the 20th July in every year, the Secondary issues his precept to the clerks of the Livery Companies, requiring them to make a return to him, on or before the last day of July, of the persons qualified to vote at the election of Members of Parliament. These returns are exhibited by the Secondary at the Royal Exchange and Guildhall, for 14 days.

On or before the 25th of August, the Secondary makes out, signs and publishes, the lists of claims and objections to the livery lists.

On, or within seven days before, the 15th of April in each year, the Secondary issues his precept, containing elaborate instructions to the Overseers of the City parishes (116 in number), with the necessary copies of lists and forms.

On being notified of the appointment of the Revising Barrister, the Secondary gives public notice in the several City parishes of the time and place for holding the Revision Court. Notices are also sent to all the clerks of the City companies, and vestry clerks.

As soon as possible after the 25th of August, the Secondary forwards to the Revising Barrister an abstract of all claims and objections.

On the barrister giving dates for evening sittings, notices of the same are published throughout the City.

The Secondary attends all the sittings of the Revising Barrister's Court and arranges with the Revising Barrister when the several lists are to be revised the Overseers' costs taxed, and gives notice to the overseers; and on receipt of the lists from the Revising Barrister a copy is made for the printer. Objections sustained are struck out, and claims allowed inserted. The names in the lists are numbered consecutively, and a full and complete index is prepared of the livery companies and parishes.

The preparation of the City of London Register of Parliamentary and County Electors involves considerably more labour and care than other registers of the like nature, owing to the great number of lists, viz., those of 76 livery companies and 116 parishes.

Common Hall Register.

15. To prepare a register of electors in Common Hall, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the City of London Ballot Act, 1887.

16. He shall afford every facility in his power to hear complaints against the Serjeants-at-Mace, and give to the aggrieved parties such redress as may be in his power and appear to him to be just and necessary, and he shall record all such complaints with his decision thereon, so that they may, at any time, be referred to by the Court of Common Council.

17. He shall use his utmost diligence to compel the Serjeants-at-Mace to perform their duty as strictly and promptly as possible, relative to executions.

18. He shall not on any account or pretence whatever, demand, take, or receive greater or larger fees than are sanctioned by law, and shall render a specific account of such fees at the end of every three months, to the Chamberlain.

School Board Elections.

19. The Secondary has always, from the passing of the Education Act, 1870, been appointed by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, on the nomination of the Returning Officer for the time being, the Deputy Returning Officer for the City of London.

County Council Elections.

20. The Secondary is also Deputy Returning Officer for the City of London, in connexion with these.

His emoluments consists of the balance of the receipt of ancient and statutory fees, over expenditure, estimated to produce 1,500*l.* per annum, and his tenure of office is subject to annual election.

High Bailiff of Southwark.

The present Secondary is also High Bailiff and Returning Officer of Southwark, and in that capacity it is his duty to receive and execute all writs for the election of members to serve in Parliament for the three divisions of the borough.

He makes proclamation of the day of election within such divisions, appoints Deputy Returning Officers, provides rooms for elections, and, in the event of a poll, polling stations.

He appoints Presiding Officers, &c., presides at all elections, and performs all the duties ordinarily appertaining to the office of a Returning Officer.

He issues his precept to the overseers of the several parishes within the borough, receives the lists of voters, claims, and objections, attends Revising Barrister's Court, and performs all such other duties connected with the register of voters for the borough as are required by the 6 Vict. c. 18, and amending Acts.

His duties further include the receiving of requisitions from the inhabitants of Southwark, the appointment of public meetings on petitions, &c., to the Throne or to Parliament, the presiding at such meetings, and the presentation of any such petitions, &c., as may be decided upon.

He prepares the jury lists, summons jurors, and arranges for holding special sessions in all cases of compensation or assessments of property within the borough.

He has, also, to execute and make legal return to all writs and precepts within the borough; to summon all juries; acting on a precept from the Recorder, to summon justices and jurors to attend the quarter sessions (although the business transacted is now, usually, of a formal character), and to attend himself.

He has, also, to attend the assizes and quarter sessions for the county of Surrey, when required by law: To execute all processes of the borough Court of Record and appoint officers of that court: To fix days in each year for the hearing of complaints against any of his officers, and to lay a copy of the notice before the Court of Common Council; to hear such complaints, and remove or suspend officers, when necessary: To attend the punishment of offenders convicted at the sessions, the Court of Queen's Bench, or other courts, for offences committed in Southwark: To receive all fines, amerciaments, estreats, &c., and all goods disclaimed in Southwark, and to discharge all such other duties as may be imposed upon the Corporation, as Bailiff of Southwark.

Since the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, he has acted as deputy returning officer in London County Council elections for West Southwark, Rotherhithe, and Bermondsey.

The Corporation pays this officer a yearly salary of 105*l.*, in addition to which he receives the ordinary fees payable to a Returning Officer in connexion with Parliamentary and County Elections, and the preparation of the registers of voters; he was appointed in 1885, and he is subject to annual election.

Coroner for London and Southwark.

The Lord Mayor is, by custom, the Coroner for London, but the officiating coroner is elected by the Court of Common Council, in pursuance of the 4th Charter of Edward 4, and is admitted to office by the Court of Aldermen.

The right to elect a Coroner for the City was purchased by the Corporation for the sum of 7,000*l.* The right to elect a Coroner for Southwark was conferred upon the Corporation (also in consideration of a money payment) by Charter of Edward 6. This officer executes the usual functions of a Coroner in the City of London (including the Temple, &c.) and also in Southwark, and his jurisdiction includes the Thames opposite both the City and Southwark. He makes an annual return to the Home Secretary of all inquests held during the preceding twelve months, with minute particulars, and also a return of deaths from starvation and privation, and (recently) from the use of revolvers.

In addition, he performs very important functions under the City of London Fire Inquests Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. xxxviii.), which was obtained by the Corporation as a private Act for the better protection of the City of London from fire, and provides for the holding of inquests in case of fire where no deaths have arisen.

The Commissioner of City Police and the chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade are required to forthwith report to the coroner all fires occurring in the City of London or the liberties thereof, where there has been loss or injury: and the coroner must hold an inquiry if he is of opinion that proper cause exists, or if the Lord Mayor, or the Lord Chief Justice of England, or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, so order.

The coroner exercises similar jurisdiction under this Act to that exercised by him when holding post-mortem inquests, and the inquiries are to be held in the same manner as a post-mortem inquest.

The jury may find a verdict of arson, and their verdict or inquisition has all the force and effect of an indictment.

If any person found by the jury guilty of arson is not present, he is to be arrested and taken before an Alderman sitting at the Mansion House or Guildhall Justice Rooms. Within seven days of the termination of such inquest a report in writing is required to be sent to the Lord Mayor and to the Home Secretary, with a copy of the depositions, and any remarks thereon as may be deemed necessary; and full power is given under the Act to the coroner and Jury, not only to view the premises where the fire has happened, or where it may be suspected to have originated, but also other premises, even although forming part of the liberties of the City of London situate within the County of London.

These inquests are very important, involve much care, and occupy a considerable time, and are believed to have had a deterrent effect. In some cases of large conflagrations it has been found expedient for the City Solicitor to attend and watch the proceedings, in the interest of the public.

The City Coroner daily receives from the Metropolitan Fire Brigade a report of all fires which have occurred the previous day throughout the Metropolis, from which it is his duty to extract particulars as to those which have occurred within the city, and to hold inquests where he deems it necessary.

As will be seen from the annexed statement, the number of fire inquests, where no death has occurred, held since the passing of the Act in 1888, to the 24th June, 1893, is 59, and for the extra work cast upon the Coroner by this Act, the Corporation allows him an additional 100*l.* per annum.

The number of ordinary post-mortem inquests held in the City from 1885 to 1893 (inclusive), was 1,689, the number held in Southwark during the same period, was 2,402.

The Corporation also pays out of its own funds 935*l.* per annum (making a total salary of 1,035*l.*) to the present coroner, and he receives from the London County Council, out of the rates (in consequence of the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888), a sum of 135*l.* towards his salary for the discharge by him of his duties as Coroner for Southwark, being the amount which was previously paid by the Surrey magistrates.

No. of Inquests held, 1884–1893.

City of London.

Year ending 24th June	1885	219
,, ,,	1886	160
,, ,,	1887	210
,, ,,	1888	171
,, ,,	1889	179
,, ,,	1890	190
,, ,,	1891	191
,, ,,	1892	178
,, ,,	1893	191
Total		1,689

Southwark.

Year ending 24th June	1885	281
,, ,,	1886	266
,, ,,	1887	253
,, ,,	1888	263
,, ,,	1889	272
,, ,,	1890	280
,, ,,	1891	271
,, ,,	1892	264
,, ,,	1893	252
Total		2,402

City of London Fire Inquests.

(Where no loss of life occurred.)

24th July 1888, to 24th June	1889	17
Year ending ,,	1890	18
,, ,,	1891	10
,, ,,	1892	9
,, ,,	1893	5
Total		59

Clerk of the Peace.

This office was originally attached to that of Town Clerk, and the duties were executed by a deputy appointed by that officer, until the year 1801, when, upon the death of the then Town Clerk, the Court resolved that the same should be a distinct and separate office.

The Clerk of the Peace for the City of London formerly, also, held the office of clerk to the licensing magistrates, but the two offices were separated in 1859.

The office was in times past paid by fees, the original scale being fixed by the Court of Common Council on the 7th of December, 1801; but by subsequent Acts of Parliament many of such fees were taken away, and by the 14 and 15 Vict. c. 55, the power to make a scale of fees was given to the Justices, with the sanction of the Secretary of State; section 9 of the said Act also giving to the Justices the power to fix the remuneration of the office.

Upon the severance of the offices of the Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to the Justices, the salary of the Clerk of the Peace was fixed by the Justices in Quarter Sessions at 210*l.* per annum, he paying the salary of clerks, stationery, books, &c., the fees from that date being paid into the City's cash; and the salary being paid under an order of the Court of Aldermen.

Since 1865, the salary has been 200*l.* a year, including all expenses; the fees as formerly, being paid into the Chamber.

The present occupant of the office was appointed on the 14th September, 1865, at a salary of 200*l.* per annum, to include all the expenses of his office, and the salary remains the same at the present time.

His duties are as follow:—

To issue precepts for holding the several sessions and summoning the jurors.

To issue writs of subpœna to compel the attendance of witnesses to give evidence.

To print and send to the justices, seven days before the Quarter Sessions, an agenda paper of the business to be transacted.

To attend the Sessions, and enter and record all the proceedings of the Court, and to draw up the same for the use of the parties interested.

To prepare and pass Bills of Indictment to be preferred to the Grand Jury, and to enter the pleas, verdicts, and judgments, and other proceedings thereon.

To make out for the use of the Court lists of the trials and business to be done.

To make abstracts of all indictments for the use of the Court.

To file all recognizances and convictions returned to the Sessions, and also all petitions and appeals, and to draw up all orders made thereon.

To take affidavits, and to administer the oaths of qualification for offices, and to enter the appearances and defaults of the parties bound by recognizance.

To make out a calendar of prisoners convicted, acquitted, and discharged by proclamation, and those touching whom any particular orders are made by the Court, and to discharge the recognizances of persons who perform the conditions thereof: and put in process to the Sheriffs or bailiff at the end of each session the recognizances of persons who make default, either before the magistrate or the Sessions; and also all fines and amerciaments set and imposed by the Court, and subsequently to discharge such as may be remitted; and to deliver a copy thereof, yearly, to the High Court of Justice.

To issue process upon indictments found; and to make copies of indictments, records, convictions, and other matters, and to certify such copies when required.

To empanel juries in compensation cases under the Act for widening the streets of the Metropolis, and to draw and engross all records of the findings of those juries.

To prepare and make the necessary returns to writs of error and *certiorari*.

To file notices of freemasons' lodges, and appointments of commissioners of income tax within the City, and to deliver out certificates of the enrolment of such appointments.

To make a return to the Secretary of State, each year, of all prisoners committed or held to bail, showing the nature of the indictments presented against such of them as are indicted, and the verdicts thereon, together with the judgments of such as are convicted; and also a return of appeals from convictions by justices out of Sessions.

To receive and retain all maps, plans, sections, books or writings, or extracts or copies of the same as shall be deposited under the standing orders of either House of Parliament, and make such memorials and endorsements on, and give such acknowledgments and receipts in respect of the same as thereby directed, and to permit all persons interested therein to inspect the same, and make extracts from or copies thereof.

To tax costs in matters of parish, and other, appeals and the general business of the Sessions, as also all matters connected with parish business.

To attend the meetings of magistrates when required, and to make such returns and reports as they or the Secretary of State or Parliament may from time to time require; and generally to perform such other duties, and to prepare all other documents under the orders of the Court or required by statutes.

The present Clerk of the Peace appointed a deputy on the 12th April, 1870, which appointment was sanctioned and allowed by the then Lord Mayor, and entered amongst the records of the peace, and has been continued to the present time.

City Surveyor.

This officer was formerly designated architect and surveyor, but on the appointment of the present occupant, although the duties of the office remain much the same as formerly, the designation was altered to that of City Surveyor.

His duties include attendance on the Court of Aldermen, Court of Common Council and committees whenever required: Making surveys and valuations of all corporate estates, whether trust property or otherwise; advising as to the lettings of all property, market or otherwise; preparing all necessary plans for the purpose; surveying all property agreed to be let; to see that the terms of contracts, whether for new buildings or repairs, are being duly carried out; preparing all plans necessary for the agreements and leases; directing the sale of materials of old buildings; paying the proceeds to the Chamberlain; determining all questions between tenants relating to party walls, &c.; examining all drawings relating to intended new buildings on the estates; surveying every year premises the leases of which will expire within the following three years; preparing schedules of dilapidations thereon; re-surveying as may be required; assessing value of dilapidations where required;

advising with respect to the preservation of rights appertaining to the property; correcting plans of the property and preparing new ones as may be required; advising (in conjunction with the remembrancer) upon all parliamentary undertakings, whether proposed by the corporation or others; preparing plans and estimates for the acquisition of property, &c.; giving evidence whenever required; advising and negotiating in compensation cases; advising and negotiating for purchasing, selling, or exchanging of properties; advising in connexion with entertainments, receptions, &c., to be given by the Corporation; superintending the fitting up and adaption of rooms, &c.; examining all bills in connexion therewith; directing all works of repair to public buildings and property in the occupation of the Corporation; examining the time sheets and paying wages of workmen; collating same, and charging the several committees interested; preparing annually schedules of materials, &c., required for work; directing the preparation annually of inventory of furniture, &c., at the Mansion House; preparing designs and all necessary drawings and specifications for new buildings; instructing quantity surveyors, superintending the works, and examining bills for variations; performing such work and duties as may arise out of Acts of Parliament in which the Corporation may have an interest, and generally performing the usual duties of an architect and surveyor.

The present occupant of the office was appointed in 1891, at a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum, and he is subject to annual election.

The Lieutenancy of London.

The Lieutenancy of the City of London is a commission named by the Crown and issued under the Privy Seal under an Act passed in 1673 (13 & 14 Charles II.).

The Commission is issued from time to time on application to the Secretary of State for War by the existing Commissioners, or by the Lord Mayor, who is head of the Commission, and the Commissioners have similar powers to those vested in a Lord Lieutenant within his county, so far as relate to the reserve forces.

The Commission consists of—

The Lord Mayor,
The Aldermen,
The Recorder,
The Chamberlain,
The Town Clerk,
The Common Serjeant,
The Deputies of the City of London for the time being.

(All the above are *ex-officio* Lieutenants.)

The Lord Mayor may also recommend to Her Majesty, for approval by the Secretary of State for War, directors of the Bank of England, and other eminent merchants and citizens, for inclusion in the Commission; and it has been customary to continue in every new Commission those gentlemen specially named in the former Commission, although they may have ceased to hold the appointment by virtue of which they were originally nominated, and unless any of the Commissioners in the former Commission shouldhave become disqualified by bankruptcy, insolvency, or other sufficient cause.

The powers of the Commissioners are regulated by the following Acts or Parliament:—

42 Geo. III. (c. 90).
and 1 Geo. IV. (c. 100).
(amending Acts of 36 & 39 Geo. III.)
34 & 35 Vict. (c. 86).
and 45 & 46 Vict. (c. 49).

The powers of the Lieutenancy, as regards the militia and the rifle volunteer corps of the City of London, are precisely similar to those of Lords Lieutenants of Counties. Commissions on first appointments to the rank of 2nd lieutenants are given to persons approved by Her Majesty, if recommended within 30 days after notice of a vacancy has been given by the Secretary of State, by letter, addressed to the Commissioners (34 & 35 Vict. c. 86).

The pay, arming, clothing, &c., of the militia are defrayed by the Government in the same way as the other militia regiments of the kingdom.

The necessary charges and incidental expenses (including those of the Commission, and the support and maintenance of the headquarters of the militia) are defrayed out of the trophy tax, which the Commissioners are empowered to levy very year (but which, as a matter of fact, is usually levied about once in three years, and amounts on an average to a rate of about ½*d.* in the pound).

The trophy tax or militia rate (there being only one rate levied) is raised under the warrant of the Crown by virtue of 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 3, upon the precept of the Commissioners directed to the Alderman and deputy of each ward commanding them to assess their respective wards, and in case of default the same power is given to the Commissioners; but, by 1 Geo. IV. c. 100, no warrant can be issued for the purpose until the Aldermen (as justices of the peace), or the majority of them, at some general or quarter sessions of the peace for the City, shall have examined and allowed the accounts of the trophy tax last raised and certified the same to the Commissioners, and a duplicate of such account certified under a declaration made before a magistrate, is required to be delivered by the clerk to the Commission, to the Court of Common Council.

A saving clause was introduced into the Army Regulation Act (34 & 35 Vict. c. 86), preserving the right to levy the trophy tax.

Her Majesty's lieutenants for the City of London have the privilege, by custom, of being received, upon presenting any address, by Her Majesty upon the Throne (the same as the Corporation); the Lord Mayor, as the head of the Commission, presenting the address.

To constitute a court of lieutenancy, nine Commissioners are required to be present, and the Lord Mayor or an Alderman must form one of such quorum.

The court, which meets monthly, appoints a clerk and other necessary civil officers.

The records of the Commission are preserved, it is believed, in a regular series from the year 1676.

The City of London Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 97), having required that separate provision should be made for the care and treatment of the insane poor, it became necessary to provide an asylum for those of the City of London (partly chargeable to the City of London Union, and partly, in the absence of a county rate, to the Corporation), then located in different licensed houses in and near the metropolis, and a committee was consequently appointed by the Court of Common Council, in the year 1862, to purchase a site and arrange for the construction of the institution. This building committee comprised 11 aldermen and 46 councillors, and sat regularly between the years 1862 and 1866. An appropriate site of 33 acres was found at Stone, near Dartford, Kent, and was purchased by the Corporation out of its own funds, and thereon was erected at the Corporation's expense (and not by means of a county rate), and at a cost of about 77,000*l.* (including the purchase of the freehold), an asylum for the reception of 125 patients of either sex. This asylum was opened on the 16th of April 1866. On its completion, the building committee gave place to the committee of visitors, composed of the members of the Court of Aldermen and the Recorder, in their capacity of justices, and annually appointed at the January quarter sessions for the City of London, and who discharged their duties under the provisions of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853.

Aldermen serving the office of Sheriff were exempted (under the standing orders of the Court of Aldermen) from serving on the committee during their year of office.

This committee continued to control and govern the asylum until the coming into operation of the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41), when, in pursuance of section 41, sub-section 1 (*a*), the powers and duties of the City justices, so far as regards the provision, enlargement, maintenance, management, and visitation of, and other dealings with the asylum, were transferred to the Court of Common Council, which, in pursuance of its powers under this Act and the Lunacy Act, 1890 (53 Vict. c. 5), by section 240 of which the Common Council is constituted the local authority for the City of London, has appointed 12 of its members as the visiting committee. This committee consists of four Aldermen and eight Common Councilmen, and is annually appointed. It meets weekly, except during the autumn recess.

The orders for the admission of pauper patients are signed by any of the Aldermen in their capacity of justices, and two Aldermen now serving on the committee are also justices of the peace for the county of

Kent, which is of advantage in transferring patients from the criminal to the pauper class on the expiration of their sentences.

Since 1886, additional buildings have been added to the asylum, and structural alterations carried out, whereby accommodation was found for 212 males and 231 females, making a total of 443 patients, the whole of which accommodation is fully made use of, as will be seen by the following particulars of the inmates of the asylum on the 30th August 1893, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Chargeable to the City of London Union - - -	168	192	360
Being without a Settlement and consequently chargeable to the Corporation -	24	14	38
Chargeable to the unions and parishes outside the City -	13	4	17
Paying patients of the private class, received in pursuance of a resolution of the visiting committee, which came into operation on the 1st January 1892 - - - - -	14	27	41
	219	237	456

The average number of patients in residence during the past seven years has been 416.

In 1888, 107 additional acres of land, in the immediate vicinity of the asylum, were purchased by the Corporation (who acquired possession of the same in April 1890) and further additions and alterations were, and are still being carried out, including the provision of an alternative water-supply, and a new system of sewage disposal by irrigation. In addition to these matters, considerable expense has been incurred in structural alterations and re-arrangements which have been executed since 1887, comprising an improved system of ventilation and lighting of the buildings; the enlargement and redecoration of many of the wards, the renovation of all the dormitories, and the laying out of parts of the grounds; and further expense is still being incurred in repairs to the fabric; the laying of new sewage mains and sanitary fittings for both male and female divisions, and the renovation and redecoration of wards yet unimproved. The expense of the acquisition of the land, and the various matters referred to (except the provision of the alternative water-supply and the new system of sewage disposal), was borne by the Corporation out of its own funds: and the acquisition of the additional land formed the subject of favourable comment in the Report of the Lunacy Commissioners dated the 9th July 1888.

	£	s.	d.
The total cost of the asylum to the Corporation, defrayed out of the City's cash (including the cost of land, original construction and of repairs, additions, and alterations) up to the 31st December 1892 has been	127,164	19	3
Less profit made by the maintenance of private patients during the year ending 31st December 1892 - -	266	18	9
	£126,898	0	6
And the total amount paid out of the City's cash (in the absence of a county rate) for the maintenance of pauper lunatics without settlement up to the 31st December 1892 has been - - - - - -	39,833	17	6
	£166,731	18	0

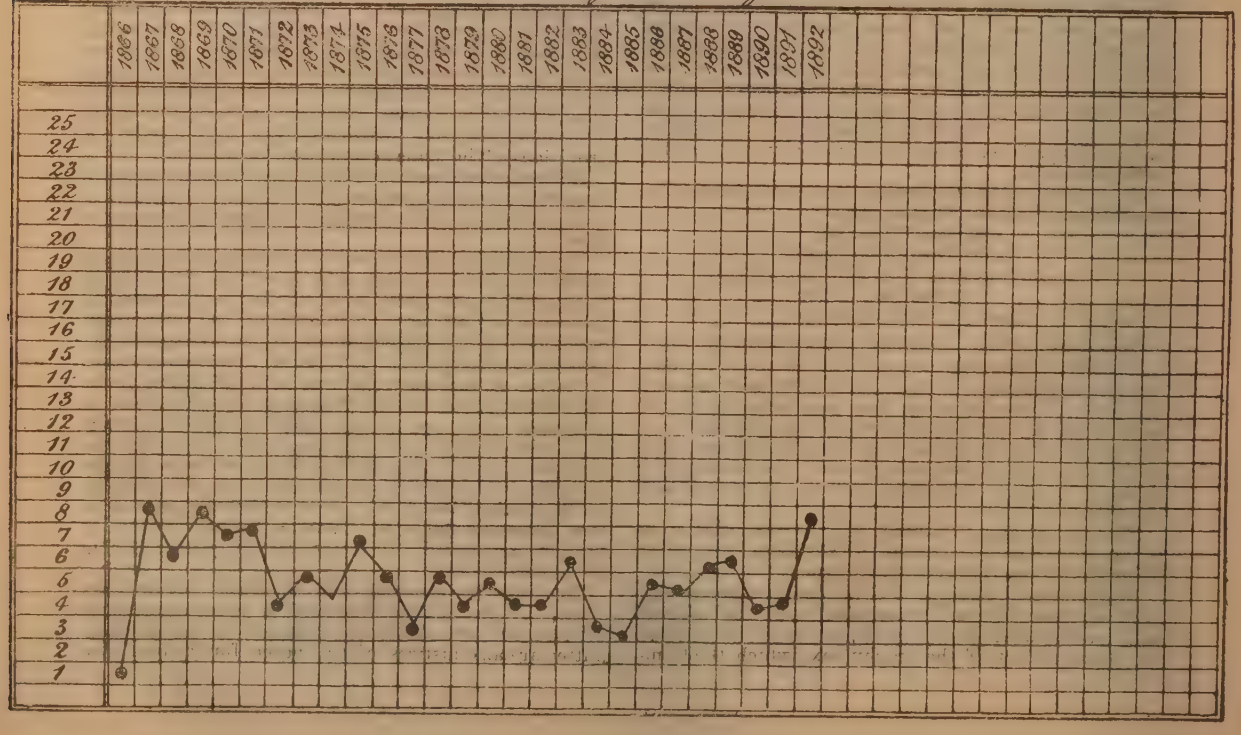
The visiting committee are, during the current year, carrying out a great number of extensive repairs to, and improvements of, the asylum buildings, including the re-organisation of the whole system of drainage, which will materially add to the expenditure falling upon the City's cash. Considerable expense has also been incurred in remodelling the farm attached to the asylum.

This asylum was the first in England to undertake the systematic training of attendants and nurses by annual courses of lectures, clinical instruction, and examinations, and certificates were issued from the City of London Lunatic Asylum after examination, until the Medico-Psychological Association undertook to grant certificates of proficiency after similar training.

The recovery rates from 1888 to 1891 inclusive were 51·25, 66·6, 64·58, and 50 per cent. on the admissions (excluding transfers), the average asylum recovery rate for England and Wales for that period being 39·29.

The death-rate of this asylum has always been considerably below the average asylum death-rate for England and Wales, which for 1892 was 9·98. The death-rate at the City of London Asylum has never reached this figure. The following chart gives the death-rate for each year from the opening of the asylum:—

City of London Asylum Chart. Shewing the Percentage of Deaths on the Average number resident from the opening of the Asylum in 1866 to Dec^r 31^st 1892



It is generally admitted, at the present time, that asylums with not more than 600 patients are those which offer the best chances of recovery; for the recent cases are not readily lost sight of in a crowd of chronic sufferers, and the individual patients are known to the superintendent.

The officers consist of the medical superintendent, the assistant medical officer, a chaplain, a minister of the Roman Catholic Church, a clerk and steward, storekeeper, housekeeper, committee clerk, and the usual asylum attendants and servants. All, except the attendants and servants, are appointed by the visiting committee; the latter being chosen by the medical superintendent, who reports resignations to the committee, and receives their sanction to fill the same.

The City Markets.

Markets have been in existence in the City of London for more than a thousand years, and the Corporation has, for many centuries, been the market authority for London. Billingsgate was used for the sale of fish 1,000 years ago, and Smithfield was an existing market in 1253.

The erection of markets and fairs formed a part of the King's prerogative, and none could exist except by direct grant from the Crown, or by long and immemorial usage and prescription, which pre-supposes such a grant.

The advantage of buying in "market overt," or open market, according to common law, was that it implied a warranty of title. Market overt in the country is only held on special days and is confined to a special spot, but in the City of London and a few other franchised towns every day, except Sunday, is a market day, and every shop where goods are exposed publicly for sale is a market overt for such goods.

In order to assist the grantee of a market towards meeting the expense necessarily involved in its erection, maintenance, and supervision, it was usual to allow him or them to take certain fixed tolls of those frequenting the market, and further it was customary to provide that no other market should be allowed to be set up within a certain radius of the original market, lest customers should be drawn off, and the grantee defrauded of his legal tolls. Any market erected within this radius would be a "nuisance," and liable to be abated accordingly. Hence it was that Henry III. covenanted by Charter with the City of London not to grant permission to anyone else to set up a market within a radius of seven miles from the City. The reason for this limitation of seven miles was because a market set up within that distance of an original market was esteemed a "nuisance."

It will thus be seen that the market rights and privileges of the Corporation of London originated in very remote times.

It is not, however, now necessary to carry research back, in any greater detail, to that antiquity. It is sufficient, for present purposes, to commence with the Charter of the first year of Edward III., dated the 6th March 1326, which was in effect an Act of Parliament, because it was "a Charter in Parliament," having been granted by the King with the assent of Parliament.

"The Charter begins with the recital of the clause in "*Magna Charta*, by which it is declared that the City "of London should enjoy all its ancient liberties and "franchises. It is then stated at the time when *Magna* "*Charta* was granted, and also in the reigns of Edward "the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and other the "King's progenitors, the citizens enjoyed various "liberties and franchises as well as by Royal Charters. "as by ancient customs without Charter; and that "many of such franchises had been questioned, and "others abrogated by judgments in the King's Courts, "or by Statute to the contrary. The King, therefore, "grants that the citizens shall hold their franchises "according to the tenor of *Magna Charta*, and that all "impediments or usurpations to the contrary shall be "revoked or annulled. Hence it appears that *Magna* "*Charta* might be construed as a special confirmation "of the City's franchise." (*Report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations*, 1837.)

This Charter granted and confirmed to the citizens of London exclusive market rights and privileges within seven miles from the City, and was subsequently confirmed by another Charter in Parliament (7 Richard 2), and by the Inspeximus Charter of Charles I. It was, moreover, declared by Her Majesty's judges to have the force of an Act of Parliament, and to be good in law (in re Islington Cattle Market Bill, 1835, when the judges were called in to advise; see 3 Clark and Fenelly's Reports).

The legal effect and operation of this fundamental and most important document of the title of the Corporation to its markets and market rights has been so lucidly expounded by the Law Lords in the case of the Great Eastern Railway Company *v.* Goldsmid (9 App. Cases, House of Lords, 932), that it is considered necessary to give somewhat copious extracts from the judgments of their Lordships; first premising that the City's rights in relation to markets have been over and over again confirmed by successive sovereigns; by Parliament; and by legal proceedings, upon writs of *ad quod damnum*.

In the course of his judgment, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Selbourne) said:—"The document of 1st year of "Edward 3 may, I think, perhaps be justly reckoned, "allowing for the difference of the usage of very "ancient times from that of the times in which we "live, as being in either the same category, or a "similar category with those statutes which we now "call private, or local and personal, Acts of Parliament "... My reasons for thinking so are shortly these. "The document is one which does not appear upon the "Rolls of Parliament of that date, although those "Rolls are extant and apparently perfect. But it "purports upon the face of it to have been made by "'the King with the assent of the prelates, earls, "'barons, and all the commons of the realm assembled "'in the then Parliament'; and there certainly was a "Parliament at that time in that reign; and it ends "with the words 'by the King himself and the whole "Council of Parliament.'"

* * * * * *

"I confess that I think it safest to treat this as a "document which being in the same form, it is proper, "so far as it is necessary or right, having regard to the "context and nature of the document itself, to regard "as being not the sole act of the King, but as an act of "the King (he being then a minor of very tender "years) with the assent of Parliament; and, therefore, "that if there be any things in it to which the assent "of Parliament was necessary, as perhaps there may "be, the grantees will have the benefit of the assent of "Parliament in respect of those matters.

"But that does not absolve your Lordships from the "necessity of considering what sort of grant it is, "though made by the King with the assent of Parliament. In the Roll which is referred to, the marginal "entry is, according to my recollection (it is not "printed here) 'To the Citizens of London'; and the "entire context and contents of the document are conclusive to my mind that is simply a Charter to the "citizens of London by the Crown (and by 'the "'citizens of London' I understand to be meant the "Corporation of the City of London): a Charter by "the Crown to the Corporation of the City of London "confirmed by Parliament. It is, therefore, strictly in "the nature of a grant of a private, or at all events, a "local and personal Act of Parliament, and ought to "be construed and receive effect according to its "nature. I will not trouble your Lordships by travelling all through the document, and through every "part of it; but it appears to me that in every part the "evidence of that character and nature is perfectly "conclusive. It begins 'The King to the archbishops,' "and so on, 'greeting'—a form which, although perfectly consistent with the assent of Parliament, yet "indicates that the thing is, properly considered, a "grant by the Crown which Parliament has enabled "the Crown to make. 'Know ye that we for the "'advancement of our City of London and for the good "'and commendable service which our beloved the "'Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the afore-"'said City have heretofore in manifold ways shown "'unto us and our progenitors, with the assent of "'Parliament, have confirmed for us and our heirs, to "'the citizens of the City aforesaid, the liberties "'underwritten.'

"And I cannot but think that on the face of the "document this is pretty strong evidence that, if not "all, at all events the greater part of the subject-"matters of the grant are liberties previously granted, "with or without sufficient authority, and now to be "confirmed, and not matters of independent legislation. In the first place, there is a confirmation of "former Charters, notwithstanding the impeachment of "them at divers Eyres and in the courts of the King's "progenitors. Then it goes on, 'We will and grant for "'us and our heirs that the same citizens may have "'their liberties according to the form of the Great

" 'Charter, and that those impediments and usurptions
" 'should be revoked and annulled.' Over and over
" again in the Charter, and in a manner which covers
" really every portion of it, you have these words,
" 'We will grant' this and that. And coming to the
" particular matter now in question, similar words
" occur as to the matter now in controversy. 'Also we
" 'have granted (*inter alia*) that no market within
" 'seven miles round about the aforesaid City shall be
" 'granted by us or our heirs to anyone.'

"And then the whole thing winds up with these
" 'words:—'Wherefore, we will and strictly command
" 'for us and our heirs that the aforesaid citizens and
" 'their heirs and successors shall have all the liberties
" 'and free customs aforesaid, and the same shall use
" 'and enjoy for ever in form above said."

* * * * *

"The citizens are members of the Corporation, the Commonalty of the Corporation are citizens, and in all the grants to the Corporation the citizens participate according to the internal constitution of the Corporation; and if, as seems to be the case, some portions of the grants to the Corporation here made, or here confirmed, are specially beneficial to individual citizens, that does not in the least degree alter the character of the grants as being made to the Corporate body, and in which the citizens, as far as they are interested, are included, inasmuch as they can take through the Corporation of which they are members, and by means of a grant to the Corporation.

"That being the general character of the document, I think it conclusively results that it is, as I have said, at the most, in the nature of a Royal grant, confirmed by Parliament, to the Corporation of London; which although a most important body, yet is not a body intrusted with the general public government of the realm, and whose privileges are special privileges and not matters of general legislation. It is therefore at the most to be treated as having the authority of Parliament to the extent which is necessary for those purposes. It is at the most, in the nature of what at this day we call a private or personal Act, a parliamentary assurance. That being so, and it being to be inferred, I think, from the document itself, at all events it being notorious *aliunde*, that this ancient and immemorial Corporation had certain market rights within the limits of the City, which market rights, according to the general presumption of law, would be entitled to a certain amount of protection, *primâ facie* extending to a distance of nearly seven miles from the places in which they might be exercised, we find in this grant to the Corporation those words which I have read, 'We have granted that no market within seven miles round about the aforesaid City shall be granted by us or our heirs to anyone,' What is the true construction of such words in such a grant? Manifestly, as I understand, that it shall not be granted in derogation or prejudice of the rights, grants, and privileges of the City of London. If that be its true meaning and construction, it is not to be turned into a general law for the general benefit of all the subjects of the realm, that there never shall be an exercise of all the Royal power to make any such grant within those limits. It is a *jus introductum* for the particular benefit of the City of London, and it falls within the general principle of law, *Unusquisque potest renunciare juri pro se introducto*; a principal not only of ancient but also of modern application, applicable even where Acts of Parliament have been passed of a much more public character. In such cases, when the rights given have been only private rights, unless there has been also in the Act of Parliament a clause excluding a power of contract, it has been held that by contract or by voluntary renunciation, such rights, as far as they are personal rights, may be parted with and renounced. Therefore, there is nothing in this document which goes further at all events, than this, that the City of London would have had a right to complain if a grant of this description, which is here promised not to be made, should have been made to their prejudice and without their consent."

* * * * *

"It is perfectly consistent with the evidence which you have in the present case that this particular privilege of the City may have been waived over and over again, either with the actual consent of the City upon particular occasions, or in a more general way. There are facts appearing incidentally, independently of those directly in controversy here, which strongly suggest the probability that that may have been the case in point of fact, and at all events warn your Lordships most powerfully against any rash conclusions to the contrary, because it appears incidentally in this evidence that the Spitalfields Market is not the only market now existing within the limit of seven miles from the City of London, of which the City of London, so far as appears, is not the owner, though, indeed, the argument for the Appellants went to the length that the Crown could not have given any such market to the City itself. We find there is Covent Garden Market, of which it has been admitted that the origin was not in any Act of Parliament, but in a Charter, I think, of Charles 2 to the then Earl of Bedford. Besides that, there has been reference made to a modern Act of Parliament of a local and personal kind about the Newport Market, which shows that, whether validly or not, there was an actual grant made by James 2, which has ever since been acted upon. Incidental mention has been made in the course of these proceedings of the Hungerford Market and the Stratford ford Market (I do not know under what circumstances they were established) and the Borough Market, all *primâ facie* within seven miles of the City of London."

* * * * *

"The Court of Appeal have thought, and, in my opinion, quite rightly thought, that if the City, down to the 34th of Charles 2., had unimpaired, and still existing, the privilege which is expressed in the terms which I have read from the Charter of Edward 3, there was amply sufficient ground for presuming that the City had consented to the erection of the particular Market (Spitalfields Market) by the Charter of the 34th of Charles 2."

* * * * *

Lord Blackburn, in the course of his judgment, said: "Charles 1 and Charles 2 also granted, as they had a perfect right to do, Charters of Inspection and Confirmation to the City of London, saying that they had examined all the previous Charters, and that they then confirmed them and regranted them. And amongst those they enumerated and stated this Charter of Edward 3 in the very terms in which we have now got it."

* * * * *

"Now the words quoted (by the Lord Chancellor) are the words which upon the face of them are proper to express what the King does by his prerogative grant. And further, though he could have granted it himself, by his prerogative, he recites that he does it by the advice, and with the consent, of the Lords of the Council; and, so far, it would give, perhaps, more solemnity to it, but it would give no additional force to it. But he also adds, 'and all the Commons of our 'realm assembled in our present Parliament.' If those words were meant to show that, though in the form of a grant by the Crown in that way, it was done with the consent of the three branches of the Legislature, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the King, all three uniting as an Act of Parliament, there is no doubt that though in the form of a grant in that way it would be an Act of Parliament, and have the effect of an Act of Parliament."

* * * * * *

Lord FitzGerald, in the course of delivering a lengthy judgment, said: "I concur in opinion with the
" Lord Chancellor that the Charter of Edward 3,
" though not to be found on the Statute Roll, was
" granted by the Crown with the full assent of Parlia-
" ment, and has the full effect and operation of a
" private Act of Parliament. The form of the instru-
" ment, its language (differing so essentially from an
" ordinary grant from the Crown), and its conclusion,
" all point to its true character being that of an Act of
" Parliament and not a mere Charter."

* * * * * *

The existing Corporation markets are as follows:—

Billingsgate Market.
London Central Markets.
Metropolitan Cattle Market.
Foreign Cattle Market.
Leadenhall Market.
Smithfield Hay Market.

Billingsgate.

Billingsgate is the most ancient market belonging to the Corporation, dating from time immemorial. Documentary evidence exists in the shape of a proclamation, dated 1297, making mention of the "Market at Billingsgate."

The first Act of Parliament relating to the market was passed in 1699 (10 & 11 William 3. c. xxiv.), by which it was made a "free and open market, for all

"sorts of fish whatsoever;" and under this statute the dues to be taken at the market were annually set by the Court of Aldermen; but, so early as the year 1400, the citizens of London were invested with the office of collecting toll and custom in Billingsgate (Charter of 1 Henry 4 25th May 1400, subsequently confirmed by the Inspeximus Charter of Charles 2), and the Court of Common Council in 1463, and subsequently, continually made ordinances in respect of the same.

By statute 9 Anne c. xxvi. (1710), passed for the preservation and improvement of the Thames fisheries, and to suppress the abuse of forestalling (since repealed), the Court of Assistants of the Fishmongers' Company were authorised to make byelaws, which were to be approved by the Court of Aldermen; and section 3 of the Act prohibited the "regrating" (or resale) of fish at Billingsgate.

Acts were passed (22 Geo. 2 c. xlix.), and (2 Geo. 3 c. xv.), for regulating the supply of fish in London and Westminster, and in 1796, an Act was passed authorising the sale of fish at Billingsgate by retail (36 Geo. 3 c. cxvii.). The last two Acts have since been repealed.

The Act 42 Geo 3 c. lxxxviii. (1802), was passed for the better regulation of the sale of fish by wholesale at Billingsgate; and the 9 & 10 Vict. c. cccxlvi. (1846), consolidated and amended the several Acts previously passed, and enacted that on every day of the week, except Sunday, Billingsgate Market should be a free and open market for the wholesale and retail sale of all sorts of fish, and in any quantity.

In 1871, an Act was passed for the extension of the market (34 Vict. c. lv.), under which the Corporation was authorised to purchase additional lands, and to raise a sum of 150,000*l.* for the purpose. The market buildings were exempted from the operation of the first part of the Metropolis Building Act, 1855.

The supplies of fish to Billingsgate arrived both by land and water, the proportion two-thirds by land to one-third by water; the latter both from British and foreign seas.

The average weight of fish received per week is about 2,500 tons, or upwards of 400 tons daily, the average toll charged being under three farthings per cwt.

The total sum expended by the Corporation since 1849, in the enlargement of Billingsgate Market has been 318,981*l.*, and the existing debt amounted at the end of 1892 to 268,000*l.*

The receipts of the market for the year 1891 were 24,306*l.*, and the expenditure 20,072*l.* In the year 1892, the receipts were 24,794*l.*, and the expenditure 20,450*l.*

Byelaws have been made by the Corporation for the regulation of the market, with the approval of the Board of Trade.

In 1888, in response to a petition from the London Fish Trade Association (composed mainly of tenants in Billingsgate Market), the Corporation, at considerable cost, acquired additional land, and put up a block of buildings to be used for purposes akin to Billingsgate Market, opposite to that market, and known as Billingsgate Buildings; but, up to the present time, these have been a considerable loss.

London Central Markets.

These stand partly on the site of Old Smithfield Market, and comprise the following markets and sections:—

London Central Meat Market.
London Central Poultry and Provision Market.
London Central General Market, comprising:—
- Poultry and Provision Section.
- Inland Fish Section.
- Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Section.
  (The latter established on the discontinuance of Farringdon Market in June 1892.)

Old Smithfield Market was founded in 1614 for the sale of live stock, and the dead meat market, called Newgate Market, was carried on in the neighbourhood of Newgate Street until the opening of the first portion of the New Cental Markets in 1868 (the Live Stock Market having been removed to the Caledonian Road, Islington, in 1854).

The Act establishing the Meat, Poultry, and Provision Market was passed in 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. cxciii.), and authorised the utilization of part of the site of Old Smithfield Market for the establishment of the new market, and also confirmed powers of purchasing additional land. Although a portion of the site of this market was outside the City, it was, by the Act (section 11), declared to be within the City, and to form a part of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

The Act authorised the borrowing of 235,000*l.* for the purchase of the aditional land required, and 200,000*l.* for the construction of the market.

By the 24 Vict. c. lii. (1861), Newgate Market was to be discontinued on the opening of the New Market at Smithfield.

The 25 & 26 Vict. c. clxxiv. (1862) was passed for the purpose of improving the western approach to the New Market, and further sums of 70,000*l.* and 115,000*l.* were authorised to be borrowed for the purposes of the Act.

Another Act was passed in 1864 (27 Vict. c. xv.) authorising the raising of further capital.

The market was opended on December 1st 1861, and it is believed to be, at the present time, the largest dead meat market in the world. The following figures will exemplify the steady increase of the trade there carried on:—

	Tons.
Meat delivered at market during first year of existence (1869)	127,981
In 1890	299,730
,, 1891	307,520
,, 1892	323,085

The delivery of meat has reached, in one day, as much as 2,936 tons.

The total for the year 1892, viz., 323,085 tons included 69,495 tons of American killed meat, and 37,819 tons of Australian and New Zealand killed meat, the latter having increased from 565 tons in 1881, when the first importation took place. In August of the present year, 4,225 tons were imported from these Colonies alone to this market.

American killed meat was first introduced in 1876, when it amounted to 5,513 tons. In the month of August of the present year 4,629 tons were consigned to this market.

During the same month, the consignments of British meat amounted to 12,634 tons.

Extensive cold-air stores exist under the market, and are held under lease from the Corporation.

The market is strictly wholesale, except on Saturday afternoons, when the "People's Market" is held, and is attended by thousands of the poorer classes from all parts of London, when a large retail business is carried on.

The market affords employment (direct and indirect) to 9,000 persons.

The total capital expended on the London Central Meat Market has been 1,075,000*l.*, of which 113,000*l.* has been paid off, and the outstanding debt at the end of 1892 was 962,000*l.*

On the Central Poultry and Provision Market, the total expenditure has been 332,000*l.*, of which 85,000*l.* has been paid off, and the outstanding debt at the end of 1892 was 247,000*l.*

The buildings of the Central Markets are exempted from the operation of the first part of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855.

Byelaws have been duly made by the Corporation for the regulation of these markets, and approved by the Board of Trade.

London Central General Market.

This market is an extension of the original meat, poultry, and provision markets, and embraces three sections: meat, poultry, and general provisions; inland fish; fruit, vegetables, and flowers.

The first of these sections was constructed under the powers of the London Central Markets Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. lix.), and was originally intended for a fruit, vegetable, and flower market, as expressed in the preamble. An Act was, however, obtained in 1882—"The Metropolitan Markets (Fish, &c.) Act" (45 & 46 Vict. c. civ.)—for the conversion of the market into an inland fish market, and it was, in due course, opened as such. In 1886 further Parliamentary powers were obtained to extend the area of the Inland Fish Market and make it available for the sale of fruit, flowers, vegetables, and other marketable commodities as well, and the London Central Markets Act of that year (49 Vict. c. viii.) authorised additional land to be acquired for the purpose.

To meet the exigencies of the time, the market, originally intended as a fruit, vegetable, and flower market, was converted into an additional market for the sale of meat, poultry, and general provisions; and an inland fish market was built on a site immediately opposite. The fruit, vegetable, and flower section was

erected by the Corporation on land appropriated for that purpose lying to the north of Charterhouse Street, and was opened on the 13th June 1892, upon the discontinuance of Farringdon Market, which had become inconvenient and incommodious, and the site of which has since been sold pursuant to Statute (38 Vict. c. lix.), and the proceeds devoted towards paying off the debt on the London Central Markets, in accordance with the provisions of the London Central Markets Act, 1886 (49 Vict. c. viii.).

This section has cost (in addition to the value of the site) about 70,000*l.*, of which 41,000*l.* was spent in the substructure and the extensive basement works required in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into with the Great Northern Railway Company, which substructure is now leased to that Company.

The Railway Company has a total area of about 100,000 feet under the central markets on lease from the Corporation, with large hydraulic lifts to the level of the markets and inclined roadways for vehicular traffic.

The total sum expended on the various sections of the general market has been 533,000*l.*, of which no part has been paid off, and the existing debt on the whole of the London central markets at the end of 1892 was 1,742,000*l.* (the annual charge for interest being 59,366*l.*).

The total receipts in respect of the whole of the central markets in 1892 amounted to 112,974*l.*, and the total expenditure to 93,096*l.*

Byelaws have been duly made by the Corporation for the regulation of these various markets, and approved by the Board of Trade.

The following particulars will clearly show the reasons that influenced the Corporation in varying, from time to time, the original purpose for which the building authorised to be constructed by the Metropolitan Markets (Fish, &c.) Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. civ.), was intended; and will prove most conclusively how illusory a public demand and (so-called) requirement may be, the Corporation funds, having suffered severely from its readiness to respond thereto.

In July 1881, the Court of Common Council took into consideration the report of the Markets Committee, containing the following recommendation:—

"That, taking into consideration the present unsatisfactory state of the fish supply of the Metropolis, it is expedient, in the interest of the general public, that an inquiry be made into the cause thereof, and for that purpose a special ward committee be appointed, with power to incur the necessary expense of examining senders, carriers, salesmen, and fishmongers, and to report the best mode of facilitating the supply of fish, and lessening the costs thereof."

In such report the Committee stated (*inter alia*):—

"We have also had before us the further reference of the 16th day of June last, on the letter from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, transmitting a copy of the report of Mr. Spencer Walpole, Inspector of Fisheries, on the destruction of fish at Billingsgate in consequence of the alleged inadequate accommodation at Billingsgate Market; and requesting that the Secretary of State might be informed 'what 'measures the Corporation propose to take to remedy 'the defects pointed out in that report as to the 'accommodation afforded for the sale of fish.'"

The Special Ward Committee was duly appointed, and sat at Guildhall for 14 days for the examination of witnesses, and as an outcome of such inquiry, the Corporation determined that one wholesale market, such as Billingsgate, was calculated to meet the requirements of the trade and the interest of the public.

The report of the Special Committee contained the following:—

"We beg further to state, that although in our judgment the fish market ought to be at the waterside, yet, should the Court be of opinion that an inland market for the reception and sale of railway-borne fish is also required, we, in that event, suggest either of two sites, viz., one in Farringdon Road, to the north of Charterhouse Street, and the other the site of the present Farringdon Market, as appropriate for the purpose. Of the market itself, we are of opinion that it should be one based upon the same system as is at present in existence in Paris, viz., a wholesale, a semi-wholesale, and a retail market—all under one roof. We recommend that no restriction whatever should be made as to hours of business, but that the market should be free and open at all reasonable hours calculated to facilitate the reception, sale, and distribution of fish. We further recommend that an auctioneer should be appointed as an official salesman, acting under the direction and control of the Markets Committee. Such official salesman would, however, only act at the special request of a consignor desiring his services."

On the 3rd November 1881, the Court of Common Council, after very full discussion, agreed:—

That in addition to a Waterside Market there should be an Inland Market, and that the necessary Parliamentary powers should be sought to enable the Corporation to appropriate, for the purposes of an Inland Fish Market, the building, then nearly completed, for the New Central Fruit and Vegetable Market.

Parliamentary powers were obtained, and the market established accordingly.

The change thus made, in obedience to a clearly expressed public opinion, which opinion, however, the Corporation distinctly stated it could not endorse, cost the Corporation a very considerable sum of money.

After fair trial the market did not realise the expectations that had been formed of it by the public (especially as a wholesale market) and involved the Corporation in an annual loss, necessitating the obtaining of fresh Parliamentary powers for its removal to a small triangular site adjacent, thus permitting the alteration and adaptation of the building thereby set free as a general market, and, more particularly, as an extension of the existing Poultry and Provision Market.

By section 23 of the London Central Markets Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. lix.), all money borrowed or advanced by the Corporation before or after the passing of that Act, under or for the purposes of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Markets Acts, 1860, 1862, and 1864, were charged, without distinction, on all tolls, rents, estates and properties in those Acts made security for money borrowed or advanced thereunder, and for that purpose all those tolls and rents were to be carried to a common account, and the amounts of receipts, expenditure, and liabilities in respect thereof amalgamated.

By section 19 of the London Central Markets Act, 1886 (49 Vict. c. 8.), the above section was to be read and have effect as if the London Central Markets Acts, 1875, the Metropolitan Markets (Fish, &c.) Act, 1882, and that Act, had respectively been named in that section and included amongst the Acts therein mentioned.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.

As before stated, this market was formerly held at Smithfield, but was removed in 1855 to its present site at Islington under the powers of the Metropolitan Market Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. lxi.).

This Act recognised the necessity for the removal of the market, and provided for the appointment of five Commissioners as a market authority, with full powers to erect and carry on a market, appoint officers, make byelaws and receive tolls, unless the Corporation within six calendar months after the passing of the Act should signify its desire to undertake the execution of the Act, in which event no appointment of Commissioners was to be made, and the Corporation was to exercise and perform the duties by the Act to be exercised and performed by the Commissioners, and to be at liberty to defray the expenses to be incurred thereby out of its own funds, and to receive for its own use the tolls, rents, and payments authorised by the Act, which should be applied as the Corporation might direct (section 38).

The market, which, prior to its removal, produced a profit on its working of some 6,000*l.* a year, has since that time resulted in an annual loss nearly equalling that sum. The removal was effected entirely in the public interest, and for the public convenience.

The entries in the last year of the existence of the old market were 232,828 beasts and 1,616,567 sheep, but the total entries for the year 1892, owing to the restrictions placed upon the removal of animals by the Board of Agriculture an account of cattle disease, were only 991,100.

The new market occupies a site of about 75 acres, and was opened on the 13th June 1855.

It affords accommodation for—

7,190 beasts.
35,946 sheep.
1,920 calves.
1,440 pigs.

As many as 10,100 beasts and 38,500 sheep have been brought to the market in one day.

The market finds employment for 1,600 persons, and two blocks of model dwellings have been erected in the market area, accommodating 124 families.

In consequence of the appearance of disease among foreign cattle, this very important branch of food supply was, under the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.), removed to the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford.

The total sum expended by the Corporation in acquiring the site of, and erecting, the Metropolitan Cattle Market, has been 504,842*l.* The loans raised amount to 478,600*l.*, the whole of which are still outstanding, owing to the annual loss in the working of the market, which has to be met out of City's cash.

After the extinction of the debt on the Foreign Cattle Market, the surplus profits of that market are to be applied in reduction of the debt on the Metropolitan Cattle Market (32 & 33 Vict. c. 70. s. 28 (3)).

In 1892, the total receipts were 27,793*l.*, and the expenditure 41,212*l.*

By the Act 14 & 15 Vict. c. lxi. (before referred to) the sum of 200,000*l.* was authorised to be raised.

By the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. cxxxv., under which this market is principally worked), a further sum of 200,000*l.* was authorised to be raised. Under section 15 of this Act, Smithfield Market having ceased to be a market for the sale of cattle and horses and the Metropolitan Cattle Market having been substituted by the Corporation, it was provided that no new market for the sale of cattle or horses should be opened in the Cities of London or Westminster, or the liberties thereof, or in the Borough of Southwark, or at any place distant less than seven miles in a straight line from St. Paul's Cathedral.

In 1865, an Act (28 & 29 Vict. c. ccviii.) was passed for removing doubts as to the nature of the borrowing powers of the Corporation in connexion with this market; but no further borrowing powers were conferred by that Act.

In 1875 an Act (38 Vict. c. xlvi.) was passed varying the leasing powers relating to parts of the site of the market.

Byelaws for the regulation of this market have been duly made by the Corporation, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Foreign Cattle Market.

In 1869, with a view to the prevention of the introduction into Great Britain of contagious diseases among animals, by prohibiting or regulating the importation of foreign animals, an Act was passed (32 & 33 Vict. c. 70) under which (Parts II. and III.) the Corporation of the City of London was made a local authority with power to appoint inspectors and also to provide, erect, and fit up wharves, lairs, sheds, markets, houses, and places for the landing, reception, sale, and slaughter of foreign animals, and for this last especial purpose the Corporation was appointed the *exclusive local authority in and for the Metropolis*; subject to its providing and opening for public use a market before the first January 1872; and on that day the market provided by the Corporation at Deptford was duly opened.

The market was subsequently enlarged, and additional land acquired under the powers of a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board, dated the 7th April, 1881.

The market now covers 30 acres, and occupies the site of the old Admiralty Dockyard.

Every animal received is slaughtered within the market, after inspection by officers of the Board of Agriculture.

Diseased animals are at once consigned to what is called the "Digester" and reduced to ashes.

There are 12 lairages, capable of accommodating 5,000 cattle, and 22,000 sheep.

The returns for 1890, 1891, and 1892, are as follows:—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.
Beasts	159,058	126,783	140,136
Calves	25,987	27,247	18
Sheep	120,664	196,470	976
Pigs	1,169	—	—
	306,878	350,500	141,130

The great diminution in the last year arose from the prevalence abroad of cattle disease, and the consequent check to importation.

Trans-shipment of cattle, &c., from the large ocean steamers is carried on by means of two smaller vessels belonging to the Corporation, one of which, in 1891, made as many as 240 voyages to Gravesend, Thames Haven, and the various docks for the purpose. The animals generally arrive in good condition, and the loss in transit is only about four per 1,000.

There are 66 slaughter-houses attached to the market, most of the meat from which goes to the Central Market.

One thousand nine hundred persons are employed in and about the market, which also affords employment for a large number of people engaged in the leather trade.

Chill rooms for the preservation of the carcases were erected in 1888, and extended in 1891; they are capable of holding 800 sides of beef. Much waste is thereby prevented, and the meat kept in good condition until required.

The total sum expended by the Corporation in acquiring the site and constructing the market has been 379,500*l.*

The receipts and expenditure on the Foreign Cattle Market for the year 1891 were:—Receipts 57,986*l.*, Expenditure 37,416*l.* For the year 1892—receipts 51,981*l.*, expenditure 37,071*l.*

The accounts of the Foreign Cattle Market are kept separate from those of the other Corporation Markets, by virtue of the provisions of section 28 (3) of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869, directing how the money received by the Corporation for charges made under Part III. of the Act is to be applied, viz: first, in repayment of principal and interest in respect of moneys borrowed for the purposes of the Foreign Cattle Market, and next in repayment of principal of money borrowed in connection with the Metropolitan Cattle Market under the Metropolitan Market Acts, 1857 and 1867, and subject thereto in discharge of expenses incurred in the execution of Part III. of the Act. The present debt on this market is 66,000*l.* (10,000*l.*, having been paid off in January, 1893.)

The annual surplus, amounting, on an average, to 21,850*l.* has always been applied in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1869, and no portion of the revenue is carried to the credit of the City's cash; or, "appropriated for its own use" by the Corporation. When the debt upon this market is extinguished, any future surpluses must be applied towards the discharge of the debt upon the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington as directed by statute (32 & 33 Vict. c. 70.).

The Corporation, in the public interest, undertook the establishment of the Deptford Foreign Cattle Market, though convinced that the result must be considerably to diminish the income derived from the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington, upon which they had expended a large sum of money; hence the protection afforded to the Corporation market bondholders by the provision in the Act that any surplus revenue from the Foreign Cattle Market shall, after repayment of the moneys raised for its acquisition and construction, be applied towards the discharge of the debt on the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

All the Corporation markets have been either built, reconstructed, or enlarged, since the year 1854; and in that year the surplus revenue amounted to 12,893*l.* Whilst the markets were being reconstructed, and since, whatever surplus revenues there may have been on any of the markets have been absorbed by the yearly deficiences of revenue on other markets, especially the Metropolitan Cattle Market, or else applied towards the construction or enlargement of the markets generally. The result has been that, since 1854, the before-mentioned revenue of 12,893*l.*, which, in virtue of the Corporation's chartered rights was applicable towards general municipal expenditure out of City's cash, has been lost to the Corporation. The market account shows that, at the end of 1892, instead of the City's cash having derived any income from the net profits of the markets, over 30,000*l.* has been expended out of the City's cash beyond and in excess of the receipts from the markets, in addition to the loss of the large annual revenue before alluded to.

The Corporation has, therefore, as the owner and the market authority, provided, maintained, and managed all the markets under its control for the benefit of the whole Metropolis, without any rate being levied upon the inhabitants of the City or the Metropolitan district beyond, and has hypothecated its own estates and revenues generally to the holders of City bonds to the amount of the very large debt outstanding on markets account, which reaches a total of 2,587,600*l.*

Byelaws have been duly made by the Corporation, with the approval of the Lords and others of the Privy Council for the regulation of this market.

Leadenhall Market.

This market has existed from very early times, and was an ancient prescriptive market for the sale of meat, poultry, game, and provisions.

In the year 1672 the Corporation, by Act of Common Council, made orders and regulations for the several public markets within the City, including Leadenhall Market. This Act was repealed by an Act of Common Council passed in 1674, whereby further and other regulations were made.

Parliamentary powers were conferred upon the Corporation by the Leadenhall Market Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. liv.), with respect to its extension and improvement. This Act was repealed by the Leadenhall Market Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. cii.).

The last-named Act abolished the then existing market, and conferred powers upon the Corporation for the improvement of the land then occupied by such market, the laying out and formation of new streets, and the construction of a new market for the sale of "meat, fish, and poultry, and other provisions," on such part of the appropriated lands, and the other lands authorised by the Act to be acquired, as it might think proper; and authority was given to borrow 99,000*l.* for the purpose.

The new market was opened on the 15th December 1881, and the total amount of capital raised for the rebuilding, together with the cost of the approaches and avenues, was 247,800*l.*, of which no portion has been paid off, and this is the amount of the present debt on the market, including the approaches and avenues—namely, 99,000*l.* for the rebuilding of the market itself as authorised, and 148,800*l.* for the approaches and avenues; the latter amount having been borrowed on the credit of the general revenues of the Corporation.

The receipts for 1891 were 7,546*l.*, and the expenditure 5,840*l.*

In 1892 the receipts were 7,667*l.*, and the expenditure 5,805*l.*

Byelaws have been duly made by the Corporation for the regulation of this market, with the approval of the Board of Trade.

Smithfield Hay Market.

This also is a very ancient market, having been some centuries held at Smithfield in conjunction with the old market there for the sale of cattle, sheep, and horses. When the Metropolitan Market Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. lxi.), was passed, which provided for the removal to another site of the then existing cattle market at Smithfield, no provision was made for the removal of the Hay Market, and it, therefore, still continues to be held at Smithfield in the open space adjoining the London Central Meat Market. The market is regulated by the 36 Geo. 3 c. lxxxviii. (1796), under which a clerk or toll gatherer was directed to be appointed by the Corporation for the purpose of collecting the toll authorised by that Act to be taken, and of keeping a register for entering an account of all hay and straw sold in such market, and such register is to be open between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily for the inspection of any person, on payment of 1*d.* The Act also provides for the keeping by the said clerk of proper scales and weights for the weighing of all hay and straw required to be weighed.

By the 19 & 20 Vict. c. cxiv. (1856), the clerk, or toll clerk, is required to weigh any hay or straw offered for sale upon complaint being made that such hay or straw is deficient in weight, and is authorised, in the case of deficiency or adulteration, to summon the offenders.

The space within which the hay and straw market is to be held is defined by section 8 of the Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. cxciii.), as modified by the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Western Approach) Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. clxxiv.), and is for ever reserved and appropriated as an open public space, subject to the use of the same as a market for the sale of hay and straw.

Certain persons are exempt from the toll, so far as their own goods are concerned, namely, freemen of the City and tenants of certain lands at Enfield and Havering-atte-Bower, and other places specially exempted by Charter, and occupiers of demesne lands of the Crown.

The business done is not large, the receipts for 1891 amounted to 97*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the payments to 24*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* In 1892, the receipts were 86*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, and the expenditure 10*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

From the particulars already given of the title of the Corporation to its market rights, it will be seen that the markets and market revenues form part of the estates and revenues of the Corporation; and, as such, they also form part of the security, not only of market bondholders for the interest and principal of unpaid loans raised for the establishment of such markets, but of the holders of bonds given by the Corporation in respect of loans unconnected with markets, by way of securing the principal and interest of other unpaid loans raised by the Corporation, with Parliamentary sanction.

In the final Report of the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, dated in 1891, after dealing generally with the question of the authority under which markets are held, the Commissioners dwell upon the past history of the markets in London. In referring to the Charter of Edward 3., before alluded to, the Commissioners add: "If the terms of his Charter had been "strictly observed, no market could have been established within what is now the Metropolis as defined "by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855," and quote the evidence of the City Remembrancer that, "in recent "times the policy of the Corporation has been to recognise and assist in every way the establishment of "retail markets all over the Metropolis."

The report further states that every day in the City is a "market overt," and the "City itself is a market overt."

And, again, in reporting upon the accommodation given in return for the charges levied in markets, the Commissioners say (p. 55): "As an example of the "higher kind of accommodation in shops, we may give "the following description of a shop in the Metropolitan Central Meat Market. The rent covers a "shop with a floor above extending over a portion of "the premises, and containing a room, a lavatory, and "a water-closet. It also includes the use and maintenance of the meat rails and hooks, the gas fittings, "desk, and other fittings, and the supply of water."

And on p. 112, in discussing the suggestion of "free "and open markets" the Commissioners say: "We "have it in evidence that the markets belonging to the "Corporation of London, including the Deptford "Foreign Cattle Market, yield a very small surplus "applicable for the extinction of an enormous debt."

As population increased, and the suburbs of the City grew, applications were from time to time made by private individuals, for licence to set up a market. In some cases these were opposed by the Corporation, as being derogatory to its Charter rights. In other cases the City has waived its claim; but in every case the Corporation has shown itself ready to march with the times, and to increase the market accommodation in proportion to the growth of population, and the requirements of the public.

Objection has been raised against the Corporation for presuming to levy tolls in its markets; although it is difficult to see how, without them, the markets could be carried on. It cannot be supposed that it is in any way incumbent upon the Corporation to erect market buildings, and to undertake all the duties connected with supplying London with provisions, entirely at the expense of its own Corporation funds.

The Corporation claims that, as regards markets, it has exercised its rights and privileges for the public benefit, and has ever met its vastly increasing responsibilities in the matter of market accommodation for the food supply of London; and that at the present time the five millions of inhabitants of the metropolis may justly boast of a series of markets unequalled throughout the world.

Standard Clause

Introduced at the instance of the Corporation of London into Acts relating to Markets in the Metropolis.

Provided also and be it further enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to extend to prejudice or derogate from the estates, rights, interests, privileges, franchises, or authority of the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the City of London, or their successors, or the Lord Mayor of the said City for the time being save and except as is by this Act provided and enacted.

Open Spaces.

Before describing the work of the Corporation in relation to open spaces in and around the metropolis, some account should be given of the metage on grain fund, out of which (with contributions from the City's cash) they have been mainly provided and maintained.

From time immemorial the Corporation had been accustomed to measure all grain of every kind, and all other merchandizes, wares, and things whatsoever, measurable, landed, conveyed, or brought in or to the Port of London, upon the water of the Thames, and in the Medway, with full right to receive all wages, fees, and profits to the same belonging.

In the archives of the Corporation are contained notices of the appointment of corn meters as early as the reign of King Edward II., besides numberless instances of the exercise of this right and of other rights connected therewith.

In the third year of James I. proceedings by *quo warranto* were commenced in the Court of Exchequer, impugning the right of the Corporation to the Conservancy of the Thames, and to the metage of corn and other articles brought into the Port of London. The City appeared, and pleaded therein immemorial custom, and after the case had gone to trial, and the evidence on the City's behalf had been heard, the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Coke, submitted to judgment against the Crown.

After judgment was thus obtained in favour of the Corporation, its right was further secured by charter of 3 James I. (1605), and other subsequent charters, although the Corporation's right was again called in question in the *quo warranto* proceedings of Charles II. and James II., but eventually satisfactorily secured by statute, 2 William and Mary c. 8.; and it was continually exercised down to the year 1871, when, to enable Epping Forest to be acquired as an open space for the public benefit, the Corporation voluntarily offered to surrender its right to compulsory metage dues, and consequently (as will more fully appear hereafter in the account of the acquisition of Epping Forest) in 1872 the Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act of that year was passed (35 & 36 Vict. c. c.).

This Act abolished compulsory metage on grain imported into the Port of London, and commuted the metage dues received by the Corporation into a fixed due, and created a fund to be applied towards the preservation of open spaces near London, and to other purposes connected therewith.

The preamble recites the ancient chartered and prescriptive rights of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London. Section 3 abolishes compulsory metage and metage dues as from the 31st October 1872, and by section 4 the Corporation is empowered to demand and receive in lieu thereof, for a period of 30 years from such date, a duty at the rate of three-sixteenths of a penny per cwt. in respect of all grain brought into the Port of London for sale, to be called the City of London Grain Duty, and to be held by the Corporation for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, not within the metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855.

By Section 9 the Corporation is empowered to borrow the necessary funds for the preservation of open spaces, on the credit of the duty and of its corporate estates and revenues, to an amount not exceeding 99,000*l.*

By section 10 all money borrowed under the Act is to be secured by bonds under the City's seal, and to be in such form as the Corporation may think expedient, and to be assignable by endorsement, the grain duty being the primary, and the City's estates and revenues the collateral, security for the repayment of the money borrowed.

Section 12 gives power to pay off and re-borrow the whole amount raised, to be repaid within 30 years from the 31st October 1872, *i.e.*, before the 31st October 1902.

A separate account is kept by the Corporation under this Act (s. 14), an abstract of which is annually laid before Parliament.

Section 16 provides for the discharge of voluntary metage by the Corporation; and by section 18 the chartered and prescriptive rights of the Corporation are to revive in the event of the Metage on Grain Act being repealed within the 30 years' period limited by the Act, or in the event of the City of London Grain Duty being discontinued by Parliament.

By the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1877 (40 Vict. c. vii.), sec. 3, the Corporation is empowered to borrow, in addition to the before-mentioned sum of 99,000*l.*, such further moneys, not exceeding 50,000*l.*, as it might require, upon the same security, terms, and conditions as were prescribed in the before-mentioned Act of 1872.

The Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii.), sec. 9, authorised the Corporation to borrow, on the same security, the further sum of 50,000*l.*, and to apply all the moneys borrowed under the aforesaid statutory powers, and any other moneys for the time being belonging to it, or under its control (except trust moneys), for the purpose of the preservation of any open spaces in the neighbourhood of London within the meaning of the before-mentioned Act of 1872.

By the Highgate and Kilburn Open Spaces Act, 1886 (49 Vict.c. ii.), sec. 5, the Corporation was empowered to borrow 15,000*l.* for the purpose of that Act, which power it has exercised to the extent of 5,000*l.*

As will appear by the table set out below, the various open spaces under the control of the Corporation comprise a total area of 6,488a. 0r. 21p., which have been acquired at different periods by purchase, and in very few instances by gift, and are (with the exception of Epping Forest and Bunhill Fields Burial Ground) held under the powers of the several Acts already referred to.

The total capital expenditure (also shown in detail in the table below) amounted to 341,493*l.* 10*s.* to the end of the year 1892.

This large sum was provided out of the revenues of the grain duty and money raised on the credit of the same, together with a sum of over 13,000*l.* (exclusive of annual maintenance), contributed out of the City's cash. At the end of 1892 the amount still remaining charged on the security of the grain duty and the City's estate was 214,000*l.*; the sum of 15,000*l.* having been paid off by the Corporation during that year.

In 1892 the net revenue from the metage on grain dues was 13,233*l.* 14*l.* 6*d.* The amount received in respect of voluntary metage for the same year was 484*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure in respect of the latter was 955*l.* 16*s.*; thus entailing a loss to the Corporation.

There is a sinking fund in connection with these loans, to which the Corporation voluntarily agreed, by resolution of the Court of Common Council, on the 18th October 1888, to transfer the amounts received for commutation of renewing fines for leases, and these amounted, in 1892, to 1,429*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

The investment standing to the credit of this fund at the end of 1892 was the sum of 8,743*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* 2¾ per cent. consolidated stock, and a small balance in hand (at end of 1892) of 382*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The total charge for maintenance of these open spaces averages nearly 7,500*l.* per annum, of which about one-third is paid out of City's cash, the proceeds of the grain duty, after allowing for interest on loans raised, not being sufficient to defray the cost of management of the open spaces acquired.

The following is a list of the open spaces which have been dedicated to the public through the action of the

Corporation, arranged according to date of acquisition:—

	Extent.	Cost (exclusive of annual Maintenance).
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
1. Bunhill Fields Burial Ground	4 0 0	3,015 0 0 (Cost of laying out.)
2. West Ham Park	77 0 0	18,544 0 0 (To end of 1888.)
3. Epping Forest	5,347 0 0	291,087 0 0 (To end of 1891.)
Wanstead Park	182 0 0	
Higham Park	30 2 39	
4. Burnham Beeches	375 0 0	10,241 0 0 (To end of 1888.)
5. St. Paul's Churchyard	1 0 0	5,606 0 0 (Laying out and planting, &c.)
6. Coulsdon Commons, comprising:—		
Farthingdowns	A. R. P. 121 1 39	
Riddlesdown	78 3 5	
Coulsdon	76 3 38	
Kenley	70 0 20	
	347 1 22	7,157 10 0 (Purchase money and cost of conveyance.)
7. Highgate Wood	69 0 0	5,343 0 0 (Laying out and fencing.)
8. Queen's Park, Kilburn	30 0 0	
9. West Wickham Common	25 0 0	500 0 0 (Proportion of purchase-money contributed by the Corporation.)
Total	6,488 0 21	341,493 10 0

The fuller particulars regarding the above open spaces, taken in numerical order, are as follow:—

1.—*Bunhill Fields Burial Ground.*

Comprising an area of nearly four acres, is an ancient burial ground which was, two centuries ago, laid out by the Corporation. It formed part of the Finsbury estate, held by the Corporation on lease from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and when the lease of the estate expired, negotiations took place between the Corporation and the Commissioners, which resulted in the burial ground being preserved as an open space.

In the year 1867, an Act (30 & 31 Vict. c. 38.) was passed by which the burial ground was preserved as an open space, and the Corporation was, at its own costs and charges, to maintain and keep it in repair. Power was, however, reserved to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to assume the management of the ground as an open space by giving six months' notice in writing to the Town Clerk. The sum of 3,015*l.* expended by the Corporation, out of City cash, in laying it out, has provided a pleasant breathing space in the centre of a densely populated locality. It is situate outside the City boundary, and adjoins on the south side the premises of the Hon. Artillery Company.

The total cost of maintenance for the year ending December 31st, 1892, was 202*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*, paid entirely out of City's cash.

2.—*West Ham Park.*

Consisting of 77 acres, was purchased in the year 1874, of Mr. John Gurney, the Corporation contributing out of the Grain Duty Fund, 10,000*l.* towards the purchase-money.

The desirability of preserving this open space was brought to the notice of the Corporation, in the first place, by a petition of inhabitants of West Ham and Stratford, praying the Court of Common Council to assist them to purchase it by a grant from the fund created under the Metage on Grain Act, 1872. The petition was laid before the Court on the 1st May 1873, and was in due course referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, who, after counsel had advised that the Corporation could legally contribute out of the Grain Duty Fund towards the proposed purchase, recommended that an annual sum of 2,000*l.* for five years should be granted accordingly.

The purchase-money was fixed at 14,000*l.*, towards which a sum of 4,000*l.* was locally subscribed.

A license in mortmain was obtained on the 22nd May 1874, enabling the Corporation to hold West Ham Park as an open space, and thereupon the Corporation paid the first instalment of 2,000*l.* to Mr. Gurney, the vendor.

The Corporation accelerated the liquidation of the balance, and on the 20th July 1874 paid the remaining 8,000*l.* to Mr. Gurney, who duly executed a conveyance of the park.

Besides thus contributing 10,000*l.* towards the purchase the Corporation expended a large sum of money in laying out and beautifying the park, and the total expenditure in respect of this open space, to the end of 1888, was thus brought up to the aggregate sum of 18,544*l.* (exclusive of the cost of annual maintenance).

Under the terms of the agreement with Mr. Gurney, the park was to be managed by a joint committee of 15 managers, eight of whom were to be appointed by the Corporation, four by Mr. Gurney (and his successors), and three by the parish of West Ham. Owing to the death of Mr. Gurney, and the minority of his son, there are temporarily two vacancies.

The Court of Common Council, in pursuance of sec. 5 of the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1877 (40 Vict. c. vii.), made byelaws (approved by the Local Government Board) for the regulation of the park, which is referred to in the statute as "Open public "grounds and gardens for the resort and recreation of "adults, and as playgrounds for children and youth, "to be holden by the Corporation for ever."

The cost of maintenance of this park is defrayed out of City's cash, and amounted in 1892 to the sum of 1,257*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* (less rents received, 245*l.* 11*s.*), leaving a net cost borne by the Corporation of 1,012*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The park-keepers' and gardeners' wages amounted, with allowance for clothing, to 727*l.* 12*s.*, and a band of music is provided, towards the expense of which the Corporation contributes annually 100*l.*

3.—*Epping Forest.*

This forest, under the control and management of the Corporation, as conservators, is, by far, the largest open space placed by Parliament under the control of a publice representative body, and comprises a magnificent stretch of diversified common and forest land, extending from Wanstead Flats in the south, to Epping in the north, a distance of nearly 12 miles, and containing a total area (excluding Wanstead Park and Higham Park, which will be separately dealt with) of 5,347 acres, which has been secured to the public by the Corporation at a cost of 291,087*l.*

On the 25th May 1871 the Court of Common Council referred it to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee to seek a conference with Her Majesty's Ministers, in order to ascertain on what terms and conditions the Corporation could secure to the people, for purposes of public health and recreation, those parts of Epping Forest which had not been enclosed with the assent of the Crown, or by legal authority. The Committee also had to consider a letter from the Right Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, M.P., addressed to the Lord Mayor, upon the same subject.

A conference took place on the 6th June 1871 between a deputation of the Committee (attended by the Recorder) and the First Commissioner of Works at the House of Commons. At this conference a voluntary offer was made on behalf of the Corporation to abandon its right to compulsory metage, and to devote the revenue arising from a fixed duty which it was proposed should be levied in lieu thereof, to the preservation of Epping Forest; and, as already mentioned, this offer resulted in the passing, during the ensuing session, of the Metage on Grain Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. c.).

Prior to this statute, the Government procured the passing of the Epping Forest Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 93.), empowering the Crown to issue a Commission for the purpose of ascertaining the various rights of all parties over Epping Forest. The period of two years within which (by sec. 2) the Final Report of the Commissioners was to be laid before Parliament was extended, from time to time, by the 35 & 36 Vict. c. 95.,

the 36 Vict. c. 5.; the 38 Vict. c. 6.; and the 39 Vict. c. 3.

A very large number of meetings took place from the 16th May 1872 to the 22nd November 1876, all of which were attended by the then City solicitor (who appeared for any commoner desiring to avail himself of his services), or by counsel on behalf of the Corporation; the principal object of the Commissioners being to ascertain what illegal enclosures had been made during the period of 20 years immediately preceding the passing of the Epping Forest Act, 1871.

On the 14th August 1871 a Chancery suit in the public interest was commenced before the Master of the Rolls (the late Sir George Jessel), by the City solicitor, by direction of the Corporation, but in the name of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, as owners of Ilford Cemetery, on behalf of themselves and all other owners and occupiers of lands and tenements in Epping Forest, against lords of manors in the Forest, for the purpose of staying any further illegal enclosures, and also for the purpose of obtaining a declaration that all owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the regard of the Forest were entitled to rights of common, of pasture and pannage over the whole of the waste lands of Epping Forest. These proceedings were ultimately successful.

Several supplemental Bills were also filed against some of the grantees of unlawful enclosures, and steps where taken by the Corporation to revive the meetings of the Ancient Court of Verderers; they being the judicial officers of the Forest Courts, who had power to deal with uniawful enclosures in the Forest.

In consequence of the action of the Corporation, a writ was addressed by the Lord Chancellor to the Sheriff of Essex, directing the election of three verderers, and the Court (which had held no sitting since 1848) was thus reconstituted, and sat on the 16th September 1871 at Woodford. The City solicitor attended, and presented to the Court a long list of unlawful enclosures in the Forest.

From time to time steps were taken by the Corporation to ascertain whether any further illegal enclosures were taking place, and eventually the action of the Corporation proved effectual in preventing further enclosures.

During the year 1872, at the instance of the Corporation, the Commissioners prohibited various acts of destruction in certain parts of the Forest, and early in 1873 a general order applying to the whole of the Forest was made. In consequence of this order a permanent staff of watchers was appointed by the Corporation, who were afterwards substituted by the existing body of forest keepers.

On the 17th November 1874 the Master of the Rolls delivered judgment in the long pending Chancery suits, in favour of the Corporation, holding that the right of common of pasture throughout the entire Forest was established, and he ordered all the lords of the manors (with the exception of the Lord of the Manor of West Ham, who had practically parted with all the wastes of that manor) to pay the costs of the suit.

During the course of the proceedings already referred to, the history of Epping Forest was carefully traced from the time of Edward the Confessor, by searches in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, the University Library, at Cambridge, the Libraries of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner and Middle Temples, and the Law Institution, besides the Corporation Records, the Corporation itself possessing certain ancient rights of hunting, &c., over the wastes of the Forest.

The first report of the Epping Forest Commissioners (dated 27th February 1875) was presented to Parliament on the 19th March in that year, and after detailing the various steps taken by them in regard to their inquiries into the illegal enclosures of forest land and the various matters referred to them, they reported that they had arrived at the following conclusions:—

"That over those parts of the waste within the regard of the Forest over which Her Majesty's rights had not been released or conveyed, such rights still existed.

"That all enclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851, where Her Majesty's forestal rights had not been conveyed or released, were unlawful as against Her Majesty and the commoners, and that where Her Majesty's rights had been conveyed or released, enclosures within the regard of the Forest made since the 21st day of August 1851 were unlawful as against the commoners.

"That the owners and occupiers of lands and tenements within the regard of the Forest, not being waste of the Forest or enclosures from waste, had a right of common of pasture for commonable cattle within the Forest, namely, horses and neat beasts, levant and couchant, on their lands and tenements aforesaid, as appurtenant thereto, over all the wastes of the Forest, according to the assize and customs of the Forest.

"That the then present waste of the Forest within the regard thereof as ascertained by the Commissioners was 6,021a. 0r. 28½p.; of this quantity, 3,014a. 1r. 6¾p. were open waste, and 3,006a. 3r. 21½p. were enclosed; that over 3,558a. 1r. 10¾p., Her Majesty's forestal rights had been conveyed or released, and over 2,462a. 3r. 17½p. they still existed.

"That although the public had long wandered over the waste lands of Epping Forest without let or hindrance, the Commissioners could find no legal right to such user established in law, but that such user was a matter for consideration in the settlement of the scheme."

In consequence of the decree of the Master of the Rolls, a large extent of the land found by the Epping Forest Commissioners to be unlawfully enclosed was thrown open.

In the session of 1872 the Corporation promoted a Bill in Parliament for the permissive sale to the City by the various lords of manors of their interests in the Forest, but this failed to pass through the strength of interested opposition, and consequently, after the decree in the Chancery suit, negotiations were opened by the Corporation for the attainment of its object by voluntary agreement.

The first negotiation brought to a satisfactory termination was in relation to the Manor of Chingford. The waste lands in this manor covered an area of 275 acres, for which the Corporation paid 4,000*l.*, including the timber and minerals, and the wastes were conveyed to the Corporation on the 27th November 1876.

The open wastes of the Manor of Loughton, consisting of 992 acres, were also the subject of an agreement with the lord of that manor, and the purchase money of that portion of the forest land was fixed at 30,000*l.*, including timber, minerals, and the sum paid to the Crown for the extinguishment of Crown rights.

The conveyance to the Corporation was duly executed on the 1st August 1876.

The next agreement for voluntary purchase was in the case of waste lands of the Manor of Waltham Holy Cross, consisting of 768 acres of unenclosed land, for which (including timber and minerals) the sum of 17,000*l.* was paid.

The Manor of Higham Hills followed, 3,420*l.* being paid for the 123 acres of waste lands (with timber and minerals) in that manor.

The waste lands of the Manor of Sewardstone were then bought for 21,000*l.*, the area being 674 acres.

Subsequently, the Manor of Cann Hall, containing 73 acres of waste lands, with the timber, minerals, and Crown rights, was acquired for 1,720*l.*

The Corporation also bought, for 7,000*l.*, the Manor of Chingford Earls, with 142 acres of waste land and the manorial rights in Queen Elizabeth's Lodge, besides some very valuable and ornamental oak and other trees.

In all these cases a separate license in mortmain was obtained from the Crown, to enable the Corporation to hold the lands purchased as open spaces for ever.

It having become necessary to have the lands already acquired carefully watched, a superintendent of the Forest and a staff of six keepers were accordingly appointed.

In July 1876 the Epping Forest Commissioners published their draft scheme, to which the Corporation strenuously objected, because, if carried out, it would, in effect, have allowed the retention of 1,016 acres of unlawful enclosures, one-sixth of the entire Forest, which would have cost to purchase, under the scheme, between 150,000*l.* and 200,000*l.*

On the 23rd February 1877 the Epping Forest Commissioners published their final scheme, and on the 8th May following their final report was presented to Parliament and printed by order of the House of Commons, and it then appeared that the main objections of the Corporation to the draft scheme of July 1876 had been overruled.

Under these circumstances, and having regard to the fact that the Government of the day did not bring in a Bill to give effect to the Commissioner's report, the Corporation introduced a Bill, in the session of 1878, for the purpose of confirming the arrangements

already made by them, and for authorising them to acquire the remainder of the Forest by agreement.

This Bill, however, was re-modelled and enlarged in its scope and (after having all reference to Epping Forest struck out of it) eventually became the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii.); and, by arrangement with the Corporation, the Government dealt specifically with Epping Forest in a separate measure, which became law under the title of the Epping Forest Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. ccxiii.).

Section 3 of that Act provided for the regulation of the Forest by the Corporation, as the Conservators.

Section 4 disafforested the Forest and provided for cessation of all Her Majesty's rights therein, and the abolition of all forests courts, grants, appointments, and offices, and for the transfer of the deer to the Conservators to be preserved as objects of ornament.

By section 5 all rights of common and of pasture and of common of mast or pannage were to continue; and by the following section (6) all rights of cutting down trees, digging gravel, &c., were to be subject to the Act.

Section 7 directed the Conservators to, at all times, keep the Forest unenclosed and unbuilt upon as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public, and they were directed by all lawful means to prevent, resist, and abate all future enclosures, encroachments, and buildings; not to alienate any portion thereof, and to preserve, as far as possible, its natural aspect.

Section 12 required the Conservators to purchase such portions of the Forest as they had not already acquired; and section 26 rendered a license in mortmain unnecessary to hold lands acquired after the passing of the Act.

Section 29 continued the right of the several forest parishes to nominate their reeves and assistant reeves.

Section 30 appointed four verderers to hold office until the 25th March 1880; after which elections were to be held septennially, the electors being the commoners of the Forest, and the verderers to be resident in one of the Forest parishes, but not to be members of the Corporation. These verderers, with twelve members to be appointed by the Common Council (section 31), were to form the Epping Forest Committee, which were to have authority to exercise the powers and discretion and do the acts the Conservators were empowered to exercise and do.

Section 33 fully defines the powers of the Conservators, including the felling and management of timber and other trees, digging of gravel, making temporary enclosures, regulation of the rights of commoners, the appointment of the persons nominated as reeves and assistant reeves, &c., &c.

Section 36 gives power to the Conservators to make byelaws, and section 37 deals with the manner of their allowance.

Section 38 empowers the Conservators to appoint all necessary officers.

Section 39 provides for the establishment of a forest fund to be contributed to by the Corporation out of the City of London grain duty, or from other sources, such fund to consist of two parts, capital and income accounts, the capital account (section 41) to be applied in payment of purchase-money or compensation, or erection of necessary buildings, &c., and the income account to be applied in payment of rents, salaries, and other necessary expenses of management.

Section 42 requires the yearly audit and printing of the accounts, and the delivery thereof, free of charge, to any person interested in Epping Forest, and a printed copy is also yearly to be presented to the Ranger and to the First Commissioner of Works.

The remaining provisions of the Act (43 to 54) relate to miscellaneous details of management and modes of procedure, which it is not necessary to refer to in detail.

Up to the date of the passing of this Act the total expenditure of various kinds (exclusive of amounts paid for purchase of waste lands to lords of manors) amounted to 37,981*l.* 6*s.*, 33,489*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* of which was charged upon the grain duty fund and the City's estates, the balance of 4,492*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* being paid out of City's cash.

No time was lost, after the passing of the Act, in bringing matters requiring settlement before the arbitrator appointed by the Act (Sir Arthur (now Lord) Hobhouse), and a test case was taken as to the value of the rights of fuel possessed by some 24 owners and occupiers of lands in the Manors of Waltham Holy Cross and Sewardstone, over a total acreage of 572 acres. The arbitrator awarded 24*l.* an acre in the test case, and on this basis all the owners of these "Fuel Assignments" were compensated, which involved an expenditure (including costs) of about 15,000*l.*

The arbitrator's powers having been extended by the Epping Forest Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. cxxx), which Act also conferred certain powers of exchange of land on the Conservators), many orders were made enabling the Conservators to purchase 1,842 additional acres of land, either from lords of manors or their grantees. If to this be added the 3,554 acres purchased before the Act passed, and the area gained by the several exchanges carried out in pursuance of the power conferred by the Act of 1880 (section 4), the total area of the Forest (including Wanstead Park, but not Higham Park) will be found to be 5,529 acres. For the 1,842 acres purchased under the orders of the arbitrator, 77,506*l.* was paid for purchase-money and 17,032*l.* for costs. The price per acre varied from 25*l.* to 300*l.*, and averaged 70*l.* In each case a separate investigation of the vendor's title had to be made, and no fewer than 127 conveyances were taken by the Corporation as Conservators of Epping Forest.

A sum of over 8,075*l.* (for compensation and costs) was also paid in respect of the claim of the inhabitants of Loughton in respect of their lopping rights, and another sum of 8,000*l.* for equality of exchange in acquiring Wanstead Park (consisting of 182 acres of the most beautiful part of the Forest). The total sum paid from the date of the passing of the Act to the close of the arbitration (after deducting the amounts paid to the Conservators for quieting the titles to the 485 acres allowed by the arbitrator to remain enclosed) was 109,505*l.*

The result of the long-continued persistent efforts and large expenditure of the Corporation was that of the 3,000 acres of illegal enclosures existing at the time of their first agreement with a lord of the manor in 1876, only 500 acres (in round figures) remained enclosed at the end of the arbitration, 2,500 acres having been restored to the Forest, in addition to the 3,000 acres of then existing open forest land.

Byelaws have been duly made in 1880, 1882, and 1884 for the regulation of Epping Forest and Wanstead Park, and further byelaws for the regulation of the Forest are being prepared. The general work and management of the Forest and necessary works of drainage and improvement have been and are being carried on, including the making of a green ride 12 miles in length, which is now complete.

In the year 1879 Her Majesty was pleased to appoint H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn to be Ranger of the Forest, pursuant to section 2 of the Epping Forest Act, 1878.

On the 6th May 1882 Her Majesty the Queen visited the Forest in person, and formally declared it open to her people for ever.

In the year 1889, 15 acres of woodland at Theydon Bois, known as the Oak Hill Enclosure, were, by the generosity of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton and Mr. Edward North Buxton, added to the Forest and placed under the care and management of the Conservators. A portion of Higham Park was purchased in the year 1891 for the sum of 6,000*l.*, of which the Corporation contributed one-half, namely, 3,000*l.* out of City's cash, and this now forms part of the Forest. It comprises over 30 acres, including a fine sheet of water, and is situate near Woodford, in the parish of Walthamstow.

The total cost of Epping Forest, Wanstead Park, and Higham Park (exclusive of expenses of management) to the end of 1892, was 291,087*l.*, and the cost of maintenance and management since its acquisition has averaged about 5,000*l.* per annum, towards which, however, there is an income from wood thinnings, fees for licenses and rents, amounting, on an average, to about 1,000*l.* per annum.

From the year 1871 (before the passing of the first Epping Forest Act) to the Final Award of the Arbitrator in 1882, eleven years of incessant work in and out of Parliament, devolved upon the Corporation, the business and research connected with legislation, litigation, and finance, being of a peculiarly heavy and responsible character. From May 1872 to November 1876 the large number of meetings of the Epping Forest Commissioners were attended by the City solicitor,

frequently as representing commoners. The arbitration under the Act extended over nearly four years and necessitated 114 public sittings, besides many sittings *in camerâ*, often lasting the whole day, and involved the making by the arbitrator of 787 orders, necessarily imposing upon the Corporation and its officers enormous labour and expense.

4.—*Burnham Beeches.*

This was the first of the open spaces acquired by the Corporation under the powers conferred by the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii.), and as such it will be convenient to deal with that Act here.

As already stated in connexion with Epping Forest, this Act was originally introduced into Parliament in the session of 1878, as the Epping Forest Bill of that year, but owing to the arrangement come to between the Government and the Corporation, under which the Government itself introduced a Bill for dealing with the Forest question, the Bill of the Corporation became the Open Spaces Act of 1878, receiving the Royal Assent on the 4th July in that year.

It enacts (by sec. 4) that the Corporation may acquire by purchase, gift, or otherwise, the freehold of any common, commonable land or open space not within the metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, but within 25 miles from the City boundary, with the common rights, &c., over the same; and by sec. 5, any lands purchased under the provisions of the Act are to be vested in, and held by the Corporation in mortmain, as open spaces for ever.

General powers of management in respect of all open spaces to be acquired under the Act are conferred by sec. 10; and of making byelaws by sec. 11; and sec. 12 provides for the allowance of such byelaws by the First Commissioner of Works.

Burnham Beeches is situate within the limits prescribed by such Act, and the attention of the Court of Common Council having been called to the desirability of its acquisition and preservation as an open space, the court, on the 26th June 1879, referred the matter to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, with power to enter into a provisional contract for its purchase, subject to the approval of the Court of Common Council.

Exactly a fortnight from the date of that reference, a provisional agreement was entered into with Sir Henry Peek, Bart., the then owner, for the purchase of 374a. 2r. 23p. of the waste lands of the Manor of Allerds, in East Burnham, in the county of Bucks, comprising an open space known as East Burnham Common and Burnham Beeches, the latter famed for its magnificent beech trees.

The purchase was completed, and this splendid recreation ground conveyed to the Corporation as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the public on the 2nd July 1880. The purchase-money was fixed at 6,000*l.* and 1,624*l.* 16*s.* for timber, but the total cost to the Coporation, including conveyancing costs and road improvements to the end of 1888, was 10,241*l.*

The land was conveyed to the Corporation subject to all rights of common, &c., affecting it, and also subject to a reservation as to shooting, in favour of the vendor.

The Corporation has also agreed to pay a proportion of the cost of constructing certain roads across the Beeches, which will involve it in a very heavy expenditure shortly—the plans not having been yet finally approved.

The cost of management of this open space for the year ending December 31st, 1892, was 301*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Byelaws were duly made for the management of Burnham Beeches by the Court of Common Council on the 16th December 1880, and allowed by the First Commissioner of Works on the 31st October 1881.

5.—*St. Paul's Churchyard.*

The question of the opening to the public of the railed space around St. Paul's Cathedral was originally brought to the notice of the Court of Common Council in the year 1874, and on the 22nd October of that year the Court referred the matter to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and eventually (in July 1878) an agreement was entered into between the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation in pursuance of the power given by sec. 3 of the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii.).

Under this agreement the railings around the enclosure were lowered, and the enclosure itself was laid out and planted as an ornamental garden, and an ornamental drinking fountain was erected. The whole cost of the alterations and incidental expenses, amounting to 5,606*l.*, was borne by the Corporation out of City's cash.

That the provision of this open space in the very heart of the City of London is a great boon to the public, is evidenced by the large numbers who daily frequent it.

Byelaws were duly made by the Court of Common Council for the regulation of St. Paul's Churchyard on the 19th of June 1879, which received the approval of the chapter clerk on the 23rd June, and were allowed by the First Commissioner of Works on the 12th August following.

The cost of maintenance is charged to the grain duty fund, and amounted in 1892 to 581*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, 163*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, of which was for special police services provided in accordance with a clause in the agreement referred to. The cost of repairs carried out during the year 1892 amounted to 22*l.* 19*s.*

At the time when the throwing open of the churchyard of St. Paul's Cathedral was being considered the Corporation was also endeavouring to obtain the opening to the public of the gardens of Finsbury Circus and Trinity Square, and the City solicitor investigated the matter; but it was found that the circumstances relating to the formation, ownership, and use of those gardens were too complicated to be dealt with otherwise than by a special Act of Parliament, the promotion of which threatened to meet with strenuous opposition on the part of professional men and others occupying houses and offices in the immediate vicinity.

6.—*Coulsdon Commons.*

In the year 1877 two gentlemen named Hall, of Kenley, near Croydon, having taken legal proceedings, with some success, in the Chancery Division of the High Court to prevent the enclosure of Coulsdon Commons by the lord of the manor, subsequently petitioned the Court of Common Council to take the necessary steps for securing their preservation. The petition was, in due course, referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee on the 18th July 1878, and they, after negotiations with the lord of the manor, recommended the purchase of his interest in the 347 acres of the unenclosed portions of the four commons known as Riddlesdown, Kenley, Farthing Downs, and Coulsdon for the sum of 7,000*l.*

On the 5th February 1883 the purchase by the Corporation was completed for 7,157*l.* 10*s.*, including the cost of the conveyance.

These commons were acquired under the powers of the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii.), before referred to, and respectively contain the following areas:—

	A.	R.	P.
Farthing Downs - - -	121	1	39
Riddlesdown - - -	78	3	5
Coulsdon Common - - -	76	3	38
Kenley Common - - -	70	0	20
Total acreage - - -	347	1	22

The cost of maintenance, including wages of keeper, planting trees, &c. amounted in 1892 to 331*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, charged to grain duty account.

Chancery proceedings were commenced in October 1886 against Mr. Hall for cutting and carrying away fern on the common, which proceedings, however, remained in abeyance, owing to the defendant undertaking not to offend in future. The defendant has since died, but the undertaking has been continued by his executors.

Byelaws were duly made for the management of Coulsdon Commons on the 1st February 1883, which

were allowed by the First Commissioner of Works on the 24th March following.

It should be mentioned that the conveyance of these commons was executed subject to a notice to treat which had been served upon the lord of the manor by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, for a small portion of Riddlesdown Common (containing 3a. 2r. 22p.) for the purpose of their railway. In due course of time the company exercised their statutory powers of purchase, and a conveyance to the company of the land in question was executed by the Corporation, in which the lord of the manor joined.

7 and 8.—Highgate Wood and Kilburn Park.

The open spaces were offered to the Corporation on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners by a letter of Earl Stanhope, laid before the Court of Common Council on the 12th February 1885, on condition that the Corporation would obtain Parliamentary sanction for the Commissioners to appropriate to the perpetual use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the metropolis the lands in question, and undertake to lay out and maintain the two sites as parks in perpetuity; Highgate Wood contains 69a. 1r. 13p., and Kilburn Park 30 acres.

The letter was referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, who reported in favour of the acceptance of the offer, and on the 29th October 1885 the Court of Common Council instructed the Remembrancer to give the necessary Parliamentary notice, with a view to the introduction of a Bill into Parliament in the next session to carry the arrangement into effect.

The Corporation had been at this time considering the practicability of utilising, in the erection of labourers' dwellings, the residuary bequest of the late William Ward (which had been left to the Corporation for the creation of a fund having for its object the benefit of the poorer classes). After proceedings had been instituted in the Chancery Division of the High Court for effectuating its object, the Corporation found that legal difficulties prevented its accomplishment, and accordingly the Law and City Courts Committee recommended that Mr. Ward's bequest should be applied towards the maintenance of the open spaces now under consideration, or one of them. A scheme was accordingly prepared for the purpose, which received the sanction of the Court, but it limited the application of the fund to the maintenance of Kilburn Park, giving power, however, to the Corporation to carry in a further scheme if the income of the fund should not be entirely absorbed in the maintenance of that park.

It will thus be seen that the cost of maintaining Highgate Wood is thrown entirely upon the Corporation, which is also pledged to the maintenance of Kilburn Park.

An Act was obtained in the session of 1886 for enabling the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to convey to the Corporation the lands at Highgate and Kilburn, entitled the Highgate and Kilburn Open Spaces Act (49 Vict. c. ii), section 2 of which vested such open spaces in the Corporation in mortmain in perpetuity, as public parks or open spaces for the perpetual use thereof by the public for exercise and recreation; and the section contained a direction (so far as Highgate Wood is concerned) that the natural aspect thereof was, so far as possible, to be preserved.

Under section 5 of the Act the Corporation has borrowed a sum of 5,000*l.* in connexion with the necessary expenses of laying out these open spaces, the interest being paid by the Corporation, and the Corporation estates and revenues being primarily liable for the principal.

Immediately after the passing of the Act, the Court of Common Council referred it to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee to carry such Act into execution, and on the 6th May 1886 the Court authorised the appointment of a keeper of Highgate Wood, and the expenditure out of City's cash of 500*l.* for repairs of fencing, &c., and the erection of a keeper's lodge. On the 16th December in the same year the Court authorised a further expenditure out of City's cash of 500*l.*, and 3,000*l.* for the drainage, laying out, and enclosing of Kilburn Park.

The Chamberlain's accounts show that from the years 1886 to 1892 the amounts expended out of City's cash in respect of the laying out and maintenance of Highgate Wood were:—

	£	s.	d.
1886	896	18	0
1887	540	0	8
1888	251	18	7
1889	596	19	8
1890	536	11	4
1891	372	6	2
1892	606	1	0
Total	£3,800	15	5

The capital sum at present standing to the credit of the fund known as Ward's People's Recreation Ground Fund for the maintenance of Kilburn Park is 19,000*l.*, which is invested in Tower Bridge Bonds, paying 3½ per cent., but the interest of this fund being insufficient to meet the heavy expense incurred in laying out the park and maintaining it, the Corporation has from time to time contributed the following amounts out of City's cash towards those purposes, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
1887	3,495	2	4
1888	499	1	6
1891	670	6	3
1892	342	11	0
Total	£5,007	1	1

The total cost of maintenance last year was 1,144*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, and at the end of the year there was a balance due to the treasurer (the Chamberlain) of 267*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, so that there is little prospect of "The Ward's People's "Recreation Ground Fund" being available for the maintenance of Highgate Wood for many years to come; on the contrary, the maintenance of both of these open spaces will doubtless necessitate an annual contribution out of City's cash.

Byelaws for the regulation of these open spaces have been duly made and allowed, those for Highgate Wood being dated 5th August 1886, and allowed by the First Commissioner of Works 22nd October 1886; and those for Kilburn Park being made 20th October 1887, and allowed 3rd November 1887.

9.—West Wickham Common.

This, the most recently acquired open space by the Corporation for the benefit of the public, is situate in the parish of West Wickham, in the county of Kent, and consists of 25 acres of common land.

On 2nd June 1892 a petition was presented to the Court of Common Council, on behalf of a local committee which had been formed for the preservation of West Wickham Common, praying the Court's assistance, and the petition was referred to the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee.

It appeared that a provisional agreement had already been entered into between the Local Preservation Committee and the lord of the manor, for the conditional sale and purchase of the common for the sum of 2,000*l.*, of which 1,500*l.* had been already collected.

After some negotiations with the lord of the manor, a conveyance of the land to the Corporation was executed on the 28th October 1892, the Corporation paying the balance of the purchase money (500*l.*) and the expenses attending the formal opening of the common, 128*l.* 16*s.*

This open space was acquired under the provisions of the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii.), and is under the management of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee.

Byelaws for its regulation were made on the 1st November 1892, and duly allowed on the 28th February 1893.

In addition to the open spaces already referred to, Shiplake Island (in the Thames) was purchased by the Corporation in 1891, to preserve it from being built upon.

This island is situate in the county of Oxford, and contains an area of 1a. 2r. 17p., but, inasmuch as it is beyond the 25-mile limit allowed by the Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878, it could not be purchased under the provisions of that Act. A license in mortmain was consequently necessary, and the total cost of acquisition was 836*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* (the purchase money being 700*l.*), which was paid out of City's cash.

The island is largely used by camping-out parties, and is open to bathers, regulations having been drawn up for its management.

It is a great boon to the river-frequenting public.

Another instance of property having been purchased by the Corporation in the public interest is that of a portion of the Nork Park Estate, situate at Walton-on-the-Hill, in Surrey, consisting of 62a. 2r. 39p., which was purchased from the Earl of Egmont, on the 29th March 1892, under the sanction of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, the purchase money being partly found by the Corporation out of City cash, and partly by moneys in Court standing to the credit of the Corporation applicable to the purchase of real estate.

Although this purchase may be described as a beneficial one to the Corporation, yet the sole object in view in acquiring the property was that a *locus standi* in the preservation of the commons in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill might be secured to the Corporation, should any attempt be made in the future to encroach on the rights of the commoners; the property in question having valuable rights of common attached to it.

The Corporation, in addition to the foregoing, has also, from time to time, contributed out of City's cash, various sums of money for the preservation of open spaces under the control of other bodies; as, for example (to give the two most recent instances):—

1,000*l.* towards costs incurred by the Banstead Commons Preservation Committee (1890); and

500*l.* towards enabling the Mitcham Common Conservators to acquire the manorial rights in that Manor (1893).

The Corporation has also made the following grants, in recent years, towards the protection of the rights of the public over rivers and broads, namely:—

The Norfolk Broads Protection Society (1890), 210*l.*
The River Mole Defence Fund (1890), 105*l.*

In the event of the metage on grain dues (which expire in 1902) not being renewed by Parliament for a further term, the probably large balance of the various loans remaining due at the expiration of the statutory period, will fall upon the estates and revenues of the Corporation, together with the very considerable annual cost of the maintenance of the open spaces referred to.

In addition to the responsibility which the Corporation has thus cast upon it in connexion with open spaces under its control, the city ratepayers contribute about one-eighth of the amount expended for similar purposes by the London County Council, such expenses being charged to General County Rate, to which the City, with the rest of the metropolis, contributes.

The Port of London Sanitary Authority.

The Corporation of London was legally constituted the Port of London Sanitary Authority in 1872, by the 20th section of the Public Health Act of that year (35 & 36 Vict. c. 79), which is as follows:—"The "Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of "London shall be deemed to be the Sanitary Au- "thority of the Port of London, and shall pay out of "their corporate funds all their expenses as such Port "Sanitary Authority."

The Act also defined the limits of the port to be those of the port as established for the purposes of the Customs Laws, and gave the Local Government Board power, by provisional order, to assign to the Port Sanitary Authority any powers, rights, duties, &c., under the Sanitary Acts or any of them.

On the 17th September 1872 the Local Government Board issued an order assigning certain powers to the Port Sanitary Authority under the Nuisance Removal Acts, 1855, 1863, and 1866, and the Sanitary Act, 1866, together with all the powers, authorities, and duties contained in the last-mentioned Act in regard in ships and waters and persons engaged therein, and in regard to providing hospitals for the sick; and also the duty of appointing a legally qualified medical practitioner to be the medical officer of health, and also a competent person to be an inspector of nuisances.

The above-mentioned powers were only assigned for the period ending the 25th March 1873, and the order was annually re-issued without alteration until 1883.

The Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 54.), repealed the Act of 1872, and all the other mentioned Acts, and section 291 re-enacted the section constituting the Corporation the Port of London Sanitary Authority, with similar authority as before to the Local Government Board to assign powers, &c., under the Act, and with a similar provision in regard to the discharge of its expenses by the Corporation out of its corporate funds. The Local Government Board, however, continued to re-issue the original order, giving powers under the repealed Sanitary Acts, but this anomaly was corrected by a clause which the Corporation caused to be inserted in the Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 35. s. 8), which is as follows:—

"The Local Government Board shall be deemed to have been empowered to assign to the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of London for the whole of the said port, the powers, rights, duties, &c., which they have assigned to them; and the said Board may from time to time assign to the said Port Sanitary Authority for the whole of the said port, any powers, rights, duties, &c., of an urban sanitary authority, under the Public Health Act, 1875, with such modifications and additions (if any) as may appear to the Board to be required."

This section also gave the Port Sanitary Authority power to acquire and hold lands for the purposes of their constitution, without any license in mortmain.

On the 20th March 1884 the Local Government Board issued an order under the above section assigning certain powers under the Act of 1875, and re-assigning the former powers as to the appointment of a medical officer of health and inspectors of nuisances, together with assistant medical officers and assistant inspectors.

Rules were duly made by the Corporation, and approved by the Local Government Board on the 4th March 1884, for the removal to hospital of persons brought within the port by any ship or boat infected with a "dangerous infectious disorder," which expression was defined to mean any one of the following diseases:—

Diphtheria.
Erysipelas.
Measles.
Scarlatina.
Small-pox.
Typhoid or Enteric Fever.
Typhus Fever.

In 1885 fresh regulations were made which included cholera in the list of diseases; but with regard to this latter disease, special regulations have, from time to time, been made by the Local Government Board, under which it is the duty of the medical officer to visit all ships arriving in the Port of London, whether infected with cholera, or coming from an infected port, and examine all persons on board.

Fresh regulations were again made in 1890 with regard to persons brought into the Port of London suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder, such disorder including only those named in the order of 1884.

By further orders of the Local Government Board, dated respectively the 7th June 1887, and the 26th July 1887, the Port of London Sanitary Authority was constituted the registration authority and the authority for supplying copies of regulations made by the Local Government Board under the Canal Boats Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 60.), in respect of the following canals and river, viz.:—

Grand Surrey Canal.
Regent's Canal.
Thames River.

By sec. 142 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.), sec. 291 of the Public Health Act, 1875, constituting the Corporation the Port of London Sanitary Authority was repealed, but sec. 111 of the later Act practically re-enacted the repealed section by enacting that "The Mayor, commonalty and citizens "of the City of London shall continue to be the Port "Sanitary Authority of the Port of London, as esta- "blished for the purposes of the laws relating to the "Customs of the United Kingdom, and shall pay out "of their corporate funds all their expenses as such "Port Sanitary Authority."

Sec. 110 of the same Act enacts that for the purposes of the Act any vessel lying in any river or other water in the district of a Sanitary Authority shall (subject to the provisions of the Act with respect to the Port of London Sanitary Authority) be subject to the jurisdiction of that authority in the same manner as if it were a house within such district, the

master of the vessel being deemed to be the occupier thereof.

Sec. 112 of the Act gave the Local Government Board power to assign to the Port Sanitary Authority any of the powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, or obligation of a Sanitary Authority under that Act, or under the Public Health Act, 1875, and any Act extending or amending the same, and an order was accordingly made by the Board on the 25th March 1892, assigning to the Port Sanitary Authority all the powers, rights, duties, &c., of a Sanitary Authority created by, or arising out of the following sections of the Act of 1891:—

Sec. 2.—As to summary abatement of nuisances.
Secs. 3 to 15.—As to nuisances generally; appeals against orders; power of entry; proceedings in High Court, &c.; and as to offensive trades.
Sec. 24.—As to summary proceedings for abatement of nuisance in regard to smoke consumption by fireplaces, furnaces, and chimneys.
Sec. 25.—As to workshops and bakehouses.
Sec. 35.—As to removal of filth.
Secs. 40 to 42.—Regulations as to waterclosets, &c.
Sec. 43.—As to cleansing or covering offensive ditches, drains, &c.
Sec. 46.—As to sanitary conveniences being used in common.
Sec. 47.—As to inspection and destruction of unsound food.
Sec. 48.—As to insufficient water supply for living purposes.
Sec. 50.—As to cleansing of cisterns.
Sec. 53.—As to penalty for fouling water.
Sec. 54.—As to closing polluted wells, &c.
Sec. 55.—As to notification of infectious disease.

(*The notification of Diseases Act*, 1889, *was, as soon as possible, adopted.*)

Sec. 56.—As to power of Sanitary Authority to add to number of infectious diseases by resolution.

(Under this section the Port Sanitary Authority have added "Measles" to the list of dangerous infectious diseases by resolution of the Court of Common Council, dated 3rd November 1892.)

Sec. 57.—As to non-disqualification of Medical Officer by receipt of fees.
Secs. 58 to 62.—As to prevention of infectious diseases by cleansing, disinfecting, &c.
Sec. 65.—As to penalty for non-disinfection or ceasing to occupy infected premises, &c.
Sec. 66.—As to removal to hospital of infected persons, and the making of byelaws.

(*Byelaws have been made under this section, and confirmed by the Local Government Board.*)

Secs. 67 to 74.—Dealing with exposure of infected persons and things; inspection of dairies; removal of bodies; disinfection of public conveyances, &c.
Secs. 75, 76, 78, 80, and 89.—As to provision of hospitals and ambulances, &c.
Sec. 95.—As to supervision of tents and vans used for human habitation.
Sec. 99 (4).—As to delegation of powers of Sanitary Authority to a Committee.
Sec. 99 (5).—As to power to acquire and hold land by Sanitary Authorities for the purposes of their duties without license in mortmain.
Secs. 106, 107, and 109.—As to appointment of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.
Sec. 113.—As to application of various sections of the Public Health Acts relating to powers of Local Government Board in regard to epidemic diseases.
Sec. 114.—As to byelaws incorporating sections 182 to 186 of the Public Health Act, 1875.
Sec. 115.—As to powers of entry.
Sec. 116.—As to penalty for obstructing officer in execution of Act.
Secs. 117 to 124.—As to summary proceedings for offences; recovery of expenses by Sanitary Authority; protection of officers from personal liability, &c.
Sec. 125.—As to appeal to quarter sessions.
Secs. 127, 128, and 130.—As to authentication of notices and forms.
Sec. 138.—Powers of Act to be cumulative.

N.B.—Sec. 23 is expressly made applicable to the Port of London by the Act itself, and provides as follows:—

(1) Every furnace employed in the working of engines by steam, and in any public bath and wash-house, or in any mill or other building used for the purposes of trade or manufacture (although a steam engine be not used therein) shall be so constructed as to consume its own smoke.
(2) Any person (owner, occupier, or employé), contravening the above to be liable to fines.
(3) The owner or master of any steam vessel on the River Thames, either above London Bridge or plying to and fro between London Bridge and any place westward of the Nore Light, contravening the provisions of the Act with reference to the consumption of smoke, to be liable to fines.
(4, 5, and 6) Definitions and directions as to carrying out the provisions of the section.
Vessels under the command or charge of any officer bearing Her Majesty's commission and vessels belonging to any foreign Government are exempted from the provisions of the Act.

The limits of the port are defined by Treasury minute, dated the 1st August 1883, and extend down both sides of the River Thames, from high-water mark at Teddington Lock, to an imaginary line drawn from the Pilot mark at the entrance of Havengore Creek, in the county of Essex, to the Land's End at Warden Point, in the Isle of Sheppey, in the county of Kent, such point being the north-western limit of the Port of Faversham, and extend up and include both sides of the River Medway to an imaginary straight line drawn from the south-east point of land westward of Coalmouth Creek, thence across the said River Medway to the westernmost point of the piece of land which forms the eastern side of Stangate Creek, or in other words the north-west point of Fleet mark, and from thence in a southerly direction to Swale Church in the county of Kent, and thence in a southerly direction to Elmly Chapel, in the Isle of Sheppey, a supposed direct line from Elmly Chapel to Swale Church being the western limit of the Port of Faversham, and include the islands in Havengore Creek called Potton and Rushly Islands, and so much of the said creek and watercourse as extends from it to the town of Rochford, and also including all other islands, rivers, streams, creeks, waters, watercourses, channels, harbours, docks, and places within the before-mentioned limits.

The Corporation, as the Port of London Sanitary Authority, for some years provided a hospital ship for the purpose of receiving and treating patients entering the Port of London suffering from infectious diseases. The ship was stationed on the River Thames about a mile below Gravesend, where vessels arriving in the river, bound for London, are by law required to stop for inspection by the officers of Customs as well for revenue as for health purposes. In the year 1882 the ship being out of repair, it was considered advisable to provide a hospital on land in its place. A suitable situation for such hospital was sought for and a piece of land at Denton was selected, with the advice and assistance of one of the medical inspectors of the Local Government Board, and purchased by the Corporation. The hospital was built and formally opened on the 17th April 1884, since which time patients have been continuously received there.

During the years 1882, 1883, and 1884 the expenditure in connexion with the acquisition of the hospital site and the erection of the hospital amounted to about 5,000*l.*

During the 10 years, 1883–1892, the ordinary expenditure of the Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority for the Port of London amounted to the sum of 38,702*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, and the extraordinary expenses (including part of the expenses of providing the hospital) to 16,041*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, or a total of nearly 55,000*l.*, the whole being provided out of City's cash.

A medical officer of health was appointed in 1873, and an assistant medical officer to take charge of the hospital ship, which was moored at Gravesend.

One inspector was appointed in 1873.
A second in 1882.
A third in 1883.
A fourth in 1888.
A fifth in 1892; and in consequence of the increase of work and responsibility, the Committee have decided to appoint two additional ones.

A steam launch was at first hired and afterwards purchased.

In 1878 a steam launch was specially constructed for the Port Sanitary Authority, and was employed until 1884, when she was replaced by a larger vessel. In 1893 a second launch, still larger, was constructed.

All cases of infectious disease are conveyed in a specially constructed ambulance boat, either rowboat or steam launch. Disinfection is, in all cases, carried out gratuitously by the Authority.

Re-vaccination is offered free to the crews of all vessels from which cases of small-pox are removed.

The river is patrolled by two sanitary inspectors in steam launches.

An inspector visits each dock daily. The duties of the inspectors are to inspect the ships generally, and to make careful inquiries as to the health of the crew; referring all matters of doubt or difficulty to the medical officer of health.

Inquiries are made also as to whether clothing, the property of persons who have died abroad, is carried on board, and the cause of death; disinfecting where necessary, and noting all cases in which structural alterations are required for the improvement of ventilation or light, or to abate any nuisance.

One very important work undertaken by the Port Sanitary Authority has been the representation (continued and repeated) of the nuisance, and its attendant danger to the public health, caused by the discharge of crude sewage into the River Thames.

An important part of the duty of the Port Sanitary Authority is the carrying out of the provisions of the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884. Under these Acts canal boats in the river and docks are constantly supervised and inspected.

The medical officer of health has repeatedly called attention to the marked improvement in these boats since the continuous inspection has been carried out, and this opinion has been confirmed by the Local Government Board inspector of canal boats.

In 1873 the Port Sanitary Authority was for the first time constituted a registration authority under these Acts. There are now 230 boats on their register.

Special attention is paid to the supply and storage of drinking water on board vessels. The water barges are under the constant supervision of the medical officer, as are also the storage receptacles on vessels.

The examination of cargoes of frozen meat, fruit, and vegetables, is a very important part of the work, and on account of its magnitude occupies a very large proportion of the inspectors' time. Large seizures occur from time to time, and smaller seizures are very frequent.

Cholera.

Naturally the prevention of the importation of cholera into London has engaged the earnest attention of the Port Sanitary Authority, hitherto with success. At Gravesend a boarding hulk has been provided, where two medical officers are always on duty. One of these officers visits in conjunction with the Customs Authorities every vessel arriving from foreign ports. If the vessel arrives from any port considered dangerous he sees every individual on board, and if any are infected they are removed to hospital, the vessel fumigated, all effects disinfected, the bilges discharged, the drinking water thrown away (after disinfection), and the tanks cleaned. In this way 4,293 vessels have been medically inspected between August 1892 and June 1893, carrying crews to the number of 54,190 and 14,419 passengers. Twenty-five cases of actual or suspected cholera have been detected and dealt with.

The following are the existing byelaws which were allowed by the Local Government Board on the 27th January 1893, and replaced those allowed on the 7th May 1885:—

1. In these byelaws the expression "The Port Sanitary Authority" means the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London acting as the Port Sanitary Authority of the Port of London; the expression "dangerous infectious disease" means any one of the following diseases:—

Small-pox,
Diphtheria,
Membranous croup,
Erysipelas,
Scarlatina or scarlet fever,
Typhus fever,
Typhoid fever,
Enteric fever,
Relapsing fever,
Continued fever,
Puerperal fever.

2. Every master or other person having charge of a vessel arriving in the Port of London with any person on board, whether a passenger or belonging to the ship's crew, suffering from a dangerous infectious disease, shall stop on arrival off the Custom House at Gravesend, and forthwith send notice to the medical officer of the Port Sanitary Authority stationed at Gravesend, that there is a person on board suffering from such a disease.

3. The master or other person in charge of the vessel shall cause her to remain off the Custom House until the medical officer of health has boarded her.

4. The medical officer of health to whom notice is given, as aforesaid, shall as soon as practicable visit the vessel and ascertain whether the person referred to in the notice is suffering from a dangerous infectious disease, and if in the opinion of the medical officer of health he is, and can properly be removed, and proper accommodation can be provided for him in the hospital of the Port Sanitary Authority at Gravesend, or in some other hospital to which the Port Sanitary Authority are entitled to remove patients, the master or other person having charge of the vessel shall forthwith cause such person to be removed to such hospital according to the directions of the medical officer of health.

5. If any dangerous infectious disease shall break out on board any vessel arriving in the Port of London, and after she has passed Gravesend, the master or other person having charge of such vessel shall give notice to the medical officer of health of the Port Sanitary Authority at his office at Greenwich, that there is on board a person suffering from such a disease, and if upon examination the medical officer of health shall find that he is so suffering, the master or other person in charge of such vessel shall forthwith cause such person to be removed to a hospital to which the Port Sanitary Authority are entitled to remove patients as directed by the medical officer of health.

Penalties.

6. Every person who shall offend against any of the foregoing byelaws shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty of 5*l.*, and in the case of a continuing offence to a further penalty of 40*s.* for each day after written notice of the offence from the Port Sanitary Authority.

Provided, nevertheless, that the justices or court before whom any complaint may be made, or any proceedings may be taken in respect of any such offence, may, if they think fit, adjudge the payment as a penalty of any sum less than the full amount of the penalty imposed by this byelaw.

RETURN of VESSELS inspected since 1873.

Year.	No. of Vessels.
1873	1,999
1874	13,846
1875	14,847
1876	13,839
1877	14,310
1878	13,463
1879	14,804
1880	16,341
1881	22,315
1882	22,333
1883	26,833
1884	25,333
1885	24,327
1886	23,207
1887	21,855
1888	19,743
1889	19,396
1890	15,446
1891	15,341
1892	14,472
1893 (to end of June)	8,773
Total	362,823

RETURN of VESSELS cleaned since 1873.

Year.	No. of Vessels.
1873	338
1874	2,330
1875	1,788
1876	1,384
1877	754
1878	407
1879	516
1880	563
1881	428
1882	506
1883	1,102
1884	1,598
1885	1,819
1886	1,670
1887	1,744
1888	1,005
1889	606
1890	679
1891	402
1892	426
1893 (to end of June)	341
Total	20,416

RETURN of STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS insisted upon since 1875.

Year.	No. of Vessels.
1875	76
1876	89
1877	96
1878	24
1879	24
1880	23
1881	22
1882	13
1883	42
1884	62
1885	41
1886	97
1887	133
1888	597
1889	617
1890	410
1891	410
1892	357
1893 (to end of June)	179
Total	3,294

RETURN of VESSELS fumigated since 1873.

Year.	No. of Vessels.
1873	9
1874	10
1875	5
1876	4
1877	10
1878	12
1879	6
1880	9
1881	30
1882	29
1883	22
1884	24
1885	33
1886	21
1887	23
1888	25
1889	19
1890	37
1891	27
1892	54
1893 (to end of June)	42
Total	451

RETURN of INFECTIOUS DISEASES dealt with since 1873.

Year.	No. of Cases.
1873	83
1874	54
1875	120
1876	1
1877	8
1878	1
1880	4
1881	28
1882	36
1883	19
1884	48
1885	32
1887	110
1888	82
1889	36
1890	85
1891	76
1892	114
1893 (to end of June)	82
Total	1,057

RETURN of INFECTED CLOTHING dealt with since 1874.

Year.	No. of Cases.
1874	74
1875	24
1876	37
1877	40
1878	49
1879	82
1880	35
1881	48
1882	54
1883	68
1884	28
1885	27
1886	27
1887	22
1888	8
1889	16
1890	14
1891	25
1892	21
1893 (to end of June)	8
Total	707

RETURN of SEIZURES of UNSOUND FOOD dealt with since 1884.

Year.	No. of Cases.
1884	17
1885	24
1886	41
1887	45
1888	53
1889	49
1890	46
1891	60
1892	64
1893 (to end of June)	44
Total	443

RETURN of CANAL BOATS inspected, Persons carried, and Prosecutions instituted under the Canal Boats Act since 1876.

Year.	Number of Boats inspected.	Persons carried.	Prosecutions.
1876	144	483	—
1885	247	—	—
1886	631	1,870	31
1887	721	1,940	7
1888	698	1,837	5
1889	624	1,531	1
1890	557	1,284	1
1891	445	947	—
1892	353	871	—
1893 (to end of June)	268	631	—
Totals	4,688	11,394	45

POLLUTION OF THE RIVER THAMES.

On the 18th February 1881 the medical officer of health of the Port of London reported to the Port Sanitary Committee of the Corporation that, during the previous summer, the insanitary condition of the Thames had attracted the attention, not only of the officers of the Port, but also of the general public, owing, principally, to the discharge of enormous quantities of sewage into the river.

About the same time the Corporation caused letters to be written to riparian authorities who allowed sewage to flow into the Thames in their districts, calling upon them to discontinue the practice. These letters produced very important changes in the sewage outfalls in the districts of the upland riparian authorities.

In October 1881 the Court of Common Council made a reference to the Port Sanitary Committee, to inquire into the sanitary condition of the River Thames in the neighbourhood of Crossness and other outfalls; and that Committee was directed to report what steps should, in their opinion, be taken to remedy any existing evils thereat, with authority to confer with Her Majesty's Government thereon, and directing that application be made to the Home Secretary to take action under the provisions of the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104. s. 31.

On the 15th December 1881 the Port Sanitary Committee made a report, from which the following is an extract:—

On the 23rd November 1881 and the 3rd December 1881 the Committee proceeded to the points in question, inspecting on the former date, and taking samples of the lower part of the river, viz., from Gravesend to Woolwich, and on the latter date of the upper part as high as Teddington Lock. They then instructed the medical officer of health to make analyses of the water obtained, and report fully thereon.

They also instructed him to engage the services of Professor Wanklyn to make independent analysis of the water. The respective analyses of these gentlemen were made, and the reports were carefully considered by the Committee.

In the minds of the Committee there was no doubt that the action of the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the Metropolis Local Management Act, in taking the sewage of the metropolis down the river to Crossness and Barking Creek had materially benefited that part of the Thames which is immediately adjacent to London, but equally, without doubt, the state of the river at those points (although being greatly affected by constant meteorological changes, it must of necessity vary from time to time) was, in consequence of the great outpouring of sewage, always in a most unsanitary condition, and in times of drought and great heat its very prejudicial effect upon the public health was obvious; and bearing in mind the fact that the quantity of sewage had enormously increased, and was constantly increasing, the Committee felt that the time had arrived when some definite action should be taken in the matter, and, therefore, after full consideration, they deemed it expedient that the Corporation should avail itself of the step, which by the Main Drainage Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict. c. 104. s. 31), appeared open for adoption, and the Committee accordingly recommended that they should be authorised to apply to the Secretary of State, with the view, under that section, of remedying the evils complained of.

The Committee concluded their report by adding that, as the Metropolitan Board of Works were about to expend the sum of 160,000*l.* in enlarging the outfall works both at Crossness and Barking, the recommendation made should be adopted and carried into effect at as early a date as possible.

Immediately their report was agreed to by the Court they directed a letter to be written to the Home Secretary accordingly, who, in reply, asked to be furnished with the evidence upon which the Corporation relied, in order that he might call upon the Metropolitan Board of Works to answer the same, which information was, in due course, furnished.

On the 31st March 1882 the Home Secretary forwarded to the Corporation a copy of a letter he had received from the Metropolitan Board of Works, in which they stated that they were not then in a position to make a complete reply to the allegations put forward by the Corporation, as they desired to continue the investigations they were then making during the time that the hot weather prevailed, and when the state of the river was alleged to be at its worst; and added that, so far as their examinations had then already gone, they pointed to the same result as had followed on all previous investigations, namely, that the statements with respect to the polluted condition of the river and its effect on the public health were, if not totally unfounded, at least greatly exaggerated. They further stated that they admitted, without hesitation, that the water of the Thames was not so pure as could be wished, but that there were other sources of pollution besides the sewage outfalls, which would go far to account for the condition which gave rise to the complaint, and they were sanguine that the further information to be supplied them would confirm the view they then held that the sewage outfalls could not be charged with the pollution of the Thames so far as to cause serious nuisance or injury to the public health.

Having heard that the Government proposed to appoint a Commission to inquire into the state of the water of the Thames, a letter was addressed by the Corporation to the Home Secretary, suggesting that the inquiry should extend over the whole of the district within the control of the Port of London Sanitary Authority, instead of merely between London Bridge and Gravesend, as originally proposed.

In July 1882 a Commission was appointed, which decided to hear counsel on behalf of the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The first meeting of the Commission was held on the 25th July 1882, when the Corporation, the Thames Conservancy, and several other bodies appeared as complainants, and the Metropolitan Board of Works as respondents.

A large number of witnesses were called, including some of the most eminent engineers and chemists of the day, and the Commission held 46 sittings.

The first report of the Commissioners was, in due course, published, and they found, substantially, that the complaints as to the state of the river were well founded, and that it was desirable to proceed with the inquiry, which was accordingly done. In consequence of certain complaints having been made to the Home Office in July and August 1884 by the Metropolitan Police as to the foul state of the river, a correspondence took place between the Home Office and the Metropolitan Board of Works thereon.

This correspondence taking place at the time the Commission was sitting, Lord Bramwell (Chairman of the Commission) was consulted by the Home Office on the subject; and, in reply to the first of Mr. Liddell's letters, stated that he, with four other Commissioners, had examined the condition of the river, and they were of opinion "that the river was in such a state as to be "a disgrace and a scandal to the metropolis and "civilisation."

The Commissioners, in their final report, confirmed and emphasized the existence of the evils arising from the discharge of the sewage into the Thames, and they added, "We believe these evils imperatively "demand a prompt remedy;" and, in their report, they proceeded to point out what, in their judgment, the remedy should be, temporarily and permanently;

with the result that very soon after the second report was published, the Metropolitan Board of Works commenced the constructon of extensive works at Barking (the tender price for which was 406,000*l.*), and, subsequently, of works at Crossness.

The inquiry before the Commissioners cost the Corporation the sum of 20,096*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; with the satisfaction, however, of knowing that it had succeeded in proving its case, and so had rendered an essential public service, without any contribution whatever from the ratepayers of the metropolis.

Water Supply.

From the earliest times the Corporation of London has made every endeavour in its power, not only so far as the wants of the City itself were concerned, but also the wants of the metropolis, to obtain a good and cheap supply of water for people living within the metropolitan area.

The following facts will show the part taken by the Corporation in this vital question:—

London was originally supplied with water from the springs flowing from the hills around, and thence taken to public fountains or conduits, whence it was freely fetched by the inhabitants.

In 1543 the civic authorities were empowered by statute (35 Henry VIII. c. x.) to enter the grounds, as well of the King as of every other person, where they should find any springs, and there dig pits and ditches, erect heads, lay pipes, make vaults, and do all things necessary for the conveyance of water to the City.

As time grew on, the supply was supplemented in the year 1581 (in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) by some waterworks at London Bridge, where one Peter Morrys used the ebb and flow of the tide to pump the Thames water into the City, in which work he was assisted by the Corporation to the extent of the *then* large sum of 1,000*l.*

In 1606 the Corporation obtained an Act of Parliament (3 James I. c. xviii.), which empowered the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, and their successors, at any time, to open a trench for the purpose of bringing a fresh stream of running water to the north parts of the City from Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Herts. Instead of undertaking the work, and reaping the benefits therefrom, on their own responsibility, the Corporation deputed the enterprise, after a lapse of three years, to Hugh Myddleton, citizen and goldsmith, of New River fame. Myddleton's offer to carry out the work was made on the 28th March 1609, and a formal agreement between him and the Corporation was drawn up and executed, an act of Common Council having been passed on the 28th day of March 1610, authorising this. The Lords of the Council gave orders for every assistance to be rendered to him in carrying out the work. Nevertheless, he met with great opposition, as it was thought that he was executing the scheme for his own private benefit. The work, indeed, would never have been executed had it not been for the pecuniary assistance rendered by the King in consideration of receiving half the profits.

Myddleton himself was ruined over the business, and took the opportunity of his brother Thomas occupying the mayoralty chair, in 1614 (the year after the New River had been opened), to petition the Corporation for a loan of 3,000*l.* The loan was granted for three years, and remained unpaid at Myddleton's death, in 1631. A few years later the City voted his widow the sum of 1,000*l.*, and this sum was, by her request, allowed to be accepted in part payment of the money advanced to her husband.

The works at London Bridge were gradually increased down to 1767, and continued until 1824, when they were purchased by the New River Company, under an agreement with the Corporation, that they would not raise the price of water to the district supplied by those works.

Upon the work being completed, the King granted a charter to the New River Company (the earliest water company), by which he incorporated Sir Hugh Myddleton and his co-adventurers. No particular area of supply was granted to the Company, and there was no limitation of capital in the charter. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, in 1821, stated the original cost to have been 369,600*l.*

Down to the year 1852 nothing whatever took place to alter the original condition of things, so far as the New River Company was concerned. The other seven companies, which, with the New River Company, now supply London, had come into existence as London increased, the dates of their first formation and their names being as follow:—

1722. Chelsea Company.
1758. Southwark and Vauxhall (under another name, Old Borough).
1785. Lambeth.
1806. West Middlesex.
1807. East London.
1809. Kent.
1811. Grand Junction.

By their Act of 1852 the New River Company, notwithstanding all their previous practice and professions, and their engagement with the City not to charge more in the district supplied by the old London Bridge Waterworks, which extended to one third of the City, obtained power, for the first time in their history, to tax the whole of their district according to the annual value of property supplied, after certain standards set forth in the schedule of the Act; an obligation being also imposed for the first time upon the Company to supply water to anyone in their district who required it.

More or less the private Acts of the various other companies follow the New River Company's Act of 1852, and authorise all of them to charge rates on the annual value, but based upon nothing like equality of prices one with the other.

In the session of 1884 the Corporation having expended several thousand pounds in experiments, introduced a Bill to regulate the supply of water to the metropolis, and all the places outside the metropolis within the limits of supply of the eight London water companies.

The objects sought to be obtained by that Bill were first of all (clauses 1 to 16) to give the option to any water consumer to require the water company to supply him with water by meter.

At that time most of the companies could be compelled to supply water by meter for trade and manufacturing purposes, but not for ordinary domestic consumption. It was obvious that the supply of water by meter was the fairest arrangement which could exist between a water company and the consumers, because the company would be paid for what was consumed, and it would be the business, as it would be the interest, of the consumer to see that the water was not wasted.

The Bill provided that the Board of Trade should make regulations for having all meters tested, so that each consumer might purchase his own meter if he pleased, instead of hiring it from the company. Those provisions were analogous to the law affecting gas meters.

The second object of the Bill was, where a consumer did not desire to take his water by meter, to give legislative effect to the decision of the House of Lords, in Dobbs' case, throughout the entire area of all the London water companies' districts, namely, that the water rate should be charged on the rateable value as settled by the poor rate, and which, for all purposes except land tax and property tax, was binding for every rate and tax dependent upon annual value.

The third object of the Bill was to apply the Waterworks Clauses Acts, 1847, to all the water companies. That Act prescribed that the dividend should be limited to 10 per cent.

The Bill, following the example of all modern gas legislation throughout the country, required any of the water companies wanting to raise any more share capital, to sell it by auction, and apply the premiums as capital instead of dividing the new shares as they did in 1884 among the shareholders, and putting the premiums into the pockets of the proprietors.

The Bill received the support of the Government, and all the Metropolitan Members of Parliament who were present in the House on the 11th March 1884, when it came up for second reading, voted for it, but it was rejected by a majority of 45; the numbers being for the second reading 152, and against it 197.

The day after the rejection of the Corporation's Bill, on the 12th March 1884, the late Mr. W. H. Smith gave notice of motion for a Select Committee to inquire into the conditions under which the metropolitan water companies obtained their then existing powers of rating, and the manner in which the powers had been exercised.

In the year 1886 (4th February) the Court of Common Council made a reference to the Gas and Water Committee, to consider and report on the great disproportion which existed between the water actually consumed by the owners and occupiers of premises exclusively used for business purposes, and the contributions exacted from them by the water companies, and the best way of mitigating that tax on trade.

At the same Court there was also a further reference to the same committee that in considering the Bills of the water companies then before Parliament, viz.: the Southwark and Vauxhall, the Lambeth, and the East London, for an increase of capital, it was to be an instruction to the committee to take such steps as they might be advised, to protect the interests of the water consumers, and to report thereon.

On the 25th March 1886 there was a further reference to the Gas and Water Committee to consider the whole question of the enormous increase in the water rates of the City, and to take such steps therein as they might be advised, and to report forthwith.

In this year, also, the then Metropolitan Board of Works introduced a Bill into the House of Commons for the purpose of enabling them to oppose the Metropolitan Water Companies' Bills in Parliament, and also, if they thought fit, to take steps for obtaining an independent supply, which Bill was rejected by the House of Commons on the second reading on March 5th.

With regard to the action of the Corporation upon the three Bills referred to above, viz.:—

The East London Water,
The Lambeth Water, and
The Southwark and Vauxhall Water Bills,

which sought for powers to enable the companies to raise additional capital by the issue of debenture stock, the following may be stated:—

Having regard to the ultimate purchase of the water undertakings of the metropolis, and to the fact that the raising of additional capital would tend to increase their value, the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers petitioned against the Bills with a view, not of preventing the raising of such further capital as might be legitimately required by the companies, but of urging the claims of the public to be heard with regard to the terms upon which the additional capital was to be raised.

As only one of the three companies (the East London) supply any portion of the City, considerable technical difficulties had to be overcome to enable the Corporation and the Commissioners to obtain a *locus standi* against the Lambeth, and Southwark and Vauxhall Bills, but ultimately a hybrid Committee of nine members was nominated, of which Lord Claud Hamilton was appointed chairman, and the Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers were admitted to oppose.

The Bills were also opposed by some of the local authorities interested, but as their opposition was confined solely to matters of detail, as to position of stop-cocks, interference with roads, &c., and did not deal with the financial question, or the provisions of the Bill affecting the interests of the public at large, these had to be contested by the Corporation and Commissioners alone, on behalf of the whole metropolis.

The Metropolitan Board of Works, although they had deposited petitions against the Bills, and had an undisputed *locus standi*, did not appear upon the petitions. This was in consequence of the rejection by the House of Commons of a Bill promoted by the Board for the purpose of enabling them to apply moneys in opposing Water Bills.

But for the timely intervention of the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, the water companies would have had their own way, practically unopposed.

The position the Corporation and the Commissioners took was, that they were not the opponents of the water companies in the sense of being hostile to them, but they had, on behalf of the public, in accordance with the deliberate resolution of the House itself (after the House had denied a similar position to the Metropolitan Board of Works) to watch the proposals of the companies, and to take care that the additional Parliamentary powers that the companies desired, should be hedged round with such safeguards as should not render the ultimate purchase of the companies' undertakings more difficult.

Upon the conclusion of all the cases, the Committee passed the preambles of the three Bills, and announced their intention of inserting clauses to carry out the objects put forward by the Corporation.

After considerable discussion upon the wording of the clauses, and an adjournment for further consideration, the standard auction clauses were inserted in all the Bills, so that the debenture stock raised under them should be offered for public competition, and not allotted amongst the shareholders, and the premiums, if any, obtained, should form part of the capital proposed to be raised; and also the following clauses with reference to the formation of a sinking fund, with a view to the eventual purchase of the companies' undertakings on behalf of the public:—

"From and after the expiration of three years from the issue from time to time of any debenture stock under the powers of this Act, there shall be carried to a sinking fund, in each year, such per-centage on such amount of debenture stock as shall be equal to the excess of the average per-centage of the dividend or interest paid for that year on all the capital of the company, whether share capital or borrowed, above the interest, together with an additional one per centum per annum added thereto for management on such debenture stock, such sinking fund to be held and applied by the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee, for the purpose of purchasing and extinguishing the share capital of the company, or for such other purposes as Parliament may from time to time determine.

"The company shall not have power to convert into share capital any debenture stock created under the powers of the Act."

The Bills were unopposed in the House of Lords, and received the Royal Assent in due course.

From the foregoing it would appear that Parliament accepted in their entirety the views of the Corporation, so far as the scope of that inquiry made it possible. That although the three companies did not supply the City, the City Chamberlain was to be the trustee and holder of the sinking fund for the benefit of the whole metropolis, and that the Metropolitan Board of Works was not to promote any water undertaking; so making the Corporation *de facto* the "water authority" for London, a position which the Select Committee expressed their intention that it should occupy.

Parliament, as will be seen above, on this occasion, recognised by express enactment that the water companies were eventually to be bought up by the public, and that they were not to be permitted to take any steps to enhance the price of their undertakings or render the purchase more difficult, but were only to receive, as occasion might require, such additional statutory powers as were necessary to keep their undertakings in the position of a profitable going concern.

On the 28th July 1887 the Court of Common Council decided not to re-introduce the London Water Bill of 1884.

In the year 1888 (5th July) the Gas and Water Committee made a report to the Court on the subject of a constant supply of water to the City, and the Committee conferred with the Superintendent of the New River Company, who stated that the company were quite prepared to give a constant supply if called upon to do so, provided the regulations prescribed by the Metropolis Water Act, 1871, were previously complied with, and with a view to placing all the facts before the Court, the Committee set out in brief form what those regulations really were, and the following is an extract from the report:—

The Committee was informed by the Superintendent of the New River Company that the company had lately been called upon to provide a constant supply to the parish of St. Pancras, and he estimated that an average cost of at least 5*l.* would be incurred by each owner or occupier of premises in providing the requisite fittings, and that the expense in the City, owing to its exceptional circumstances, would probably be considerably more. In addition to this, if a new lead pipe from the main to the house were required, the expense would be very considerable, and the occupier of the property would not only have to pay for this, but the cost of pulling up the pavement would also have to be defrayed by him.

The Committee were also informed that in case of a constant supply being provided, all existing fire-plugs would have to be removed, and it had been estimated by Captain Shaw (the then chief officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade) that the number of hydrants would in such case have to be doubled, involving a very large expenditure.

It was also pointed out that a danger existed, of pipes, charged with the high pressure of a constant

supply, oursting, and the water flooding the cellars of warehouses, great damage resulting in such an event to silk goods and other property. This applied especially to the City of London, where many warehouses were shut up and left from Saturday afternoon till Monday morning.

Another important consideration was alleged to be that under the intermittent system it was found that the sewers have always been better flushed. Some few months before the Committee reported, petitions had been sent to the Corporation to use their influence to compel the New River Company to provide a constant supply, and these petitions were referred to the Gas and Water Committee to consider and report upon, and when the Committee discovered that there were certain difficulties in the way, they held a conference with some of the petitioners, who stated that they would consider the objections pending a further interview, but as no communication was afterwards received from them, it was concluded that it was not their desire that any further steps should be taken.

Subsequent to this, other petitioners attended the Committee, among them being Mr. Archibald Dobbs, and further negotiations took place with the New River Company, who stated that provided it was within their power, and the circumstances warranted it, they were prepared to provide any individual firm with a constant supply, if desired, a very slight additional charge being made in respect thereof.

Resolutions from several vestries in the City were received in favour of, and also against, a constant supply, and the Committee came to the conclusion that it was not expedient in the interests of the citizens generally to take any steps in the direction indicated, and the Court agreed to the Committee's report on the 20th September 1888.

In the session of 1888 the Kent Waterworks Company obtained further powers to enable them to construct new works to supply certain parts of Kent, and to raise 100,000*l.* of debenture stock, and the Act so obtained also contained the auction and sinking fund clauses, which, at the instance of the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, were inserted in the various Water Acts relating to the metropolis passed in the session of 1886.

In the year 1890 the Court of Common Council authorised the County Purposes Committee (which, in consequence of the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, had superseded the Gas and Water Committee), to hold a public inquiry upon the question of the water supply of the metropolis, and devoted the sum of 2,000*l.* to the expense of such inquiry.

The Committee offered Sir William Guyer Hunter, M.D., K.C.M.G,, the position of President, which he accepted, and the inquiry was opened on the 23rd May 1890, there being in all 13 sittings, during which 37 witnesses were examined.

The result of the examination of the witnesses tended to show that there was a consensus of opinion that the supply of water should be in the hands of a public authority.

A large amount of evidence was given showing numberless inconveniences and injustices inflicted under the present system, and upon one point it seemed clear the consumers, who, from their position or wealth, could make exceptional terms with the companies, were thus able to obtain advantages which were not shared by the general public. This statement was made in public, and although the companies were invited in general and in specific terms to take part in the inquiry, no contradiction was forthcoming.

The Committee visited Manchester and Glasgow to inquire the terms and mode in which the administration of the supply was carried out in those cities, and the Committee in their report stated that the impression left on their minds by the evidence given in London, was strengthened by that given in Manchester and Glasgow. In each of those cities the officials examined gave evidence showing the advantages and conveniences that had accrued to the consumers and to the cities themselves from the supply being in the hands of a public authority.

The Committee recommended that the Corporation should suggest to Parliament a representation of the areas as the most effectual way of governing the water-shed and managing the supply, with power to confer with the Conservators of the Thames and Lea, and that on the water authority should be placed representatives from the various municipal corporations, county councils, and sanitary authorities over whose areas the water authority would have control.

In the year 1890 the London County Council sought for, and subsequently obtained, Parliamentary powers to spend 5,000*l.* to enable them to prosecute and conduct "inquiries and negotiations relative to the supply " of water, or companies supplying water," in or near London.

On the 21st October 1890 a letter was read in the Court of Common Council from the London County Council in reference to water supply, and asking whether the Corporation was prepared to authorise a committee to confer with the Council's Special Committee with a view to the promotion in the next session of Parliament, jointly by the Corporation and the Council, of a Bill for revising the method by which water companies charged on the basis of rating, and giving powers for establishing an independent supply for the County of London, with a copy of a resolution (forwarded with such letter) of the Council authorising their Committee to enter into tentative negotiations with the water companies for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms they would be prepared to dispose of their undertakings to the Council, in the event of Parliament empowering them to acquire such undertakings. Such letter was referred to the County Purposes Committee of the Corporation for consideration and report, and on the 30th October that Committee reported to the Court, and recommended that they should be empowered to confer with the Council's Special Committee upon the subject generally of the water supply, but without in any way adopting the direct suggestions of the letter in reference to a proposed Bill; which recommendation the Court assented to.

On the 11th December 1890 the draft of a Bill on the subject of the water supply of the metropolis was approved, and referred to the said County Purposes Committee to prosecute.

So far as this Bill was concerned, the London County Council were in accord with its object and scope and the duties to be thrown upon the new authority, but they did not agree with the mode in which that new authority was to be constituted.

As the result of various conferences between the County Purposes Committee of the Corporation and the Special Committee of the London County Council, it was agreed to instruct counsel as follows:—

1. Appoint a water committee as herein-after defined, viz., seven-eighths to be appointed periodically by, and to be members of, the London County Council, and one-eighth, fit and proper persons, by the Corporation.

   To be a statutory committee and a Committee of the London County Council.

2. Power to the committee to promote Bills which may be approved by the London County Council for (*a*) new supply of water, (*b*) purchase, (*c*) or both.

3. To take a limit of time, if forced to do so.

4. Charge the costs of Act and administration of committee and of promotion on general county rate.

5. To legislate as to committee this year (1891) if possible.

6. If impossible, Corporation and London County Council to promote Bills next year on these lines, the expense of such Bills to be borne by the Corporation in case Bills do not pass.

7. The supply of water in each district in the metropolitan water area, outside the boundary of the County of London, to be, as far as practicable, in the hands of the local authority of each district; and within the County of London, in the hands of the said statutory committee.

8. The committee to have full power over details, but questions of principle and policy to be reserved to the London County Council.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Corporation Bill and a Water Bill promoted by some of the vestries and district boards of London had been referred, were informed of all that took place between the Corporation Committee and the London County Council, and though aware that the London County Council were acting in complete accord with the Corporation, they, nevertheless, expressed an opinion that it was hardly likely that any effective legislation could take place that session, and in the result, after hearing speeches by counsel on behalf of the different petitioners, decided not to pass any Bill, but to make a special report to the House, of which the following is a copy:—

That with regard to the instruction of the House of 20th March last, " That it be an instruction to the com- " mittee on the London Water Commission Bill that " they have power to inquire into all matters connected

" with the nature, price, management, sources, and " sufficiency of the water supply of London and its " suburbs, and to insert in the Bills such provisions in " connexion therewith as in their judgment are ex- " pedient," the committee have agreed to the following special report:—

Your Committee have proceeded upon the assumption that in the opinion of Parliament it is desirable to establish a single public representative water authority for the metropolis.

The Royal Commission, presided over by the Duke of Richmond, reported in 1869, " That the " future control of the water supply should be " entrusted to a responsible public body, with " powers conferred on them for purchase and ex- " tension of existing works, and for levying certain " rates referred to." And the Select Committee, of which Sir W. V. Harcourt was Chairman, and which examined into the provisional agreements for purchase contained in the Government Bill of 1880, reported, " That it is expedient that the sup- " ply of water to the metropolis should be placed " under the control of some public body, which " shall represent the interests and command the " confidence of the water consumers."

Since these reports much valuable experience has been gained of the growth of population, and of the undertakings of the water companies and the demands upon them. Parliament also, since 1886, has adopted the policy of enforcing more stringent provisions in case of the issue of any fresh capital. An important inquiry into the whole matter, too, has recently been held by the Corporation of the City of London; and it is evident that there is much fresh light for the consideration of the question from every point of view. Your Committee, therefore, consider it to be most desirable that the problem should be carefully and deliberately examined by the newly constituted municipal authority, the London County Council, in the interests of the water consumers of the metropolis.

The London County Council were, in the session of 1890, entrusted with powers to initiate negotiations with the water companies, and to incur certain limited expenditure in preliminary inquiries, but those inquiries, are necessarily as yet incomplete.

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That powers should be granted to the London County Council to expend such further sums as may be reasonably necessary, in order that they may examine thoroughly for themselves, as the responsible Municipal Authority of London, the whole position of the metropolitan water supply, and come to a conclusion as to the policy which, for financial and other reasons, it is desirable to adopt.
2. That, if they should so resolve, they should have power to promote a Bill or Bills in Parliament for the purpose of constituting themselves the responsible Water Authority for London, acting through a statutory committee, appointed either wholly by themselves, or partly in conjunction with the Corporation of the City of London, as suggested to your Committee on behalf of both bodies. Such statutory committee to comprise a certain number of members possessing special knowledge and qualifications, not necessarily members of the body or bodies appointing.
3. That the London County Council, if constituted the Water Authority, should be required to purchase, either alone or in conjunction with such of the authorities of the outside areas as may be arranged, the undertakings of the eight water companies (except possibly certain lands of the New River Company) by agreement, or, failing agreement, by arbitration, within a fixed period.
4. That, subject to any such arrangements, the new Water Authority should take over the duties and obligations which the present water companies now have towards the consumers of water in the districts outside the boundaries of the County of London, but within the limits of supply of the present companies.
5. That in the event of purchase by the new Authority power should be given to that Authority, and to the Authorities of the outside areas, to negotiate for the purchase by the latter (*a*) of so much of the works of distribution as is appropriated to the district of such Local Authority, and of the right to a supply of water in bulk from the new Authority; or (*b*) possibly of some of the sources of supply which, with their works of distribution, it might be found practicable and advantageous to sever from the general scheme.
6. That those Local Authorities, which, like Croydon, Richmond, and Tottenham, are situated within the metropolitan water area, but have their own independent water supply, should, in the event of the purchase of the water companies by the new Water Authority, be guaranteed in the exercise of their present rights.

In the event of the undertakings of the companies not being acquired by purchase, the Committee recommend that there should be a Parliamentary inquiry, before which the interests of the whole of the consumers within the area of the present metropolitan water supply ought to be represented, into the statutory powers and obligations of the water companies, and the control which is now exercised by public departments and the metropolitan and other Authorities over them. In the appendix to the minutes of evidence will be found a memorandum setting out the existing conditions, but it might possibly be found advantageous to make the obligations and the control more complete.

Your committee found it impossible, within the limits of the time at their disposal, to conduct satisfactorily any examination into the quality and quantity of the London water supply. But, apart from that consideration, they are of opinion that these questions will naturally form a part of the complete inquiry which it will be the duty of the London County Council to conduct, with the assistance of the professional advice which, as your committee have recommended, should be at their disposal.

Although your committee have not been able, for the same reason, to examine into any of the cases sought to be established before them by the various Local Authorities of the areas in which are contained the present sources of supply, for the protection of their separate interests, your committee have received sufficient indication that there exist complaints, founded or unfounded, that those sources are in some quarters being even already overtaxed. Your committee do not see their way to recommending any practicable method for the effective association of any of these Authorities with the inquiry, for which the London County Council must be responsible. But they are of opinion that in any such inquiry, regard must be had, on the one hand, to the statutory rights of the present water companies, and, on the other, to the legitimate wants and necessities of the inhabitants of those areas. It must remain with Parliament ultimately to decide upon the merits of any scheme submitted.

In view of the possibility of its being ultimately established that the present sources of supply cannot be extended, and that additional sources are required, and in view also of the fact that the possible fresh areas of supply are limited, and are already being drained for other large communities, your committee think that Parliament may well consider, before granting any powers for further encroachment upon those areas, how far provision ought fairly to be made for the possible requirements alike of the metropolis, and of the other large populations upon the lines of supply.

Of the two Bills before your committee for the constitution of a new Water Authority, neither appeared to them calculated to effect a satisfactory solution of the problem, but your committee desire to place upon record their opinion that both those Bills were promoted in the public interest, and to considerable public advantage.

It was therefore proposed, that the necessary steps should be taken to introduce a Bill in the ensuing session, for the following purposes, viz.:—

To give statutory powers to the Joint Committee of the Corporation and the London County Council:

To authorise that Joint Committee to give notices to treat to the metropolitan water companies within four years, and to make the giving of such notices obligatory at the expiry of that period:

To constitute a tribunal to ascertain the price to be paid; and to clothe such tribunal with the fullest powers of inquiring into and deciding upon all such questions as it may consider necessary, with a view to purchase:

To enable such tribunal to decide as to the purchase by Local Authorities outside London of the works of distribution within their district, and also to decide as to the supply of water in bulk to such

outside authorities (*as recommended by the Select Committee's Report, p.* iv., *sub-sec.* v.):

To pay for the undertakings by stock having the ultimate security of the county rate.

During the Parliamentary session of 1891, the Corporation continued its watchfulness in respect of several Water Bills then introduced, and in particular secured the adoption of the auction and sinking fund clauses in the Southwark and Vauxhall Water Bill, which received the Royal Assent on the 21st day of July; the City Chamberlain again being appointed trustee for the public.

In the year 1892 the London Water Bill (No. 1) was introduced into the House of Commons, being promoted jointly by the Corporation and the London County Council, for the purpose of appointing a Joint Committee of the Council and the Corporation to deal with the question of the water supply of the metropolis.

The Bill carried out the agreement of 13th May 1891 between the Corporation and the London County Council for concerted action, whereby it was agreed that a Joint Water Committee of the London County Council and the Corporation should be constituted for the purpose of promoting Bills relating to the water supply.

The Bill proposed to confer upon the London County Council power to promote, from time to time, Bills in Parliament for all or any of the following objects:—

1. To acquire, construct, and maintain waterworks, aqueducts, wells, reservoirs, and other works, and do any necessary acts in connection therewith, to afford a new or supplemental water supply.
2. To acquire, or take on lease, any existing or future waterworks, or the undertaking of any water company or any part thereof, or any interest therein, or any water or right to take or convey water.
3. To provide for the dissolution and winding-up of any water company whose undertaking should be acquired by the London County Council, and for the adjustment of any interests in any such undertaking, which should have been partially so acquired, and generally for all purposes connected with such acquisition, including superannuation allowances or gratuities to officers and servants of such companies.
4. To sell, lease, or dispose of any such undertaking or portion thereof, or works, rights, or interests at any time vested in the London County Council.
5. To make provision for the raising of such moneys as might be required for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the intended, or any Act of Parliament, promoted or obtained by the London County Council in pursuance of that Act.
6. To supply the inhabitants of any County or Local Authority or Corporation within such area, and on such terms, as Parliament might from time to time authorise or direct, with water, by meter or otherwise, for public and private purposes.
7. To carry on, consolidate, enlarge, and improve such undertakings as the London County Council might, by authority of Parliament, acquire or construct, or to provide by arrangement with the water companies, as to any equitable division of future profits.
8. To obtain such further powers as the London County Council might deem expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Act, or of any such Bill.

It was also proposed that the water committee should have power—

(*a.*) To make and enforce regulations from time to time for prescribing the strength, character, weight, and materials of fittings and appliances to be used for preventing the waste, misuse, and undue consumption of water, and otherwise in relation thereto.

(*b.*) To make any public or private inquiry as to the existing supply of water within the metropolitan water area, and the charges made for the same, and as to the possible sources of supply, and to enter into negotiations with any public authority, or water company, or persons, for the acquisition or taking on lease of any of their powers or undertakings, or any part thereof, and (subject to ratification by the London County Council) to enter into and carry into effect contracts in respect thereto.

The Bill further proposed that there should be delegated to the water committee absolutely, and without reference to the London County Council, all administrative and executive functions of carrying on the supply of water from any works acquired, taken on lease, or constructed by the London County Council; provided always that the proposed Act should not delegate to the committee any power of—

(*a.*) Purchasing, or acquiring, or selling, disposing of, or letting on lease any such works.

(*b.*) Constructing any new works, or enlarging any old works, for obtaining water, involving capital expenditure.

(*c.*) Raising money by creation of stock or borrowing (otherwise than temporarily, for such purposes, and not exceeding such a limited amount as the London County Council might from time to time determine).

(*d.*) Fixing or altering the rates leviable for water, or the principle of charging or levying rates in respect of water supplied.

The Bill was introduced into the House of Commons by Sir Reginald Hanson and Sir Charles Hall, on behalf of the Corporation, and by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. James Stuart on behalf of the London County Council, and was read a first time on the 29th March.

Early in the proceedings a question was raised by the Parliamentary Agent to the London County Council as to whether the Corporation or the Council were entitled to the conduct of the Bill in Parliament. The question was referred to the counsel of the Lord Chairman of Committees, who decided that the conduct of the Bill rested with the Corporation.

A number of petitions were lodged against the Bill by water companies, corporations and other public bodies, but the opposition was practically confined to the metropolitan water companies. Upon consultation with the London County Council, it was determined to limit the Bill simply to conferring powers upon the London County Council, from time to time, to pay the costs and expenses of promoting Bills in Parliament relating to the supply of water in the administrative County of London and neighbouring counties, and the Bill passed second reading without a division.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and evidence was given on behalf of the Corporation and the London County Council.

No evidence was called for the water companies.

Upon the conclusion of the case for the Bill, the committee intimated that they were of opinion that those portions of the Bill which proposed to constitute a new water authority with powers of inquiry and negotiation, should not be proceeded with, but that there was not any objection to that part of the Bill which allowed applications to Parliament by the London County Council, and their expending moneys on inquiries, and the committee adjourned for the purpose of enabling the County Council and the Corporation to confer as to the course they would take with regard to the Bill.

A conference accordingly took place between a committee of the Corporation and the committee of the County Council, at which it was decided to proceed with the Bill for the purpose of enabling the London County Council:—

(*a.*) To pay the costs and expenses of promoting Bills in Parliament, and to make inquiries as to the existing supply of water within the metropolitan water area and the charges made for the same, and as to the possible sources of supply, and from time to time to pay the costs and expenses of such inquiries and of any costs incurred by them in inquiries before Royal Commissions or otherwise, to an extent not exceeding 10,000*l.*, in addition to the sum which the Council are authorised to pay for similar purposes by section 38 of the London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, and to pay all their costs and expenses in the execution of the intended Act as payments for general county purposes within the meaning of the Local Government Act, 1888, and the costs, charges, and expenses preliminary to, and of, and incidental to, the preparing, applying for, obtaining, and passing of the Act.

In this form the Bill passed the Select Committee. The consent of the Corporation Committee to the Bill proceeding was given upon the distinct understanding that the position of the Corporation with reference to the promotion of Bills relating to the Water Question, under the agreement of the 13th May 1891, was to be upheld; and at the meeting of the Committee of the County Council held at the House of Commons on the 25th May, previously to the meeting of the Select

Committee of the House of Commons, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That, with the assent of the City, the Bill be proceeded with on the lines suggested by the Committee of Parliament."

"That this Committee will recommend the Council to adhere to the arrangement existing between the two bodies so far as Parliament may permit."

The Bill passed the House of Lords without opposition, and received the Royal Assent on the 27th June 1892.

The London Water Bill (No. 2), which was identical with No. 1 Bill, was promoted by the Corporation alone, in order that it might be proceeded with in the event of the London County Council being under any disability in regard to proceeding with the joint Bill.

Fire Hydrants.

The Corporation of London for many years had under their consideration the question of providing an adequate number of fire hydrants in the City, having regard to the very large number of warehouses and offices existing therein; and towards the latter end of the year 1878, new fire hydrants were laid, by its order, and at its expense, throughout the City.

Although it was clearly the duty of the then Metropolitan Board of Works, acting under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, to see that a sufficient number of these fire hydrants were supplied in the City, by arrangement with that body, the Corporation agreed to fix and maintain them to the number of 822.

The Commissioners of Sewers agreed at one time to contribute towards the expenses, as, in some instances, the hydrants were used by them for washing or watering the streets, and it was considered only fair and reasonable that the ratepayers should make a small contribution on that account.

By an arrangement made between the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers in the year 1890, the Corporation handed over these hydrants to that body, which has since that time maintained them.

The following table will show the amounts disbursed by the Corporation in respect of London Water Supply since 1875:—

	£	s.	d.
1876	3,268	4	5
1877	1,938	0	1
1878	2,725	11	10
1879	13,494	15	1
1880	3,716	11	7
1881	3,617	7	9
1882	3,572	8	8
1883	1,446	18	6
1884	1,176	5	1
1885	3,259	7	7
1886	1,017	10	9
1887	3,539	11	7
1888	527	1	3
1889	474	17	7
1890	2,487	7	10
1891	101	17	7
1892	4,703	7	0
Total	51,067	4	2

STANDARD CLAUSES.

Introduced at the Instance of the Corporation of London into Water Acts.

New debenture stock to be offered by auction or tender.

Notwithstanding anything in any Acts relating to the company contained, the company shall when any stock created under the powers of this Act is to be issued offer the same for sale by public auction or by tender in such manner, at such times, and subject to such conditions of sale as the company shall from time to time determine.

Provided that at any such sale by auction no single lot shall comprise more than 100*l.* nominal value of such stock and that the company may at any sale by auction or by tender fix a reserved price to be put upon such stock and notice of the amount of such reserved price shall be sent by the company in a sealed letter to the Board of Trade not less than 24 hours before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders as the case may be, and such letter may be opened after such day of auction or last day for the reception of tenders and not sooner and provided that no priority of tender shall be allowed to any holder of shares or stock in the company.

Purchase-money of capital sold by auction to be paid within three months.

It shall be one of the conditions of any sale of stock under this Act that the whole nominal amount thereof together with any premiums given by any purchaser at such sale shall be paid to the company within three months after such sale.

Notice to be given as to sale, &c.

The intention to sell any such stock by auction or by tender shall be communicated in writing to the town clerk of the City of London and to the clerk of the London County Council and to the Secretary of the Committee of the London Stock Exchange at least 28 days before the day of auction or the last day for the reception of tenders, as the case may be, and notice of such intention shall be duly advertised four times during such period in two or more London daily newspapers.

Stock not sold to be offered to share-holders.

When any stock created under the powers of this Act has been offered for sale by auction or tender and not sold, the same shall be offered at the reserved price put upon the same respectively for the purpose of sale by auction or tender to the holders of ordinary shares or ordinary stock in the company in manner provided by "The Companies Clauses Act 1863" with respect to new shares or stock and the provisions of sections 17 to 21 of that Act shall apply accordingly as if the debenture stock were new stock within the meaning of those sections. Provided always that any stock so offered and not accepted within the time prescribed by the said Act shall again be offered for sale by public auction or by tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to the sale of stock.

Application of premium arising on issue of stock.

Any sum of money which shall arise from the issue of any stock by way of premium after deducting therefrom the expenses of and incident to such issue shall not be considered as profits of the company but shall be expended in extending and improving the works of the company or in cancelling debenture stock or in paying off money borrowed or owing on mortgage by the company and shall not be considered as part of the capital of the company entitled to dividend.

Limit to amount of stock to be created.

It shall not be lawful for the company to create and issue any greater nominal amount of stock under the powers of this Act than will be sufficient to produce including any premiums which may be obtained on the sale thereof the total amount of the moneys which the company are for the time being authorised to raise by the issue of such stock. Provided always that in the event of such debenture stock or any part thereof being being issued at less than par value and resulting in a deficiency in the nominal amount of the additional capital hereby authorised to be raised the company may issue such additional amount of debenture stock as shall be equivalent to the deficiency so resulting.

Creation of sinking fund.

From and after the expiration of three years from the issue from time to time of any debenture stock under the powers of this Act there shall be carried to a sinking fund in each year such per-centage on such amount of debenture stock as shall be equal to the excess of the average per-centage of the dividend or interest paid for that year on all the capital of the company whether share capital or borrowed above the interest together with an additional one per centum per annum added thereto for management on such debenture stock such sinking fund to be held and applied by the Chamberlain of the City of London as trustee for the purpose of purchasing and holding shares or stock of the company and of investing the dividends thereon with a view to ultimately extinguishing the capital of the company or for such other purposes as Parliament may from time to time determine.

GAS.

The Corporation has ever been watchful of the interests of the citizens of London in connexion with the supply of gas, and has from time to time expended considerable sums out of its corporate revenues, both in opposing and in promoting legislation upon this important subject.

By an Act passed in the 57th year of Geo. III. (57 Geo. III. c. xxiii.), the City of London Gas Light and Coke Company was incorporated for a term of 46 years, with power to supply (*inter alia*) the City of London with gas. After the raising and expenditure of a large amount of capital and income, with the principal effect of enormously increasing the nominal value of its shares the Company obtained Parliamentary sanction, by the passing of "The City of London Gas "Company's Act, 1859" (22 & 23 Vict. c. liii.), to the raising of further capital, and to its perpetual

incorporation, under the name of "The City of London Gas Light and Coke Company." Power was given to the Corporation (section xx.), on receiving a requisition signed by not less than five consumers of the company's gas, complaining of the insufficiency of the illuminating power of the gas supplied, to appoint some competent person to proceed to the company's works and test the quality of the gas in course of supply; and if found not up to the prescribed standard to institute proceedings before the Lord Mayor, or one of the aldermen, or the Recorder (justices of the peace for the City of London) for the infliction of the penalty imposed by the Act. By section xlix. the company was restrained from acquiring within the City of London a greater quantity of land than that possessed by the company immediately before the passing of the Act; and notices convening any meeting of the company were required to be published in some City of London or Westminster newspaper seven days, at least, before the holding of such meeting (section l.).

In 1860 the various gas companies supplying the metropolis with gas having agreed, as far as possible, to severally limit their supply to separate districts, the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 125.), was passed sanctioning the assignment of districts to the several gas companies, subject to triennial revision, and authorised the appointment by the Home Secretary of inspectors to investigate complaints made by gas consumers, and gave power to the local authorities mentioned in the Act to appoint examiners for the purpose of testing from time to time the quality of the gas supplied. The Act, also, conferred powers upon the gas companies, the exercise of which soon became the subject matter of repeated complaints on the part of the metropolitan gas consumers; the principal grievance, however, being the doing away by Parliament of the competition which had previously existed between the several companies, and the existence of which had undoubtedly tended to the benefit of the consumers. The dissatisfaction so generally felt led to the promotion by the Corporation, in the session of 1866, of a Bill, having mainly for its object the right to compete for the supply of gas. The Bill, with several others on the same subject, was referred to a select committee, who, in due course, reported (*inter alia*) that London was worse served than many other large towns of the kingdom, both in respect of the purity and illuminating power of its gas; and that since the Act of 1860 the price of gas had increased, whilst its value had decreased. The Corporation subsequently gave notice of its intention to promote a Bill in the session of 1867, to include a provision for the purchase of the interests of the companies supplying the City with gas. The Bill was not proceeded with in consequence of the Government of the day bringing in a Bill to deal with the grievances of gas consumers, which was ultimately sent to a select committee, before whom the Corporation appeared by counsel; and with the late Metropolitan Board of Works, found itself in the unenviable position of having, in the interest of the consumers, to oppose many of its provisions. The committee, in the course of their report, admitted the Corporation's contention that the Act of 1860 had been eminently favourable to the companies, and that the interests of the consumers had been very inadequately protected; and added (*inter alia*): "It seems to your committee, therefore, that the "consumer cannot rely upon the probable introduction "of new companies in competition with the powerful "organisation whose existence has been confirmed "by the Act of 1860, and that, if the consent of the "companies to a proper amendment of that Act cannot "be obtained, the proper remedy will be for Parliament "to concede to the City of London, the Metropolitan "Board of Works, or other local authorities of the "respective districts the power of supplying those dis-"tricts in the manner in which the Corporation of "Manchester supplies that city and the surrounding "neighbourhood."

Negotiations subsequently took place between the Corporation and the Gas Light and Coke Company, the City of London Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company, being three of the gas companies supplying the City with gas, with the result that in the session of 1868 the City of London Gas Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. cxxv.). was passed, containing (among others) the following important provisions:—

1. The Act was to be read as one with the Act of 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 125.), except that part of section 2, sections 7 to 12, both inclusive, sections 25 to 34, both inclusive, section 37 and sections 40 and 41 of that Act were repealed so far as they related to the City, and any part of any special Act of any company inconsistent with the 1868 Act, so far only as it related to the company and the City, was also repealed.

2. Power was given to the Corporation at any time within three years after the passing of the Act, to purchase, and to any company to sell, so far as it supplied the City, the undertaking or any part of the undertaking of such company, provided that all three companies consented to such purchase and sale (section 4). In the event of purchase, the special Acts relating to each company and the enactments therewith incorporated, and the provisions of the 1868 Act were to apply to and be binding on the Corporation as if named therein (section 6). Due provision was made as to the form of the consideration to be paid, the manner and mode of raising it, and for debts and liabilities of the vendor company, as also for the application of the income accruing to the Corporation through such purchase, the balance of which, after satisfying outstanding liabilities and the expenses of executing the Act, was to be applied in aid of the funds of the Corporation.

3. Sections 18 to 24 contained powers for the three companies to amalgamate after the expiration of six months from the passing of the Act, subject to a scheme to be approved by the Board of Trade, and having for its object the reduction of the expenditure of the companies; the Corporation to have the right to submit representations to the Board of Trade thereon.

4. Section 29 empowered the Board of Trade to appoint three gas referees, two to form a quorum, and at least two to concur in every act or determination of the referees. A copy of each certificate of the gas referees required by the Act was to be sent to the Corporation and to each of the companies (section 32). Various provisions were inserted in connexion with testing for illuminating power and purity, but these have been repealed by the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. cvi.). The Act also contained provisions for the appointment by the Corporation of gas examiners, and for the Corporation's control of the testing places and apparatus; but these have been repealed and re-enacted (*post*).

5. Section 85 empowered the companies and the Commissioners of Sewers to affix to each lamp in the City a street lamp governor, and to have access thereto, and section 86 limited the charge for gas supplied to the public lamps in the City.

6. Section 88 directed each company to keep at its principal office a correct map of all mains and appliances beneath the public ways, subject, in case of default, to the imposition of a penalty of 50*l*. (section 89).

7. The expenses of the promotion of the Act were to be borne by the Corporation and the companies in equal moieties.

In 1868, during the same session, the Gas Light and Coke Company itself promoted and obtained the Royal Assent to a Bill consolidating certain Acts relating to the Company, and authorising the raising of further capital and the construction of new gasworks and other works in connexion therewith; and so far as the same related to the undertaking of the company beyond the limits of the City and its liberties, the various provisions of the last-mentioned Act (31 & 32 Vict. c. cxxv.), were made applicable to the Metropolitan Board of Works, as if named therein (section 109, 31 & 32 Vict. c. cvi.).

By section 4 of this Act, the Company's Acts of 1810, 1814, 1816, 1819, and 1823 respectively, and its Charter and all byelaws were repealed; the company, however, being re-incorporated in perpetuity by the following section. Clauses for the protection of the streets and sewers of the City of London were also inserted.

Section 61 empowered the company to enter into agreements with other metropolitan gas companies for the supply of gas within each other's districts.

In 1870 the Gas Light and Coke Company purchased the undertaking of the Victoria Docks Gas Company, and secured the passing of an Act (33 & 34 Vict. c. cxxi.) in connexion with the same; and in the following session of Parliament (1871) procured the passing of an Act (34 & 35 Vict. c. lxxv.), enabling the company to construct a short connecting line of railway between the company's works at Beckton, and the Great Eastern Railway Company to erect new gas works, and to amalgamate with the Equitable Gas Light Company. By section 56 of such Acts, section 18 to 24 inclusive of the City of London Gas Act, 1868

(31 & 32 Vict. c. cxxv.), relating to amalgamation were made to extend to and apply to the several gas companies within the metropolis, as defined in the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 125.).

On the 31st March 1870, in pursuance of sections 18 to 24 of the City of London Gas Act, 1868, a scheme of amalgamation between the Gas Light and Coke Company and the City of London Gas Light and Coke Company was confirmed by Her Majesty by Order in Council, and on the 6th July 1870 a scheme of amalgamation between the companies so amalgamated, and the Great Central Gas Company was also approved by Her Majesty by a further Order in Council, after the consideration and allowance by the Board of Trade of certain representations and modifications made and suggested by the Corporation on various points, and especially in connexion with the cessation of the manufacture and storage of gas within the City of London, and such amalgamated companies secured the passing of the Gas Light and Coke Companies Act, 1872 (35 Vict. c. xxiii.), authorising the raising of additional capital and the creation and issue of debenture stock, the share capital not to exceed in the whole 1,000,000*l.*, and repealing section 59 of the Gas Company's Act of 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. cvi.), and authorising the application of the proceeds of sale of superfluous lands to new works. A further Act was obtained in the next session of Parliament, "The Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1873" (36 & 37 Vict. c. cxvi.), consolidating the Acts of 1868, 1870, 1871, 1872, and that Act, and authorising the purchase and use of collier ships, lighters, and vessels in connexion with the making and selling of gas. Section 7 of the Act provided that the company should not, out of the profits of any half-year in which they were entitled by the sanction of the Board of Trade, to charge any higher price for gas than the price authorised by their Act of 1868, pay a larger dividend on the capital (150,000*l.*) authorised to be so expended than at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum.

It will easily be gathered from the foregoing facts how enormously the business of the company, as amalgamated, was growing, and how extensive their powers were becoming; it, consequently, behoved the Corporation more than ever to be on the watch in the interest of the gas consumers. In December 1873 the Gas Light and Coke Company communicated with the Corporation to the effect that a further increase in the price of gas was necessary to enable the company to meet the extraordinary expenditure for the ensuing year (1874), and to pay the company's authorised dividend. Commissioners were duly appointed by the Board of Trade to consider the gas company's application, and by their certificate, dated the 31st March 1874, they fixed the price of gas, as from the 1st January in that year, at 5*s.* per 1,000 cubic feet, being an addition of 1*s.* 3*d.* to the price fixed by the Act of 1868, and an addition of 8*d.* to the price allowed for the year 1873. The Corporation took the matter up in the interests of the public, and communicated with the Board of Trade as to the legality of the additional charge, and also complaining of the amount of sulphur in the gas supplied.

Considerable correspondence ensued with the Board of Trade on the above and other points. The whole matter was reported upon very fully by the Gas and Water Committee of the Corporation to the Court of Common Council, and that Court, in October 1874, instructed the Committee to take whatever steps might be necessary, by application to Parliament, or otherwise, to ensure a satisfactory supply of gas to the citizens at a reasonable rate. In November of the same year the committee were further authorised by the Court of Common Council to co-operate with the Metropolitan Board of Works in the introduction of Bills into Parliament:—

1. For entering into competition with the then existing gas companies by the erection of new works.
2. For the acquisition, by purchase, of the property of those companies.
3. For an improved and uniform system of regulation of the gas companies.

Three separate Bills for carrying out the above objects were introduced into Parliament by the Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works jointly, and were read a first time, but owing to the Government not being prepared to support the second Bill, that and the first were withdrawn, but the remaining Bill, for the regulation of the companies, was proceeded with. The Bill was vigorously opposed by the companies, but on the 13th May 1875 it was read a second time by an overwhelming majority. It was referred to a Select Committee, and on the 25th June, after an immense amount of evidence had been taken, the preamble of the Bill was passed.

Being a public Bill, however, it was necessary that it should go through a Committee of the whole House but the state of public business prevented this being done that session.

The Bill was reintroduced in the following session of Parliament, 1876, and read a first time, the Corporation again acting in unison with the Metropolitan Board of Works. A joint committee of the two bodies was appointed to confer with the gas companies' representative and the Board of Trade, and after much discussion upon a Bill which the Gas Light and Coke Company had themselves introduced into Parliament, the company's Bill was settled by the Board of Trade to the satisfaction of the Corporation and of the Metropolitan Board of Works; and, as it carried out the provisions of "The Metropolis Gas Companies' Bill" introduced by those bodies, it became unnecessary to proceed with the latter.

In due time this Bill became the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. cxxv.), the authorised capital being fixed at 8,265,000*l.* Besides securing to the consumers of gas all the advantages sought to be obtained by the Bill introduced by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works, it enacted (section 10) that the dividend on the ordinary share capital should not exceed 10 per cent., and it also provided that all future capital raised, but which was not to exceed in the whole one million pounds (section 11), instead of being allocated amongst the existing shareholders, was to be offered for sale by public auction or tender within the metropolis (section 13), the reserved price not to be less than the nominal amount of such shares or stock, and notice of the amount of such reserved price was to be given to the Board of Trade not less than 24 hours before the day of auction, or the last day for receiving tenders in the manner prescribed, and no priority of tender to be allowed to any existing holder of shares or stock. Section 14 declared that 28 days' notice of such sale or tender should be given to the Corporation, the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Secretary of the Stock Exchange, and notice should also be advertised four times in at least two London daily newspapers.

By section 15, shares or stock not sold at the auction were to be offered at the reserved price to the holders of the ordinary shares or ordinary stock of the company, and if not accepted within the time prescribed by the Companies' Clauses Act, 1863, were to be again offered for sale by public auction or by tender in the manner and subject to the provisions of sections 13 and 14 before set out.

Section 16 declared that any sum of money arising from the issue of any shares or stock by way of premium, after deducting the expenses of and incident to their issue, should not be considered as profits of the company, but be expended in extending or improving the company's works or in paying off loans, nor should it be considered as part of the capital of the company entitled to dividend.

It was entirely owing to the action taken by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works, above referred to, together with the pressure brought to bear by the Board of Trade upon the companies in refusing to sanction the amalgamation scheme unless the auction clauses were inserted in the Bill, that so much success was attained in the interests of the public.

Section 17 gave power to borrow upon mortgage a further sum of 1,000,000*l.*, subject to the following restrictions:—

When the company had raised by shares and stock, and by borrowing and by the issue of debenture stock or by any of those modes, the sum of 1,000,000*l.*, the company should thenceforth, in the exercise of their powers to issue further shares and borrow further moneys, prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade on the report of some impartial person to be appointed by the Board, that the sum proposed to be raised was necessary for the purposes of the company during the next three years, and, further, that before the consideration of the matter by the Board of Trade, the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works should receive notice of the proposed inquiry and have an opportunity of being heard; full power over the costs of the reference being reserved to the person appointed to hold the inquiry (section 18). Several inquiries have taken place under the provisions of this

section, the last being held so recently as the 13th day of July 1892, when the Corporation and the London County Council (as the successors to the Metropolitan Board of Works) were both represented, and their representatives duly heard. The certificate of the President of the Board of Trade is required before the issue of such further shares or the borrowing of such further moneys can be effected by the company, hence the importance to the public of the inquiry held by the appointee of the Board of Trade.

Sections 19 to 24 deal with the price of gas, and section 25 with its illuminating power, and sections 27 to 47 with the testing for illuminating power, purity, and pressure. So much of sections 27 and 34 as relates to the pressure of gas, and sections 40 to 56, both inclusive, were, subsequently, repealed by the "Gas Light and Coke and other Gas Companies Acts Amendment Act, 1880" (43 & 44 Vict. c. clxxxi.), obtained at the joint expense of the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works; the Corporation bearing its entire proportion of the expenses out of its corporate funds and the Metropolitan Board of Works its share out of rates.

This latter Act applies to the Gas Light and Coke Company, the Commercial Gas Company, and the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and throughout the districts of those companies; and section 20 enacts that every forfeiture imposed by the Act should be recovered and applied in manner provided by sections 46 and 53 of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 125.), and by section 53 of this latter Act all penalties adjudged within the City of London and Liberties to be paid under the Act (and not otherwise appropriated) shall be payable to the Chamberlain of London in aid of the expenses of the City Police.

By section 21 of the Gas Light and Coke, &c. Act, 1880, in addition to the repeal of the sections of the Act of 1876 already mentioned, so much of sections 28 and 35 as relates to pressure of gas, and sections 41 to 56 (both inclusive) of the South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876, were also repealed.

Under section 38 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. ccxxv.), the Corporation within the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works elsewhere were directed, respectively, to appoint and to always keep appointed gas examiners for the several testing places within the respective jurisdictions; such testing places and the necessary apparatus and materials being provided and maintained by the Gas Light and Coke Company, but subject to the control and management of the Corporation or the Metropolitan Board of Works, according as the same are situate within the City or elsewhere, in the situation and number prescribed and certified by the gas referees, appointed in pursuance of the City of London Gas Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. cxxv.); one testing place, at least, to be within the City of London, and one or more outside the limits of the City.

There are, and have been since March 1869, four testing places within the City, and there are four gas examiners daily engaged in connexion with the same, appointed by the Corporation.

Under section 39 the Board of Trade were to appoint from time to time a chief gas examiner, empowered under the Act to hear appeals by the company against any report of a gas examiner.

Unfortunately, no provision was made in the Act either in regard to his remuneration or that of the various gas examiners. This defect was, however, soon remedied by the action of the Corporation, in causing to be inserted in "The City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1877" (40 & 41 Vict. c. vii.)—an Act promoted by the Corporation at its own expense—two sections (15 and 16) directing the remuneration and all expenses properly incurred by the chief gas examiner to be borne by the gas company (and the remuneration of the gas examiners appointed by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works respectively, and all expenses properly incurred by them to be paid by the Commissioners of Sewers and the Metropolitan Board of Works respectively.

By section 57 of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. ccxxv.), an auditor of the company's accounts was to be appointed from time to time by the Board of Trade, whose duty was to forthwith investigate the accounts of the company, and prescribe from time to time the form of accounts to be kept by the company, and audit the same every half-year.

The Act made no provision for his remuneration; but the defect was remedied by "The City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1877," section 15 of which directed the same, together with all expenses properly incurred, to be paid by the gas company.

The provisions of the Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. ccxxv.), of the Commercial Gas Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. cc.), and the South Metropolitan Gas Light and Coke Company's Act, 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. ccxxix.), with respect to the testing of gas and the forfeitures imposed by the same, proving insufficient, the Corporation of London, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Board of Works, secured the passing of "The Gas Light and Coke and other Gas Com-Companies' Acts Amendment Act, 1880" (43 & 44 Vict. c. clxxxi.), which contains the following (among other) important provisions:—

(1.) The gas referees shall from time to time, after giving notice to the Corporation or the Metropolitan Board of Works (now to the London County Council), visit the testing places and examine the apparatus to see that it is kept in good and proper repair and working order.

(2.) The gas referees shall from time to time prescribe and certify the mode to be adopted for testing and recording the pressure at which gas is supplied by the company.

(3.) A gas examiner shall, in the mode so prescribed, test the pressure at which gas is supplied at such hour, and in such street or part of a street, as the Corporation (in the case of the City of London) may from time to time appoint.

(4.) Daily tests are to be made at each testing place as may be prescribed by the gas referees, at intervals of not less than one hour, for ascertaining that the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied at such testing places are up to the prescribed statutory standard.

(5.) Each gas examiner shall make a daily report of the testings of gas conducted by him on the immediately preceding day (in the case of the City), to the Corporation, to the gas referees, to the chief gas examiner, and to the company. The company may be represented by some officer at each testing.

(6.) The company may appeal, within seven days after the receipt of the report, to the chief gas examiner, whose decision, after hearing the parties, shall be final and conclusive. In the event of no appeal, the gas examiner's report to be final and conclusive.

(7.) If, on any day, the gas supplied by the company at any testing place is of less illuminating power than that prescribed, the company shall forfeit for the first half of a candle of defective power 40*s.*; and for the first and every subsequent candle of defective power a sum not less than 25*l.*, and not exceeding 100*l.* The illuminating power is fixed by section 25 of the Act of 1876 (39 & 40 Vict. c. ccxxv.), in the case of common gas at 16 candles, and in the case of cannel gas at 20 candles, but by section 8 of the Act of 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. clxxxi.), the average of all the testings at any testing place on each day of the illuminating power of the gas supplied by the company at such testing place shall be deemed to represent the illuminating power of such gas on that day at such testing place.

(8.) If, on any day, the gas supplied at any testing place is of less purity than that prescribed, the company shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 50*l.* (Section 30 of the 1876 Act prescribes as to the purity of the gas to be supplied; in addition to which section 9 of the Act of 1880 contained provisions for an average of testings of purity.)

(9.) If at any time between midnight and sunset, or during any period between sunset and midnight, the gas supplied is at a lower pressure than prescribed, the company shall forfeit a sum not exceeding 10*l.* (Section 26 of the Act of 1876 fixes the pressure of gas.)

(10.) The report of the chief gas examiner on appeal, or the report of a gas examiner when no appeal, shall be conclusive evidence of the liability of the company to the forfeiture prescribed.

There have been appeals to the chief gas examiner in respect of testings in the city, and fines have been imposed in connexion with proceedings instituted by the Corporation for breaches of the above provisions.

The sale of gas, since the passing of 22 & 23 Vict. c. 66., has been regulated by one uniform standard prescribed by section 2 of that Act. Section 3 enacts that models of gasholders shall be made and verified under the direction of the Treasury, and that copies thereof shall be sent (*inter alios*) to the Lord Mayor of London.

The same section also provides that the Treasury shall appoint competent persons to design and make stamps of a uniform design, to be used for stamping meters, with only such variation of numbers or marks thereon as shall suffice to distinguish each inspector's district.

By section 4 copies of the models of gasholders, with proper apparatus for the testing of meters within their jurisdictions, were to be provided by order of general or quarter sessions. The same authority was, also, to appoint inspectors of meters, a separate inspector being allotted to each district; but by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 79, these powers, in the metropolis (outside the City), were transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works; all expenses, however, were to be defrayed by the board out of rates leviable within their jurisdiction, exclusive of the City of London.

Gas meters are tested and stamped at the City Green Yard, Whitecross Street, by an inspector and seven assistants.

The inspector receives, per annum, 250*l.*, and the seven assistants receive, per week, 13*l.* 4*s.*

The business done by this department will appear from the following table:—

Year.	Number of Meters.	Fees received.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1883	35,823	1,348	2	6
1884	37,756	1,427	14	3
1885	35,170	1,352	1	0
1886	30,847	1,217	9	6
1887	28,798	1,098	2	6
1888	29,898	1,175	19	6
1889	35,138	1,276	7	6
1890	39,057	1,384	15	6
1891	37,741	1,420	15	0
1892	42,746	1,639	14	6
Total	352,974	13,341	1	9

The method of testing adopted by the City officials is believed to be superior to that followed outside the City, and the City inspector is constantly being applied to, to test meters outside the City, in accordance with his method; and only recently complied with a request of the War Office to test the meters at Reading Barracks.

From 1865 to 1880 (inclusive) the Corporation expended out of its corporate funds, on the gas question alone, the sum of 28,854*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

Until the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the gas and water committee of the Corporation principally dealt with the protection of the interests of the gas consumers in the City and the amendment and enforcement of the provisions of the various statutes affecting the gas companies. The County Purposes Committee of the Corporation have superseded that committee, and are now mainly responsible for seeing that the gas company fulfils its duty, and the various officials appointed by the Corporation fulfil theirs.

The principal gas examiner for the City of London was first elected in March 1869. The present occupant of the office was appointed by the Court of Common Council on the 31st day of March 1892, and his salary fixed at 400*l.* per annum. Three other (or assistant) gas examiners were also appointed by the committee, with the approval of the Court of Common Council, at weekly salaries of 2*l.* each. The principal gas examiner is required to make daily an estimate of sulphur in the gas supplied to each testing station as a check on his three assistants; to take daily tests of illuminating power of gas at the office specially provided for him, as a check on that delivered to the testing stations; to represent the Corporation on the hearing of every appeal, and generally to carry out the various statutory duties imposed on gas examiners, and from time to time to attend and advise the Court of Common Council, the Commissioners of Sewers, and the County Purposes Committee of the Corporation. He is especially prohibited from acting professionally for any gas company supplying the City without the previous consent of the Corporation, and from holding gas shares.

There are other gas examiners in the metropolis, not appointed by either the Corporation or the London County Council, but by the particular vestry, district, or local board of the localities served by three or four of the minor metropolitan gas companies, *e.g.*, the Crystal Palace Gas Company, the Putney and Wandsworth Gas Company, the Mitcham Gas Company, and the Brentford Gas Company.

Railway Rates and Charges.

The action taken by the Corporation in the above matter extends over a period of 8½ years, commencing in January 1885 when Bills were introduced into Parliament by the principal railway companies for the purpose of consolidating and revising their scales of rates and charges for the conveyance of goods. By these Bills the companies sought to increase their maximum rates in almost all classes and over all distances.

As the proposals of the Bills were of so serious a nature, and affected the interests of the public and the trade and commerce of the country in a manner so prejudicial, it was determined by the Corporation to offer the most strenuous opposition to the Bills. For that purpose, communications were opened with all the corporations, local authorities, and chambers of commerce in England, and meetings were held in London and the principal manufacturing towns for the purpose of organising united and concentrated opposition. Forms of petition were prepared and despatched, and information and assistance, both legal and statistical, were afforded by the Remembrancer's Department of the Corporation to a very large number of private traders, public bodies, and associations throughout the kingdom.

About a thousand petitions were presented against the Bills, and the opposition that was organised was so strong, that, after several postponements, the railway companies decided not to submit them for a second reading.

Towards the end of the year proceedings were taken by a Mr. Hall, before the Railway Commissioners, against the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, in which some of the points proposed to be dealt with by the company's Bills were raised and decided against the company. They, however, appealed to the Queen's Bench Division, where the decision of the Commissioners was reversed. The matter being one of supreme importance to the mercantile community, the Corporation, with other public bodies, contributed a sum of money towards the cost of an appeal against the decision of the Queen's Bench Division, the appellant being unable to bear the expense of such appeal himself.

In 1888 the Railway and Canal Traffic Act was passed, and by an order of the Court of Common Council of the 14th February 1889, the classifications of merchandise, traffic, and schedules of maximum rates applicable thereto, as proposed by the railway companies and submitted by them to the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Act, were referred to their Local Government and Taxation Committee for consideration. Having regard to the great importance of the cost of carriage on the food supply of the metropolis, the committee conferred with the traders in the different markets. Communications were also sent to the various chambers of commerce and agriculture throughout the kingdom, inviting their views.

The fullest information having been acquired from all parts of the country, objections were lodged to the proposed classifications, &c.

On the 26th July 1889, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Corporation Committee, a large meeting, presided over by the then Lord Mayor (Sir James Whitehead, Bart., M.P.), was called at the Mansion House, of representatives of municipal corporations, trading, agricultural, and other bodies interested in the question, for the purpose of discussing and determining upon the best method of contesting the very large number of important points raised by the formal objections which the Corporation, as well as the other public bodies, had lodged against the railway companies' proposals.

The outcome of that meeting was the formation of the "Mansion House United Association on Railway Rates."

The Corporation has since appointed representatives on the Association, and subscribed to its funds.

The Corporation appeared by counsel at the Board of Trade inquiry on the question of railway rates, which commenced on the 15th October 1889, and continued until the 21st May 1890.

Counsel was instructed to give a general support to the objections of traders, and to work in harmony with the Mansion House Committee, but especially to urge before the tribunal the strong objections entertained to the whole system of terminal charges, and the existing high rates for fish, and the proposed increase for both fish and meat, in regard to which, as before stated, the Corporation, as the market authority for London, was more particularly concerned.

Witnesses were called, and the expenses incurred by the Corporation, on this inquiry alone, exceeded 1,000*l.*

The outcome of the inquiry was, on the whole, favourable to traders, certain concessions having been obtained.

In the following session of Parliament, Bills were introduced by the Board of Trade to confirm the provisional orders embodying the classifications of traffic, and the schedules of the maximum rates and charges of the various railway companies as settled by that department.

The Corporation thereupon determined to do all in its power to retain the advantages which had been already gained on behalf of the trading community, and petitions were presented to Parliament with the object of maintaining the rates and classifications on the basis settled by the Board of Trade.

Assistance was also afforded to the Master Carmen and Contractors' Association in their endeavour to obtain an increased rebate from the railway companies for cartage.

When the Joint Committee of Parliament was constituted in the early part of the year 1891, for the purpose of considering the Bills introduced by the Board of Trade, counsel was instructed to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Corporation and in the interest of traders.

It may be fairly claimed that the active and united opposition to the proposals of the railway companies, in which the Corporation has taken so prominent a part, has materially assisted to bring about a result, which has, so far, been favourable to the traders of the country.

Weights and Measures.

By Charters 1 Edward III. and 1 Edward IV. the Lord Mayor was constituted Clerk of the City Markets, in which character he acquired full power and authority to regulate the weights and measures used in all the London markets.

By Letters Patent dated 20th June, 18 Edward IV., in consideration of 7,000*l.* part of moneys due to the Corporation from the King, the office of Gauger within the City was granted to the Corporation. This grant was confirmed by Letters Patent dated 18th October, 14 Car. I., and 24th June, 16 Car. II., and by statute 57 Geo. III. c. lx.

Under the combined operation of these and other muniments of title the Lord Mayor is the gauger of all wine, oil, and other gaugeable articles brought into the Port of London, and he is (as the head of the Corporation), in virtue of Charters of 4 Edward III., and 1 Edward IV., and of Henry VII., and 3 James I., the meter (or measurer) of all grain, fruit, and other measurable articles.

Not only is the right of gauging admitted by statute down to the year 1825 (5 Geo. IV. c. 74.), but the rights of metage are recognised so late as 1872 in "The Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act" (35 & 36 Vict. c. c.), which recites that by prescription and Charter the Corporation is, or claims to be, entitled to the office of measurer of grain and all other things measurable brought to the Port of London, and to receive for its own use the profits of such office. This Act is fully dealt with under the heading "Open Spaces."

Section 16 provides for what is called voluntary metage, which is the measuring or weighing of grain, &c., by the Corporation upon request, and for which the Corporation is authorised to charge, and their officers directed to give a certificate of the weight, which is admissible in all courts as evidence.

This voluntary metage is performed by the Corporation at a loss of some 500*l.* per annum.

Section 18 enacts that, if within 30 years after 31st October 1872, the Act is repealed or the duty is discontinued by statute, the rights and privileges of the Corporation shall revive.

As regards the Article of Bread.—The statute 3 & 4 Geo. IV. c. cvi. repealed all the Acts then in force, and prescribed the regulations under which it might for the future be sold within the City, at the same time saving all prescriptive rights (section 33). This Act has recently been amended by the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 21.).

As regards the measuring and weighing of Coal.—The chartered and statutory duties leviable by the Corporation on coals were as from the 5th July 1889 extinguished by the London Coal Duties Abolition Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 17.), which received the Royal Assent on 9th July 1889. The Corporation is, however, still the local authority in the City for weights and measures both by prescription and under the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. s. 41), and the Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49. s. 50), and the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 21. s. 35).

By 1 & 2 William IV. c. lxxvi. s. 52 every carriage laden with coals for sale, or to be delivered, must carry a perfect weighing machine, duly marked at Guildhall.

The prescribed form thereof may be altered by notice to the Lord Mayor in the "London Gazette," and by 1 & 2 Vict. c. ci. s. 5, it shall not be deemed perfect unless proper weights are carried therewith, and any other just balance with an even beam and legal weights shall be deemed perfect though not marked at Guildhall.

The Court of Common Council as the local authority in the City for weights and measures has made bye-laws as to the sale of coal, requiring that the name and address of every seller of not exceeding 2 cwt. shall be registered, that the coal shall be sold in sacks containing either 2 cwt., 1 cwt., ½ cwt., or ¼ cwt., with a metal label attached indicating the correct weight, and that a stamped weighing instrument, duly verified, shall be carried in every cart, &c. Also that the seller of not exceeding 2 cwt. shall deliver to the purchaser a weight-note before the coal is unloaded.

As regards gaugeable Liquors.—By 5 Geo. IV. c. 74. s. 25. all vessels of wine, oil, honey, and other gaugeable liquors brought into the Port of London and landed within the City may be gauged, by the Lord Mayor, as gauger, or by his deputies, the contents being ascertained by the standard measure, and insufficient vessels, with their contents, are liable to forfeiture, the Lord Mayor accounting to the Crown for a moiety thereof.

By the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, section 67, the rights of the Founders' Company are saved, and by section 68 the rights of the Corporation and of the Lord Mayor with respect to the stamping or sealing of weights and measures, and the gauging of gaugeable liquors are also saved.

By the Weights and Measures Act, 1889, section 16, the City is excluded from the jurisdiction of the County Council, and by section 17, a person using weights and measures in the City shall not be required to have them verified or stamped by more than one authority.

By the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 16), the Weights and Measures Acts are applied to weights and measures used in a factory or workshop in checking or ascertaining the wages of employés.

A large number of prosecutions have been successfully instituted by the Corporation (as the local authority) for infringements of the above Acts.

The alterations relating to inspection and stamping introduced by the Act of 1889, considerably increased the expenditure under that head in the City.

The salaries of the inspectors and other expenses are paid out of the consolidated rate, but the fees received had been always from ancient times paid into the chamber to the credit of the City's cash; and the statutes which have been passed have not affected the immemorial right of the Corporation to receive those fees.

Upon the appointment of the new inspectors, after the coming into operation of the Act of 1889, separate districts were assigned to them, covering the whole area of the City, the chief inspector being responsible for the work of testing and stamping.

The business done under the Acts in the years 1891 and 1892 appears below :—

	1891.	1892.
Places of business visited by inspectors -	2,483	3,614
Examined weights - - - -	18,180	24,399
„ measures - - - -	7,320	10,928
„ weighing machines - - -	4,105	5,297
„ coal vans - - - -	88	172
There were stamped—		
Weights - - - - -	57,672	53,863
Measures - - - - -	254,417	335,023
Weighing machines - - - -	10,620	5,463

The receipts and expenditure in the Weights and Measures Department for 1890, 1891, and 1892 were as follows :—

1890.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts - - - - -		825 6 2
Expenses—Salaries of two inspectors -	292 16 3	
Other officials -	255 10 10	
Other expenses -	134 1 0	
		682 8 1
Balance of receipts - -		£142 18 1

1891.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts - - - - -		1,713 14 0
Expenses—Salaries of four inspectors -	642 8 0	
Other officials -	364 12 2	
Other expenses -	301 9 1*	
		1,308 9 3
Balance of receipts - -		£405 4 9

1892.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts - - - - -		1,957 11 10
Expenses—Four inspectors -	686 8 0	
Other officials -	432 6 4	
Other expenses -	407 4 4†	
		1,525 18 8
Balance of receipts -		£431 13 2

In July 1891, with a view to relieving ratepayers in the City from the considerable increase in the expenditure, necessitated by the Act of 1889, the Court of Common Council agreed to transfer to the Commissioners of Sewers (during the pleasure of both bodies) all the fees received by the Corporation, the Commissioners paying the rent of buildings (200*l.* per annum) and all other expenses. This arrangement still continues.

The staff of the department now consists of a chief inspector, three inspectors, and seven office assistants, at the following salaries :—

	£ s. d.
Chief inspector, per week - -	4 4 0
Three inspectors, at per week, 3*l.* each - - - - -	9 0 0
Seven assistants, at salaries amounting in all, per week, to - -	8 10 0
Total - -	£21 14 0

The duties of gauger are performed by an officer called the deputy gauger, who was appointed in 1883; he is paid by fees in accordance with a scale authorised by the Court of Common Council, and is required to render an annual account to the Chamberlain of London.

The duties of fruit meter are performed by an official appointed by the Court of Common Council at a salary of 150*l.* per annum. He has an assistant, who receives 60*l.* per annum; and the Court also appoints a receiver of fruit metage at 50*l.* per annum.

* This amount includes 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for five months' rent to December 1891.

† This sum includes 200*l.* for one year's rent to December 1892.

The London Chamber of Arbitration

The London Chamber of Arbitration gives effect to the increasing desire for the settlement of disputes and differences by arbitration, which had for some time before its establishment been expressed in the City and elsewhere. The Corporation of London sought to meet this want in a practical manner, and co-operated to that end with the London Chamber of Commerce, the result of their combined efforts being the inauguration, on November the 23rd, 1892, of the London Chamber of Arbitration, of which, at the inaugural ceremony, it was said by the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella (President of the Board of Trade), "If it succeeds here it will not "stop here, but will extend to all the great industrial "and commercial centres of this country."

The Chamber is under the control of a joint committee of management composed of 12 members appointed in equal proportions by the Corporation of London and the London Chamber of Commerce.

Its object is "the speedy and inexpensive settlement "of disputes arising in the course of business, without "having recourse to litigation."

The rules and forms have been very carefully settled by counsel, and provide for the holding of arbitrations before either one arbitrator, two arbitrators and an umpire, or three arbitrators, and the forms of submission are so drawn as to constitute a binding contract between the parties and the arbitrators. The officers of the Chamber are appointed by the Court of Common Council.

A legal assessor to the Chamber has been appointed, whose services may be obtained when necessary, and a registrar has been also appointed.

The fees are exceptionally low, and the rules admit of a very speedy settlement of disputes.

The registrar's fee is fixed at one guinea, to include all the necessary forms.

The arbitrations are, under the rules, to be held at Guildhall, or in such other place as the Corporation may direct.

Several arbitrations have already taken place, and many others are set down for hearing, the amount in dispute being, in some cases, very considerable.

There is a panel of some 1,143 arbitrators (nominated by the London Chamber of Commerce and appointed by the Corporation) representing nearly every branch of commerce, trade, and industry in the City of London, and the objects steadily aimed at in the conduct of business are celerity, economy, and finality.

Guildhall Library, Museum, and Reading Room.

These buildings involved an initial outlay of about 100,000*l.* from City's cash, and were opened in 1873; replacing others which had been in existence for many years.

The library and reading room are open daily (except Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., the museum being open daily, and closed at 5 p.m.

The library contains about 80,000 volumes; some of them very rare.

It is rich in topography, and, particularly, that of London.

During the year 1892 the numbers of visitors to the above buildings were as follow :—

	Library.	Reading Room.	Museum.	Total.
Morning - -	90,323	112,979	116,421	319,723
Evening after 5 -	22,649	13,981	—	36,630
Total - -	112,972	126,960	116,421	356,353

The Corporation defrays the whole of the expenses out of City's cash and makes an annual allowance of 1,000*l.* for the purchase and binding of books, &c.

In addition to the above, the expenditure for salaries, wages, and other necessary expenses amount to about 5,000*l.* a year. In 1892 it reached 5,416*l.*

The Public Libraries Act has not yet been adopted in the City.

Guildhall Art Gallery.

This gallery was opened in June 1886.

It contains a number of works of art belonging to the Corporation, and was greatly enriched in April last by the munificent gift of paintings presented by Sir John Gilbert. R.A., President of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.

A loan exhibition of pictures took place in 1890, which was attended by 109,383 persons.

A similar exhibition took place in April, May, and June, 1892, which was visited by 236,362 persons; not less than 32,000 catalogues being sold to the public.

The pictures were kindly loaned from Lancashire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Somersetshire, as well as from Scotland, Paris, and other places.

The net cost of the last loan exhibition (including insurance), after deducting the sums received from the sale of catalogues, was 721*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, which was defrayed by the Corporation.

The number of visitors to the Art Gallery during 1892 was 249,733.

The expenses are defrayed entirely out of City's cash, and (including the salary of the director and secretary) amount on an average to about 1,093*l.* per annum, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Amount expended. £ s. d.	No. of Visitors.	Remarks.
1886	608 9 7	26,673	Six months only.
1887	583 0 8	44,293	
1888	580 4 10	53,844	
1889	640 7 6	29,227	Gallery under reconstruction.
1890	2,267 19 10	112,518	Loan Exhibition.
1891	1,099 17 0	53,512	
1892	2,691 7 5	249,733	Loan Exhibition.
	£ s. d. 8,471 6 10	=	569,800
Less amount received from sale of catalogues	821 0 6		
Total expenditure	7,650 6 4 during 6½ years.		

Educational Institutions.

The City of London School.

The endowment of this school is derived from the profits of certain lands and tenements bequeathed to the Corporation, in the reign of Henry VI. (1442), by one John Carpenter, then town clerk of London. The bequest was "for the finding and bringing up of foure "poore men's children, with meate, drinke, apparell, "learning at the schooles, in the universities, etc., "until they be preferred, and then others in their "places, for ever." The property was situated in Thames Street, Bridge Street, Houndsditch, and the neighbourhood of Alfred Place, Tottenham Court Road. The rental, originally very small, gradually increased; but in 1633 amounted to only 49*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

From time to time various schemes were framed extending the educational benefits provided by the bequest. On the 18th January 1832 the Court of Common Council resolved that, at an annual cost of 420*l.*, four boys from 8 to 16 years of age, sons of freemen (to be nominated from time to time by the Lord Mayor, should be sent for education and maintenance) to the Skinners' School at Tonbridge, on leaving which each should receive a premium of 100*l.* to be applied towards his advancement in life. Subsequently, further steps were taken by members of the Court of Common Council, and especially by Warren Stormes Hale, Esq. (then deputy for the ward of Coleman Street and afterwards Lord Mayor), for further enlarging the scope of Carpenter's benefactions.

Eventually, in the year 1834, the Corporation applied to Parliament for leave to discontinue one of its markets, called Honey Lane Market, in Milk Street, Cheapside, and to erect on the site of the same a school for the education of boys, offering for that purpose to charge certain lands, tenements, and hereditaments called the Carpenter Estates (and which up to that time had been charged with a yearly sum of 19*l.* 10*s.* in connexion with the John Carpenter Bequest), together with other hereditaments belonging to them, with the perpetual annual sum of 900*l.* towards the support of such school; and on the 13th April 1834 an Act (4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. xxxv.) was passed discontinuing Honey Lane Market, and authorising the Corporation to erect the proposed school on the site thereof, such school to be for ever thereafter maintained by the Corporation "for the Religious and Virtuous Education of Boys and for instructing them in the higher branches of Literature and all other useful learning."

The erection of the school on the Milk Street site was then proceeded with at an expense of nearly 20,000*l.*, the foundation stone being laid by Lord Brougham on the 21st October 1835.

The school was completed and opened for work on the 2nd of February 1837, when upwards of 400 pupils assembled, and a career of success was commenced which has since been not only maintained, but has steadily augmented.

In 1843 it became necessary to appropriate the head master's residence to school purposes, and again, in 1871, a similar use was made of the secretary's residence, but even these additions proved insufficient to meet the growing requirements of the school. The Honey Lane site proving too confined for further extension, it was at length resolved by the Court of Common Council (on the 4th November 1878) to remove the school to land belonging to the Corporation on the Victoria Embankment, notwithstanding its great value —upwards of 100,000*l.* Accordingly the Corporation procured the passing of the City of London School Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxiii.), under the powers of which statute the Corporation, at an expenditure of about 100,000*l.*, erected the present school buildings.

Power was given by the Act to sell or otherwise dispose of the site of the old school and to carry all moneys arising from such sale or disposal to the credit of the funds of the Corporation; but, even after availing itself of this power, the Corporation had expended out of its own moneys in the provision of the new site and school over 200,000*l.*

On the 12th of December 1882 the new school was was opened by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Alderman Sir H. E. Knight (an old boy of the school) being then Lord Mayor.

The building on the Embankment was designed for the accommodation of 680 boys; but the pressure of application has been such that the average number of pupils is 700 (in one recent term, 735). The number on the books on the 31st July 1893 was 701.

The course of instruction includes the English, Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, book-keeping, geography, history, shorthand, practical chemistry, and natural philosophy, elocution, vocal music, drilling and gymnastics, and drawing.

The school is divided into two sections—the senior and the junior; the senior section is divided into classical and modern languages sides. Before boys leave the junior section, their parents are consulted as to the side in the senior section on which they are to be placed. On the classical side boys are prepared for the Universities, the London University Matriculation Examination, and the learned professions. Boys on the modern side are taught subjects specially suitable as a preparation for mercantile pursuits. Facilities are given to boys who wish to pass the examinations of the Civil Service Commission, the Preliminary Law and Medical Examinations, and the Examinations for Commercial Certificates.

In addition to the ordinary classical and modern sides, there is a natural science side, into which boys may be admitted who have attained a certain standard in literary and mathematical education. The object of this side is to prepare boys for science scholarships, for the Preliminary Scientific Examination of the University of London, and for engineering pursuits.

The school is provided with a carpenter's shop, for admission to which there is no extra charge, but boys provide their own tools. Drawing is the only extra.

There are optional classes also (held out of school hours) in Latin, writing, book-keeping and arithmetic, German, shorthand, French conversation, Spanish, practical chemistry, elocution, vocal music, and carpentry, to enable boys to supplement their regular class work.

The head master is the principal classical master, and the second master is the principal mathematical master.

These two masters are appointed by the Court of Common Council, but under section 7 of the Act of 1834 (4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 35), no person may be appointed one of the two principal masters, unless he shall have

been examined by the Professors for the time being of Divinity and of Classical Literature and of Mathematics at King's College, London, and the Professors for the time being of the Greek Language, Literature, Antiquities, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at the University of London, and unless he shall have obtained a certificate signed by the majority in number of such six professors that he is a fit and proper person, and qualified to perform the duties of such master; and, prior to any appointment being made by the Court of Common Council, the Court must advertise in two or more of the London daily newspapers the fact of the office being vacant, and of the time and place at which the professors will meet and examine such persons as shall be candidates for such office, and if more than three candidates present themselves for examination, the professors conducting the examination are required to certify to the Corporation which three candidates, in the opinion of the majority, are found to be the best qualified. Both the head master and second master have to present themselves annually to the Court of Common Council for re-election.

There are 26 assistant masters, who attend daily for the whole school time; as also do the two gymnastic masters. The occasional masters (ten in number), two German, one singing, one elocution, one Spanish, one shorthand, and four drawing, attend about four hours a week. These masters are appointed by the City of London School Committee, to whom (under section 12 of the Act) certain duties are delegated.

There is also a school secretary appointed by the committee.

During the existence of the school various benevolent persons, and some of the City Guilds, have presented donations and scholarships to the value of 1,792*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* a year, besides which book and medal prizes, worth about 200*l.* a year, are annually given to the boys.

The number of scholarships in connexion with the school is 47, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge, the London University, and the City of London School; eight of which are in memory of John Carpenter, the original founder of the school.

A great many boys have proceeded from the school to the Universities, and since the opening 245 honours have been obtained, of which 133 were of the first class.

Among the more distinguished are:—

The Rev. W. Emery	Fourth Wrangler, 1847. Fellow. (Now Archdeacon of Ely.)
J. R. Seeley	Senior Classic, Cambridge, First Chancellor's Medal, 1857. Fellow. (Now Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge.)
W. S. Aldis	Senior Wrangler, First Smith's Prize, 1861.
The Rev. E. A. Abbott	Senior Classic, Cambridge, First Chancellor's Medal, 1861. Fellow.
H. J. Purkiss	Senior Wrangler, First Smith's Prize, 1862.
The Rev. A. R. Vardy	First Class, Classical Tripos, Second Chancellor's Medal, Cambridge, 1864. Fellow. (Now Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham.)
J. S. Reid, D.Lit.	Senior Classic, Cambridge, First Chancellor's Medal, 1869. Fellow.
W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.	First Class, Classical Tripos, Cambridge, First in the First Class Classics, London University, 1871. Fellow. (Now Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark.)
The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q.C., M.P.	First Class in Classical Moderations, First Class in the Final Classical School, Oxford, Craven University Scholar, 1874. Fellow. (Now Home Secretary.)
W. E. Barker	Senior Classic, Cambridge, Second Chancellor's Medal, Browne University, Scholar, 1883. Fellow.
The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie.	Formerly President of the Local Government Board.
F. Tillyard	First Class, Mathematical Moderations; First Class, Final Mathematical School; First Class, Law School; Oxford, 1888. Vinerian Law University Scholar.
T. A. Bertram	First Class, Classical Tripos, Part I.; First Class Classical Tripos, Part II., Cambridge, 1891; Powis Medal for Latin Verse; Second Chancellor's Medal. Fellow.
G. W. Steevens	First Class, Classical Moderations; First Class in the Final Classical School: Oxford, 1892. Fellow. Exhibition for Classics: London University.
W. C. Summers	First Class, Classical Tripos, Part I.; Cambridge, 1892; Craven University Scholar; Second Chancellor's Medal.

The school is by no means self-supporting, even with the statutory annual grant of 900*l.* by the Corporation.

Boys are admitted at any age between 7 and 15 years, and may remain until the age of 19, or longer, by permission of the school committee.

The charge for each pupil is 12*l.* 12*s.* a year up to the age of 12, and after that age 15*l.* 15*s.* a year. The charge for drawing (the only extra) is 1*l.* 1*s.* or 2*l.* 2*s.* a year, according to the time devoted to the subject. The mode of admission is on the nomination of an Alderman or Common Councilman, subject to examination by the head master.

The receipts from fees are about 11,200*l.* a year, which the Corporation supplements by annual grants out of the City's cash to counterbalance any excess of expenditure over receipts. This grant amounted in 1891 to 4,619*l.*, and in 1892 to 4,161*l.*; to which, however, in order to estimate the deficit during these years, the statutory grant of 900*l.* a year must be added.

Between the years 1835 and 1892 the Corporation has expended a total sum upon this school (including the value of the site) of 331,021*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

Freemen's Orphan School.

This school was erected by the Corporation, and opened in the year 1850, under the authority of the Freemen's Orphan School Act of that year (13 & 14 Vict. c. 10.), and was established "for the maintenance "and the religious and virtuous education of Orphans "of Freemen of the City of London."

This school is partially supported by the rents of freehold estates, devised in former times by charitable persons connected with the Corporation of the City of London, but its principal source of income is City's cash.

The following is a short statement of the origin of the fund, which eventually led to the establishment of the institution as it at present exists:—

By 13 & 14 Car. 2. c. 12, intituled "An Act for the "better relief of the Poor of this Kingdom," a body of governors was incorporated, consisting of the Aldermen of the City of London, and 52 citizens to be chosen by the Common Council (of whom the Lord Mayor for the time being was to be the president), and who were empowered to purchase and hold, without license in mortmain, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, not exceeding the value of 3,000*l.* per annum, for the purposes of that Act.

In pursuance of the powers given by the above-mentioned Act, the president and governors purchased, in or about the year 1703, the freehold of certain messuages in or near Bishopsgate Street, in the City of London, afterwards known as the London Workhouse.

In 1706, one John Rand, citizen and joiner of London, devised unto the said governors, by his will, certain freehold messuages and tenements in Priest Alley and Warwick Lane, upon trust to found an apprenticeship fund for "the putting out and placing forth of poor "Freemen's Children of the City of London, both boys "and girls," residing in the said workhouse.

In 1706, Sir Robert Clayton, Alderman (who served the office of Lord Mayor in 1679), devised premises in Cripplegate for the use and benefit of the said Workhouse, and in 1711 a Dr. Williams devised the reversion of one moiety of an estate in Cambridgeshire to similar uses.

In the course of time, the London Workhouse, founded in the reign of Charles II., which served a very useful purpose for nearly two centuries, became unnecessary for the purpose for which it was established, owing to the removal of the labouring poor to the outskirts of London, and the erection of houses of correction and parochial workhouses within the City.

An Act was accordingly obtained in 1829 (the 10 Geo. IV. c. 43.) which enabled the president and governors of the London Workhouse to sell or grant leases of the Workhouse and other hereditaments vested in them, and to purchase other estates for the education and apprenticing of poor children.

The rents and income of the charity were directed to be applied (1) in payment of the necessary expenses of management; (2) in apprenticing poor freemen's children to trades and employments; (3) in supporting a school for the maintenance and education of poor and destitute children in the doctrine and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, and in apprenticing all or any of them.

The statute further declares that the governing body of the charity should consist of the aldermen of the City of London and sixty citizens, chosen annually by the Common Council, and such other persons as should give not less than 20*l.* for the purposes of the charity; the Lord Mayor for the time being remaining president.

Between the date of the last-mentioned Act and the year 1850, the number of the governing body of the charity had increased by some 25 persons, who had become donation governors by gifts of 20*l.* each or upwards, and the 60 citizens chosen by the common council were all members of that body.

The sum at that time standing to the credit of the governors was 6,450*l.*, and the Corporation, believing it would be of more general benefit to dispose of the funds of the charity in establishing and supporting a school for the maintenance and education of orphans of freemen of the City, applied to Parliament for the necessary authority, offering to allocate towards the support of the school all sums received by them in respect of sheriffs' fines and also the fees payable to them by persons admitted to the freedom of the City.

The Lord Chancellor, upon a petition of the president and governors of the before-mentioned charity, having directed an inquiry by one of the Masters in Chancery as to the fitness of establishing the suggested school on the terms mentioned, and a favourable report being made by that official, the Corporation procured the passing of the before-mentioned Act of 1850. This statute directed the Corporation "to set apart and appropriate at Brixton, in the county of Surrey" (or some other place), "a piece of freehold ground as the "site of a schoolhouse, and to erect a schoolhouse and "other buildings thereon, and to repair, maintain, and "alter the same as they might think proper, and to "maintain the same for ever as a school for the main- "tenance and the religious and virtuous education of "orphans of freemen of the City of London."

The property of the old charity was vested in the Corporation for the purposes of the Act, in which were contained directions as to the application of the surplus of existing or future purchase-moneys to arise from the sale of such property, and as to the application of the rents (after paying expenses of management) towards the establishment and maintenance of the said school.

Section 13 directs the accounts of the school to be kept by the City Chamberlain, and section 14 empowers the Corporation to appoint a committee to carry the Act into execution.

The school, authorised by the Act of 1850, was, in due course, erected by the Corporation on a freehold site at Brixton belonging to them, and, with subsequent additions, cost 27,221*l.* 2*s.*

The number of children in the school was originally fixed at 100, viz., 65 boys and 35 girls; but this number was increased in 1863 to 150, viz., 100 boys and 50 girls.

Up to the present time some 829 children have passed through the school, viz., 544 boys and 285 girls.

The children are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10, and remain in the school until the age of 15, two boys and two girls (selected for their good conduct and ability) being allowed to remain a year longer as pupil-teachers.

On leaving the school each child is provided with an outfit; and those who are meritorious, and make application, are apprenticed to suitable trades.

The Court of Common Council exercises a general control over the institution, but deputes the management of details to a committee, as provided for by the Act of 1850 (section 14).

The head master is appointed by the court; the assistant master, mistress, and matron by the committee.

Applications for admission to the school are submitted to the committee in the first place, but the elections themselves take place in the Court of Common Council, by ballot.

The children, in addition to being fed, clothed, and, receiving efficient medical treatment, are instructed in the following (besides the usual elementary subjects), viz.:—

Boys.	Girls.
Bookkeeping.	French.
Drawing from models.	German.
Euclid, Algebra, Geometry.	Algebra.
French.	Euclid.
German.	Drawing.
Latin.	Music.
Carpentry.	Needlework.
Drill.	Religious knowledge.
Music.	Cookery.
Shorthand.	Housewifery.
Typewriting.	
Religious knowledge.	

Such of the pupils as prove sufficiently capable are entered for the Cambridge University Local Examinations, at which many certificates have been gained, and some distinctions. Some have occupation found for them in the commercial world (in which many at present occupy good positions), whilst others have distinguished themselves at the universities.

The school has a very small amount invested in Consols (bringing in less than 50*l.* a year) and also some freehold property, but, as before pointed out, is mainly supported by contributions from City's cash, and the amounts paid into the Chamber by persons taking up the freedom of the City.

These amounts, respectively, during the past 10 years were as follows:—

Year.	Amount contributed from City's Cash.	Freedom Fees.	Other Sums.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883 - -	5,047 4 3	363 8 4	811 1 10	6,221 14 5
1884 - -	4,871 19 5	343 1 8	658 2 2	5,873 3 3
1885 - -	4,561 16 0	243 6 8	683 11 10	5,488 12 6
1886 - -	5,645 18 10	341 11 8	668 4 6	6,655 15 0
1887 - -	4,660 17 4	220 11 8	669 19 4	5,581 8 4
1888 - -	4,837 8 0	193 6 8	729 13 3	5,760 7 11
1889 - -	4,751 12 3	257 0 0	747 16 10	5,756 9 1
1890 - -	3,870 0 5	351 0 4	668 10 11	4,889 11 8
1891 - -	4,223 16 11	567 19 4	714 4 0	5,506 0 3
1892 - -	5,756 17 2	588 14 0	667 7 11	7,012 19 1

There is a fund in connexion with the school for "Apprentice Premiums," and for aiding the further education of children leaving the school, which is provided out of City's cash.

The amounts granted during the past 10 years under this head average about 300*l.* per annum, and, in addition, all necessary works and repairs are carried out at the expense of City's cash.

The amount expended for sanitary works, painting, paving, playground, &c., in the year 1891 (not included in any of the before-mentioned sums), was 2,547*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, paid out of the City's estate.

In addition, there have been, and are, pensions paid to former masters, amounting to 54*l.* per annum.

It will thus be seen that the total cost of the school, so far as City's cash is concerned, for the year 1891, was 7,612*l.* 4*s.*, made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount contributed from City's cash to school proper (as above)	4,223	16	11
Apprenticeship premiums - -	300	0	0
Sanitary works, painting, &c. -	2,547	7	1
Pensions to former masters - -	541	0	0
	£7,612	4	0

Since the passing of the Act in 1850, the grants made by the Corporation out of its own funds to this foundation, up to and including the year 1892, have amounted to the sum of 162,422*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

Guildhall School of Music.

This school was founded about the year 1879 as the Guildhall Orchestral Society, and was permitted to occupy a large warehouse in Aldermanbury, the property of the Corporation. It has now grown into an important Institution, the advantages of which are spread over the whole metropolis. The object of the school is to provide a thorough musical education at a minimum cost, and there are now about 3,500 scholars taught by upwards of 100 professors.

The present school stands upon a site on the Thames Embankment belonging to the Corporation, and was erected and furnished by that body at an expense of about 26,000*l.* It was opened in December 1886, and contains 42 class-rooms, with a hall for orchestral practice. Students' concerts are given at frequent intervals, to which the public are admitted free by ticket, and the annual concert is held at the Guildhall in the presence of an audience numbering over 2,000 persons. Many thousands of pounds are annually paid by the pupils to musical professors in fees, and many students become efficient performers and teachers, and occupy prominent positions in the musical world. The Principal of the school is Sir Joseph Barnby, Mus. Doc., and among the Professors is Mr. Sims Reeves. The amount contributed to the school in 1892 out of the City's cash was 2,700*l.*

The City of London School for Girls.

(*Founded by William Ward.*)

This school has been established, but is not yet open, under a scheme settled and approved by Mr. Justice Chitty in proceedings in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, for giving effect to the charitable bequest of the late William Ward, of Brixton Hill, Surrey, who, by his will, dated 3rd June 1881, bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, to be applied and expended by them in or towards the building on lands belonging to them, and in maintaining a high school for girls, to be called by the name of, and known for ever as, "The City of London School for Girls, founded by William Ward."

Delay has arison in giving effect to the testator's wishes through the necessity which arose for invoking the aid of the Court of Chancery, and the difficulties which presented themselves in connexion with finding a suitable site. One of the sites originally chosen formed a portion of the Bridge House Estates, held by the Corporation as trustees, and there being no power of sale or exchange recourse was had to Parliament, and an Act (48 & 49 Vict. c. clii) was obtained for the purpose. Eventually the Corporation decided to make a free gift of a suitable site upon the Thames Embankment, of the estimated value of 10,000*l.*, situate on the east side of the street leading from the embankment to Whitefriars Street, containing an area of about 3,682 feet, abutting upon a portion of the rear of the Guildhall School of Music.

The site having met with the approval of Mr. Justice Chitty, a contract was forthwith entered into for the erection upon it of a schoolhouse and other buildings capable of accommodating some 400 pupils, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 30th of November 1892.

The scheme provides that the design of the school should be in conformity with the wishes of the founder, William Ward, as expressed in his will, that is to say: "The school should correspond as nearly as might be "to the City of London School for Boys, making all "proper allowance for the difference of the sexes, and "should provide for 'the religious and virtuous edu- "cation of girls, and for instructing them in the "higher branches of literature and all other useful "learning.'"

The general course of instruction includes English grammar, literature and composition, the Latin, French, and German languages, writing, arithmetic and mathematics, geography, history, drawing, elocution, singing, natural and experimental science, domestic economy, the laws of health, needlework, and such other subjects as the Court of Common Council may from time to time determine.

The Court of Common Council is to exercise a general control over the institution, and has power to make such rules and regulations for the conduct and management thereof as it may think proper, provided that such rules are not inconsistent with the express provisions of the scheme.

The management and superintendence of the affairs of the school are vested in a committee to be appointed from time to time by the Court of Common Council, to whom a report of their proceedings, together with a statement of the accounts of the school, and a balance sheet, are to be presented every year.

The school will be open to all girls of good character and of sufficient bodily health who are residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations; but the daughters of persons who are free of the City of London, or are householders therein, are to have priority of admission.

Every application for admission by girls who are eligible must be accompanied by a recommendation signed by at least one member of the Court of Common Council. Admission to the school is to take place according to priority of application.

The 20,000*l.* bequeathed by Mr. Ward for the establishment of the school now amounts with interest to about 23,000*l.*, and the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, and Comptroller of the City of London, for the time being, are the trustees of the fund, the greater portion of which, if not the whole, will be exhausted in the building and equipment of the school.

Besides the free gift of the site the Corporation has undertaken the maintenance of the school, which will necessarily, for some years at least, prove a charge upon the City's cash in providing for the deficiency between receipts and expenditure.

United Westminster Schools.

The connexion of the Aldermen with this foundation commenced from the date when the school branch of Emanuel Hospital was separated from the almshouse branch of that foundation under the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1873 (already referred to), and such school branch was allied with three other charities in Westminster, namely:—

St. Margaret's Hospital,
Palmer's Charity, and
Emery Hill's Charity,

which, collectively, form the United Westminster Schools, and are all placed under the control of a new governing body consisting of 21 persons, composed as follows:—

The Lord Mayor,
The Recorder, } who are *ex officio* governors,

nine governors nominated by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the remaining 10 being nominated by those members of the London School Board who are elected by the Westminster division.

Besides the endowments of the three above-mentioned foundations, these schools receive two-thirds of the net rents of the Brandesburton Estates in Yorkshire, the remaining third (as previously stated) being devoted to the use of Emanuel Hospital.

When the separation of the two branches of the foundation of Emanuel Hospital took place the order directing the severance also directed that certain property at Westminster, then no longer necessary for the use of the foundation, should be held as to one-third in trust for the almshouse branch, and as to the remaining two-thirds, in trust for the school branch; and portions of such land have been from time to time sold under orders of the Charity Commissioners, the proceeds of sale being divided in the above-named proportions.

A scheme has recently been framed by the Charity Commissioners for dealing with this charity, and the same is still under consideration of the various parties interested.

City Ward Schools.

In addition to the Educational Establishments belonging to and under the direct control of the Corporation there exists the following Ward Schools:—

Ward.	Where situated.	Remarks.	No. on Register.			Average Attendance (about).		
			Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.
Aldersgate Cripplegate Within, Farringdon Within, and St. Alphage Society.	181, Aldersgate Street	30 boys and 30 girls clothed and educated free.	98	130	—	90	111	—
Aldgate	2, Mitre Street, Aldgate	Free education and children clothed at the expense of the charity; twenty entirely, others partially.	50	30	—	46	29	—
Billingsgate, Bridge, Candlewick, Dowgate, and Tower.	32, Botolph Lane		75	87	84	64	66	66
Bishopsgate (girls)	Spital Square, Bishopsgate, E.	Recently the subject matter of a scheme.	—	330	15	—	315	13
Broad Street	59, London Wall	Free education and clothing throughout. Outgoing suit, on leaving if the girl or boy is of good character. Rewards to girls who go to domestic service for the first three years.	50	50	—	46	43	—
Castle Baynard, Vintry, and Queenhithe.	6, Sermon Lane and Brickhill Lane.		42	35	49	38	30	40
Cordwainer and Bread Street	Shooters' Hill		35	20	—	—	—	—
Cornhill, Lime Street, and Langbourn.	43, St. Mary Axe		103	105	—	100	100	—
Coleman Street	Cross Keys Court, London Wall (Little Swan Alley—Infants).		97	92	100	92	84	82
Cripplegate Without	16, Bridgewater Square		250	—	—	235	—	—
Sir John Cass's Foundation Schools.	26, Jewry Street, Aldgate	Free education, dinners, and clothing.	120	100	—	116	95	—

City Board Schools.

1.—Church Row, Aldgate High Street.

Accommodation for 600 children, viz.—337 boys and 267 infants.

Average attendance, 400, viz.:—185 boys and 215 infants.

2.—Goodman's Yard, Minories.

Accommodation for 110 infants only.

Average attendance, 99.

3.—Greystoke Place, Fetter Lane.

Accommodation for 436 children, viz.:—130 boys, 130 girls, and 176 infants.

Average attendance, 321, viz.:—124 boys, 97 girls, and 100 infants.

4.—Gravel Lane.

Accommodation for 600 children (mixed).

Average attendance, 494.

Another school is being built, and will shortly be opened, in Swan Street, designed to accommodate 348 scholars.

The number of children attending these schools is misleading, as a very large proportion of them come from outside the City, the schools being mostly situate near the City boundary, and children from surrounding districts being eligible. Notwithstanding this fact, and the existence of the City schools already referred to, the City ratepayers have been called upon to contribute, during the last 10 years, nearly a million and a half sterling towards the expenses of the London School Board, as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Total Amount of Consolidated Rate.	Rate in the £.	Amount paid over to London School Board.	Rate in the £.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1883	280,560	1 8	101,021	0 6½
1884	311,261	1 10	118,512	0 8½
1885	340,903	2 0½	128,983	0 9
1886	390,693	2 2	138,263	0 9
1887	396,060	2 2	129,837	0 9
1888	386,358	2 1	127,842	0 9
1889	392,301	2 1	142,231	0 9
1890	386,099	2 1	171,782	0 11
1891	446,765	2 3	182,369	1 0
1892	416,952	2 1	179,555	0 11
Totals	3,756,952	2 0½ Average rate in the £ during the 10 years.	1,420,395	0 9¾ Average rate in the £ during the 10 years.

During the present year a sum of 182,600*l.* is being collected from the ratepayers of the City for similar purposes.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Royal Hospitals.

The dissolution of the monasteries by King Henry VIII. having suddenly rendered destitute and homeless vast numbers of poor and sick people, as well as children, the Corporation of London petitioned the King that conveyance might be made to the City of the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and Bethlem, which were then lying empty, and in 1544 the King, in answer to this request, issued Letters Patent establishing the Hospital of St. Bartholomew on a new foundation, with the object of providing food and maintenance to the sick and poor. Two years later, 1546, he endowed the hospital with a yearly income of 500 marks, on condition that the Corporation provided a similar endowment. This the Corporation agreed to do by an Act of Common Council, dated 15th April 1546, enacting "that the citizens "and their successors should be bound for the yearly "payment of 500 marks for ever," and entering subsequently into an agreement with the King, namely, on the 27th December 1546, and a few weeks (13th January 1547) before the King's death, the hospital, thenceforth known as "The House of the Poor in West Smithfield," was conveyed to them, together with the house and church of the dissolved Monastery of the Grey Friars, and the House and Hospital of Bethlem. Besides the voluntary contributions for the relief of the poor collected every Sunday, the Court of Common Council resorted, in 1547, to a levy on every inhabitant of the City of one-half of a fifteenth for the maintenance of the poor, and in the following year (1548) a brotherhood for the relief of the poor was established, to which the Mayor and most of the aldermen belonged, agreeing to pay a yearly sum varying from half a mark to one mark. In 1551 the City succeeded in obtaining St. Thomas' Hospital, in Southwark, for a sum approaching 2,500*l.*, and before the close of the reign of Edward VI. the house and buildings of the dissolved Grey Friars were converted into an establishment devoted chiefly to education. One of the last acts of the King was to issue Letters Patent incorporating the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City as Governors of the Royal Hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Christ's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas.

Bethlem Hospital, or the Hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem, was originally founded in the year 1247 by Simon Fitzmary, Sheriff, near the Church of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate.

It was founded as a priory of canons with brethren and sisters, and Edward III. granted a protection for the brethren within the City of London. It was an hospital for "distracted people." It is now united

with Bridewell, formerly in the possession of Edward VI., and given by that King to the Mayor, &c., of London, on the 10th April 1553, who endowed it with a portion of the Savoy lands.

The Lord Mayor for the time being is head of the Royal Hospitals (with the exception of Christ's Hospital, which is now managed under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 15th August 1890) by the ordinance made "by the Mayor and Commonalty "and Citizens of London, Governors of the Possessions, "Revenues and Goods of the said Hospitals, 1557."

All the Aldermen are *ex officio* governors, and twelve Common Council Governors are also appointed under 22 Geo. III. c. 77., which was an Act passed for the purpose of confirming certain Articles of Agreement which had been entered into between the Corporation, as governors of the Royal Hospitals, and the presidents, treasurers, and acting governors of the several hospitals.

After the passing of that Act, the Corporation did not take any active measures relating to the hospitals, except through the governors appointed by them; but, a complaint being made in 1808 as to the admission of improper objects into Christ's Hospital, proceedings were instituted against the hospital in the Court of Chancery, and eventually the children objected to were removed.

The Corporation, together with the governing body, the School Board for London, and others, also at considerable expense strongly opposed the scheme relating to Christ's Hospital, as originally framed by the Charity Commissioners, altering, as it did, most seriously the objects of the ancient foundation; even to the length of petitioning the Queen in Council, which petition (with others) was referred to, and subsequently considered for several days by, the Lords of the Privy Council, who reported favourably to Her Majesty on some of the points raised on the part of the Corporation, but generally in favour of the scheme.

Until the year 1890 Christ's Hospital was governed in exactly the same way as the other Royal Hospitals, but since that time has been subject to the scheme of the Charity Commissioners, under which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen remain *ex officio* governors, but, with the exception of the Lord Mayor, have been deprived of their rights of presentation.

The Lord Mayor for the time being (as an *ex officio* governor) is entitled to present one boy or one girl, as the Council of Almoners may determine. The Lord Mayor is also an *ex officio* almoner, and the Court of Aldermen has the power of recommending for appointment by the governors six nominative almoners to act on the Council of Almoners.

The Hospital seal remains in the custody of the Chamberlain of London, and is the same as that used for the other Royal Hospitals. Documents requiring the Hospital seal are left with a docquet at the Chamberlain's office, and are sealed at the next ensuing meeting of the Court of Aldermen or Court of Common Council.

City of London Parochial Charities.

The Corporation is represented on the central governing body of this foundation by four members, who are nominated by the Court of Common Council, in pursuance of the provisions of clause 8 of the Central Scheme formulated by the Charity Commissioners under the power given by section 11 of the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vict. c. 36.).

The scheme, as originally drafted, was in some minor particulars modified in consequence of the objections carried in by the Corporation, who were actuated in the matter by the desire to guard the interests of the City parishes, the ward schools, and the inhabitants of the City generally.

The main objections of the Corporation were in regard to the vesting of the ecclesiastical property, dealt with by the scheme in the central governing body, which only had power to administer the general charity property; the alienation of ancient property belonging to the City parishes, without giving those parishes direct representation on the central governing body; that due regard was not given to the preservation of such charities as might still be administered for the benefit of City parishes; that no provision was made for the continuance of much appreciated lectureships in certain City churches; that no provision was made for the expenses connected with the administration of the ordinary business of the vestries; and that sufficient provision was not made for the restoration and repair of City churches.

Although, as already stated, some slight modification of the scheme, as originally drafted, were obtained, the main objections were not met, and the scheme was eventually submitted to, and approved by, the Education Department, notwithstanding the continued opposition made to it both by the Corporation and the various City parishes, which opposition was continued, so far as the Corporation was concerned, until the scheme had lain upon the table of both Houses of Parliament for two months, as provided by section 30 of the City Parochial Charities Act, 1883.

The scheme received the approval of Her Majesty in Council, on the 23rd February 1891, from which date it took effect.

The earlier meetings of the new body took place at the Mansion House, the then Lord Mayor being elected the first chairman, and the City Solicitor acting temporarily as the first clerk to the governing body.

The Mitchell (City of London) Charity.

In May 1876 a letter was addressed to the town clerk of the City of London by the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, transmitting a copy of the will of the late Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., by which he gave to his trustees the sum of 80,000*l.* out of his residuary personal estate, upon trust, to allow, during 25 years, his partners in the firm of Mitchell, Yeanes, and Co., if they should so long continue in the business of merchants in the City of London—to retain and employ such sum of 80,000*l.* for the purposes of the business, without being accountable to his estate for any interest or profits in respect thereof, and he gave an absolute discretion to the trustees of his will to determine at what time the said sum of 80,000*l.* should be recalled to his estate, and upon the receipt thereof, the same was to be held by them upon trust, as to one equal half part thereof for his wife, and as to the other equal half part thereof "to pay or transfer the same to "the chairman for the time being of Her Majesty's "Board of Works, to be applied by the said board for "any such charitable purposes benefiting the City of "London, in which I have passed my life, as the board "for the time being shall, in their absolute discretion, "think best."

Subject to the other bequests of his will, he gave the whole residue of his estate and effects "to the chairman "for the time being of the Board of Works, for the "like purposes as are before declared of the preceding "gift to such chairman." And the will contained an express declaration that nothing in the will shall authorise the said chairman, or the board, to examine into, or interfere in the accounts of his business, "it "being my express intent that such chairman, and "board, shall take under this my will, merely through "my executors and trustees, and without any right to "question or go behind, any accounts given to him or "them by such executors or trustees."

Upon the contents of this will being communicated by the executors, to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, the Metropolitan Board of Works set up a claim to be the persons in whose favour the charitable bequest was made, whilst the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works intimated that, as the board were not officially interested in the bequest, they did not propose to take any action in the matter.

An action had then already been instituted in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for the administration of the trusts of the will of Mr. Mitchell, and by an order made on the 15th July 1876, it was referred by the court to chambers (among other things), to take "An inquiry whether there is anybody, "persons or person, answering the description of Her "Majesty's Board of Works, and the chairman of the "same board respectively, and if not, to what body, "persons or person, those descriptions respectively "apply."

A formal claim was thereupon made by the Metropolitan Board of Works, by its chairman, Sir James Hogg, that he was the person, and his board the body, answering the description, contained in the will of the testator.

On behalf of the Corporation a claim was taken in by the City Solicitor, as representing the citizens of London, to be interested in the charitable bequest; who contended that the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Board of Works and the board over which he presided

were the persons designated by the will, and, that in his absence, the Corporation should be permitted to bring in a scheme for the administration of the charity, and, if necessary, be appointed trustees thereof, for the purpose of carrying out the testator's intention.

Upon these claims coming before the chief clerk, he adjourned the same into court. The matter was fully argued before Vice-Chancellor Bacon on the 16th of March, 1877, when he gave judgment in favour of the Corporation, holding that the person designated by the will was the chairman of Her Majesty's Board of Works, and, as he refused to act in the trusts, the Court directed that there should be a scheme settled in chambers for the application of the charitable property, and that the Attorney-General and the Corporation of London should attend on the settlement of that scheme.

Various draft schemes were from time to time submitted by the Corporation for dealing with the bequest, and suggestions were invited from the Corporation by the Attorney-General, and eventually a scheme was settled by the Court of Chancery, and confirmed by an order of the 20th January 1883, clause 3 of which directed that the trustees of the charity should be 15 in number, nine representative and six co-optative. The former were to be appointed as follows:—

4 by the Corporation of London;
3 by the London School Board; and
2 by the governing body of Christ's Hospital,

and were to hold office for five years.

The first co-optative trustees were appointed by the scheme itself, and by clause 7 all future co-optative trustees were to be competent persons resident or carrying on some profession, business, or occupation within the City of London. Clauses 22 and 23 of the scheme directed how the income of the charity was to be applied, namely, as to one-third thereof, for the relief of the poor of the City of London, by monetary assistance, grants to dispensaries, &c., workmen's clubs, and pensions to deserving and necessitous persons; and, as to the remaining two-thirds, for the advancement, education, and benefit of the children of poor parents connected with the City of London, by apprenticeship premiums, weekly payments to encourage attendance at school, the granting of scholarship exhibitions, the granting of rewards and prizes, the maintenance and education at proper schools or asylums of orphans and children, physically and mentally disabled, subscriptions in aid of technical schools, &c.

Pensions are only granted for three years (subject to renewal at the discretion of the trustees), do not exceed 36*l.* per annum, and are forfeited by insobriety or immoral conduct.

In March 1879 the fund amounted to about 60,000*l.*, and as will be seen from the extract already given from Mr. Mitchell's will, another 40,000*l.* will, under certain conditions, be eventually added to the fund.

The fund is not, in any way, controlled by the Corporation (beyond the appointment of four trustees), the trustees having power, by clause 18, to appoint a clerk at a salary to be approved by the Charity Commissioners, and they are directed by clause 20 to appoint fit bankers with whom all moneys are to be deposited not immediately required for the purposes of the trust.

The clerk to the trustees is unconnected with the Corporation.

Wilson's Loan Charity.

This charity is administered by the Chamberlain of London, as one of the trustees hereafter referred to, and takes the form of loans of sums of money ranging from 100*l.* to 300*l.* to young tradesmen in the City, or within five miles thereof, at a nominal rate of interest, the principal being repaid in five years. It was founded by the late Samuel Wilson, of Hatton Garden, who, by his will, dated the 27th October 1766, bequeathed a sum of 20,000*l.* to the Chamberlain of the City of London for the purpose of granting loans to young men who have been in business in the City of London, or within three miles thereof, between one and two years, at one per cent. for the first year and two per cent. for the remaining years of the term.

The charity is now regulated by a scheme, settled and approved by the Court of Chancery in the year 1868, and the management and control thereof is by such scheme vested in the Lord Mayor, the two senior Aldermen, the Recorder, and the Chamberlain for the time being, as trustees. The fund now amounts to over 41,000*l.*

The trustees are to hold not less than four general meetings every year, on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December respectively, unless other days are substituted, at which three trustees form a quorum.

The Lord Mayor, if present, takes the chair, but, in his absence, the trustees attending elect their own chairman.

Special meetings may be held at any time on the requisition of two trustees, of which due notice must be given by the clerk, who is to be one of the clerks in the Chamberlain's Office, and is to keep a minute and account book.

The Chamberlain of the City of London (if willing to accept the office, which he always has been) is to be the treasurer, and act as banker of the charity. In the event of his refusing to act in that capacity, one of the other trustees is to be appointed treasurer by his co-trustees, who are also to appoint as their banker some responsible joint-stock banking company or other banker.

So long as the City Chamberlain acts as treasurer and banker, all payments are to be made by him in conformity with the terms of his bond as Chamberlain, but in the event of any other trustee being appointed treasurer, payments on account of the charity are to be made by cheque of the treasurer and one other trustee, and countersigned by the clerk, but only under the authority of an order of trustees at a meeting duly convened.

The loans are to be of the amounts and at the rates of interest specified in the testator's will, but the qualifications of borrowers are slightly enlarged, section 12 of the scheme providing as follows:—

Borrower must be under 40 years of age; must have been in business one year, and not more than three years in the City of London, or within five miles thereof, either alone, or in partnership; must be able to give satisfactory security; must be honest, sober, and industrious; must satisfy the trustees that he has gained on the whole rather than lost since being in business; and that he is solvent, and a Protestant. Loans are not to be granted to persons engaged in the liquor trade. Where loans are applied for by persons in partnership, it is sufficient if one partner answers the description contained above.

Each borrower of 100*l.* is required to find three sureties, and each borrower of a larger sum is required to find four sureties, and the loans are allowed to be repaid by instalments (if desired), but are not renewable.

All unemployed income is to be invested in the names of any three trustees in the usual Government securities.

The expenses of executing the trust are limited to 200*l.* per annum, and include trustees' attendance fees, salaries of officers, rent of office, printing, advertising, stationery, and all other (except legal) expenses.

Emanuel Hospital.

This hospital was founded in the year 1600, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under the will of Lady Ann Dacre (dated in 1594), who directed her executors to purchase certain lands in Tothill Fields, Westminster, and build thereon a hospital for 20 poor folks and 20 poor children, for which purpose she bestowed 300*l.*; and such poor folks, after being incorporated under the title of "The Poor of Emanuel Hospital, in "or near Westminster, in the county of Middlesex" (for which incorporation they were to petition the Queen), were to have assured to them and their successors the Manor of Brandesburton, in the county of York, together with the site at Westminster, and the hospital to be built thereon.

The wishes of the foundress were duly carried out, and the "poor people" were incorporated by charter in the year 1600 (43 Elizabeth), with a common seal and the usual corporate powers. The executors, during their lives, were to appoint the persons and the poor of hospital and make ordinances for its government, and after their decease the Mayor and Aldermen of London were to exercise similar powers.

The 20 "poor people" referred to were to be chosen in the following proportions:—

17 from Westminster.
2 ,, Chelsea.
1 ,, Hayes (Middlesex).

The presentations from Chelsea were contingent on the inhabitants of that parish keeping in good repair the chapel at Chelsea containing the tomb of Lord and

Lady Dacre, and in default of their so carrying out the instructions of the foundress, such presentations were to revert to Westminster.

The hospital first came under the control and management of the Lord Mayor and Alderman of the City of London in 1623, and has remained with that body until the present day.

Fresh ordinances where made in 1682, and the hospital was rebuilt in 1701, and extended in 1728 and following years. In 1735 and 1737 additional statutes were framed relative to the admission of children to participate in the benefits of the foundation.

In 1794 an Act of Parliament was obtained by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, as governors of the Hospital, to extend and increase the number and objects of the charity, and in that year ten out-pensioners were elected (five men and five women), and the number of boys on the foundation was increased by eight.

In the following year standing orders were framed by the governors for the purpose of regulating the patronage of the institution by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, under which they nominated, in rotation, suitable objects to receive the benefits of the charity. Fresh regulations for the government of the Hospital were also made in 1795

In 1802 a general report as to the income and expenditure of the charity was ordered to be prepared by the governors, and in 1822 the charity was still further extended, and again in 1843.

In 1873 the educational branch of the foundation, which, as has been shown, gradually grew up and eventually became the most important part of the charity, was severed from the Hospital branch, under the provisions of a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners (approved by Her Majesty on the 26th June 1873), and was allied to other schools in Westminster, under the title of the "United Westminster Schools," of the governing body of which the Lord Mayor and Recorder for the time being are *ex officio* members, and of which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen also nominate nine other members.

The Corporation of "The Poor of Emanuel Hospital" was dissolved by the provisions of the before-mentioned scheme, but the almshouse branch of the foundation was continued, and to the present day remains under the control of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who, by an order of the Charity Commissioners of the 3rd August 1877, were constituted a corporate body, with a common seal, under the name of "The Lord Mayor "and Aldermen of the City of London, Governors of "Emanuel Hospital (Registered)."

The scheme of 1873 directed an apportionment of the property and income of the charity—two-thirds to go to the school branch, and the remaining one-third to the almshouse branch of the foundation.

The Brandesburton Estate, in Yorkshire, is still managed by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as governors of Emanuel Hospital, and they account to the governors of the United Westminster Schools for two-thirds of the rents received from the tenants of the estate.

The surplus land at Westminster, belonging to the charity, has been disposed of, from time to time, under orders of the Charity Commissioners, and for sums authorised by that body, and the amount realised has been apportioned between the two branches of the foundation, in accordance with the scheme of 1873.

In the year 1889, owing to very serious reductions in the rents received from the Brandesburton Estate, in consequence of agricultural depression which had, for some years previously, been gradually lessened to such an extent as to necessitate a reduction in the number of pensioners, and thus prevent the governors filling up vacancies as they occurred, they applied to the Charity Commissioners for an order authorising the sale of the almshouse site, and the utilisation of the funds to arise therefrom in augmenting the number of out-pensioners.

As the Charity Commissioners declined to accede to this proposition, or to an alternative proposition to sell the existing hospital site and re-erect the almshouses elsewhere (either of which courses would have resulted in a considerable accession of funds to the charity), the governors expressed their desire that the matter should be referred to the Chancery Division of the High Court, with a view to an order being obtained from that court authorising the sale of the site, and the Commissioners certified accordingly.

In due course the matter came before Mr. Justice Chitty, who, after hearing counsel for the Attorney-General, the City Solicitor, and other interested parties, directed a public meeting to be held, in order that objections (if any) to the granting of the proposed order could be heard and determined upon.

Such meeting was accordingly held at the Westminster Town Hall in December 1891, which was presided over by the solicitor to the Attorney-General, and at which all interested parties attended, and were afforded every opportunity of stating their objections.

The Attorney-General's solicitor reported in favour of the proposed sale, which, after further litigation, was eventually sanctioned by the judge, and in the year 1892 the site and buildings of the Hospital were sold for the sum of 37,500*l.*, a price considerably in excess of the value placed upon them by the official valuer to the Charity Commissioners.

A draft scheme was then prepared, at the instance of the governors, and forwarded to the Attorney-General's solicitor, having for its object the abolition of the almshouses and the substitution of a system of out-pensions, and although the Attorney-General acted upon his right to frame and submit his own scheme to the judge, the suggestions of the governors will be practically adopted if the present draft scheme framed by the Attorney-General receives the sanction of the court.

The suggestions of the governors are, substantially, as follows:—

8 existing in-pensioners to have each 52*l.* per annum.

40 new out-pensioners to have each 25*l.* per annum.

The late matron to have 52*l.* per annum.

The presentations to be in the ratio (as formerly) of—

17 out of each 20 from Westminster.
2 ,, ,, 20 ,, Chelsea.
1 ,, ,, 20 ,, Hayes (Middlesex).

The invested funds at present amount (including the sum realised by the sale of the hospital site) to nearly 47,000*l.*, which produces an income of about 1,272*l.* per annum, and if to this be added one-third of the net revenue arising from the Brandesburton Estate (estimated at about 500*l.* per annum), the present revenue of the charity amounts to about 1,772*l.* per annum.

The scheme for the future regulation of the charity is still under the consideration of Mr. Justice Chitty, and, pending a final settlement, seven old pensioners (one having recently died) are receiving 1*l.* a week, and the late matron is also paid a pension of 52*l.* per annum.

The London Almshouses.

The London Almshouses were founded in a manner which gives another example in recent times, so many of which are to be found in the annals of the Corporation, of a widely extended feeling of confidence in its administrative capacity and its fidelity to fiduciary obligation.

After the passing of the first Reform Bill of 1832, popular rejoicing led to the subscription of large funds to celebrate the event.

The money which was collected in the City of London reached a considerable sum beyond what was required for that purpose, and it was felt to be desirable to devote the residue to the foundation, so far as the funds would extend, of almshouses for the benefit of householders free of the City.

The funds, however, were exhausted in the purchase of the land and the erection of the buildings.

The Corporation were then solicited to take the same over, and they not only acquiesced, but also consented to assume the care of the institution and all charges connected therewith, as well as to provide for the maintenance of the inmates.

Accordingly, in 1848, the institution at Brixton, which was originally called the Reform Almshouses, came under the control of the Corporation, and has since been known as the London Almshouses. The almshouses were rebuilt in 1885, at a cost of 11,437*l.*, for the reception of 20 married couples and 20 single persons in distressed circumstances. The qualifications for admission are that the men must have been freemen householders of the City for at least seven years, and the women, widows, or daughters of freemen householders for the same period.

Married couples receive 16*s.* a week, and single persons 12*s.* a week and two tons of coals per annum.

No married couple is admitted, having between them an income derived from any source, which (with the almshouse allowance) would amount to over 60*l.* per annum; or, in the case of a single person, to 50*l.* per

annum; and if the respective incomes should at any time after admission exceed those sums, the allowance of the Corporation is liable to be reduced accordingly.

In accordance with the orders of the Court of Common Council, made on the 4th May 1848, the inmates are selected in rotation from the various City wards, being nominated by the Alderman and common councilmen of each ward in turn, and admitted by the Court of Common Council after approval by the Orphan School Committee.

The pensions and other expenses attending the administration of the institution are paid out of the City's cash, and have amounted during the past ten years to the following sums:—

Year.	Allowance to Inmates.	Coals, Gas, Repairs, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883 - -	1,316 8 4	488 11 4	1,804 19 8
1884 - -	1,511 5 0	565 11 9	2,076 16 9
1885 - -	1,402 0 0	303 14 0	1,705 14 0
1886 - -	1,403 2 4	511 3 6	1,914 5 10
1887 - -	1,449 8 4	424 5 1	1,873 15 5
1888 - -	1,548 14 0	519 7 1	1,978 1 1
1889 - -	1,473 8 8	534 6 7	2,007 15 3
1890 - -	1,469 2 0	465 11 1	1,925 13 1
1891 - -	1,448 6 0	526 18 2	1,975 4 2
1892 - -	1,412 18 0	673 7 11	2,086 5 11
Showing a total expenditure in 10 years of			19,348 11 2

Gresham Almshouses.

Sir Thomas Gresham by his will (previously referred to) directed the Corporation of London, so long as it should hold its moiety of the Royal Exchange, to distribute 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly among eight almsfolk, whom the Corporation should appoint to inhabit his eight almshouses in the parish af St. Peter-le-Poor, each of such almsfolk to receive 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* annually.

These almshouses were removed to Brixton in 1883, new buildings being erected at a cost of 4,250*l.*, which was paid out of the City's cash.

The management of the almshouses is entrusted to the Joint Grand Gresham Committee, already referred to, and they are maintained at a cost to the City's moiety of the Gresham Estate of 137*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* annually.

The number of inmates is eight, and the pensions now paid out of the City's moiety of the Gresham Estate amount to an annual sum of 260*l.* (the inmates receiving 32*l.* 10*s.* per annum each), in addition to which a sum of 45*l.* 16*s.* is annually spent on clothing for them.

Rogers' Almshouses, Brixton.

Robert Rogers bequeathed to the Corporation, in the reign of James I., 600*l.* for building an almshouse in the City of London for six aged couples being freemen or freewomen of the City, and paying to them 24*l.* per annum; to this sum was added, by his executors, 30*l.* and 5 marks.

The City built the almshouse in Hart Street, Cripplegate, in pursuance of the bequest, which almshouse was certainly existing in 1633, though the date of its erection does not appear.

On 13th March 1856 the Court of Common Council, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, determined to pull down the old almshouses and erect others in lieu thereof, upon land belonging to the Corporation at Brixton, Surrey.

The inmates are appointed by the Court of Aldermen, upon the nomination of the Lord Mayor, 1*l.* a quarter was formerly paid to each couple, making together the 24*l.* per annum. Each couple likewise received 1*l.* 10*s.* per annum, being the amount of interest on 300*l.* Consolidated Annuities transferred, in the year 1838, by W. R. H. Brown, Esq., into his own name and the names of the trustees for the Corporation, to be applied for the benefit of the poor occupying these almshouses.

In 1841 the Court of Common Council added, out of the City's cash, 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum to the allowance of each couple, making it 12*l.* per annum, and in 1861 the Court, from the same source, further increased the allowance of each couple to 26*l.* per annum, and of each single inmate to 18*l.* 4*s.* per annum. In 1876 the allowance to each couple was increased to 41*l.* 12*s.* and to each single inmate to 31*l.* 4*s.* per annum. The Court of Aldermen grant two tons of coals annually to each of the inmates.

The allowance to the inmates and the expenses in connexion with the maintenance of the almshouses have amounted, during the last ten years, to the following sums:

	£ s. d.
1883 - - - - -	233 4 8
1884 - - - - -	278 11 3
1885 - - - - -	320 4 5
1886 - - - - -	284 16 7
1887 - - - - -	259 4 7
1888 - - - - -	250 9 0
1889 - - - - -	261 18 10
1890 - - - - -	260 8 3
1891 - - - - -	306 14 9
1892 - - - - -	282 6 9
	£2,737 19 1

Morden College.

Sir John Morden, by his will, dated 15th October 1702, founded this college, at Blackheath, for the reception and maintenance of poor or decayed merchants of the City of London, to whom he directed that pensions should be paid out of the revenues of his estate.

A scheme, approved by the Charity Commissioners, was settled, in 1871, for the regulation and management of the charity, and provided that the institution and the endowments should be managed and administered in conformity with the provisions of the scheme, by seven trustees. Litigation in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice took place in 1879, regarding the construction by the Charity Commissioners of Sir John Morden's will, so far as regarded the filling up of vacancies in the trusteeship. The result was that the Master of the Rolls gave judgment to the effect that, as the "Turkey merchants" and the East India Company had become extinct, the testator's intention was that new trustees must be aldermen of the City of London.

The present number of in-pensioners is 40, who receive 113*l.* 12*s.* per annum each, besides coal and wood, and furniture to the value of 25*l.* on entry, if required.

Medical attendance and a nurse are also provided when necessary, and there are a chapel, library, baths, recreation room, and grounds.

There are also 85 out-pensioners, who each receive 80*l.* per annum. The entire management (including elections) is vested in the trustees, of which two are aldermen of the City of London. The invested funds of the charity amount to 85,000*l.*, and the income is 17,000*l.* per annum.

Thomas Russell's Charity.

For many years past the Corporation of London has made certain payments to preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral, out of the income of funds bequeathed for that purpose, such funds being augmented by an annual payment of 10*l.* made by the Drapers' Company, under the will of one Thomas Russell.

The origin of this payment by the Drapers' Company was that by a deed poll, dated on or about the 6th July 1593, a sum of money was given, with part of the income of which, a sum of 10*s.* was to be paid to 20 preachers yearly preaching at Paul's Cross, not being beneficed, and the sum of 10*l.* was each year paid to the Chamberlain of London by the Drapers' Company without demur, the Corporation not requesting payment from the company until it had actually disbursed the various sums, which each year amounted to 9*l.* 5*s.*, no question being raised as to whether the recipients were beneficed or non-beneficed, but in the year 1886 the Drapers' Company informed the Corporation that under a scheme (made by the Charity Commissioners for the administration of the funds of Thomas Russell's charity, which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 30th November 1882) a clause had been inserted under which they were directed to pay "to 20 preachers "yearly preaching at Paul's Cross, not being bene-"ficed, 10*s.* each, if and so far as any such payment "can be made," and, therefore, as from that time the payment would only be made in respect of those preachers who were non-beneficed. A list is now prepared of the non-beneficed clergy so preaching at St. Paul's, and the Drapers' Company refund to the Corporation the sum of 10*s.* for each non-beneficed clergyman.

Expenditure of the Corporation for Charitable Purposes during 50 Years from 1843 to 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Almshouses	80,299	3	2
Asylums	4,231	5	0
Cathedrals, chapels, and churches	6,891	0	0
Dispensaries	3,765	0	0
Fire, sufferers by	4,028	10	0
Hospitals	27,047	10	0
Infirmaries, &c.	1,132	10	0
Institutions (other)	12,840	15	0
Schools	560,234	19	6
Societies, &c.	16,951	0	0
Miscellaneous	86,975	0	0
	£804,396	12	8

THE FELLOWSHIP PORTERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Corporation of London has for centuries possessed a power (not possessed by any other Corporation in the kingdom) of regulating trade: a power which existed certainly before the time of Henry III., in whose reign it was provided by 9 Henry III. that all liberties and privileges of the City of London with regard to trade should be preserved. This was afterwards confirmed by Charter of 11 Edward III. Neither of these authorities gave any new rights to the City, but were rendered necessary by previous statutes, which had encroached upon their privileges. These privileges and powers of the City were recognised, from time to time, by successive Sovereigns, and ultimately the "Municipal Corporations Act" (5 & 6 William IV. c. 76), while declaring void all laws, customs, and privileges of exclusive trading of every corporate town, has excepted London, and, therefore, the power of corporations in this respect is confined entirely to London. In connexion with this general power of regulating trade, the Corporation possesses specific rights as regards certain branches of it, particularly the rights of metage and porterage. The right of metage dates from the time of Edward IV., who, by charter in the 18th year of his reign, dated 20th June, in consideration of the release of a sum of 7,000*l.*, portion of a debt due from the King to the Corporation, granted to the City of London under the title and description of "The Mayor and Commonalty of our City of London" (amongst other things) "the offices or occupations of packing all "manner of woollen cloths, &c., with the oversight of "measuring, numbering, and weighing the said "merchandises, and also the oversight of all manner "of customable merchandises arriving at the port of "safety and departing out of port, as well by land "as by water, within the liberties and franchises of the "said city and suburbs of the same, and also the office "of carriage and portage of all wools, sheep-skins, "&c., and all other merchandises whatsoever, which "should be carried in London from the River Thames "into the houses of strangers, and contrariwise from "the said houses unto the said river, or of other "merchandises, which at any time were in any house, "which ought to be carried."

Then, by Charter of James I., after reciting that (*inter alia*) "the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens "of our City of London from all time whereof the "memory of man is not to the contrary, have had and "exercised, and ought and have been accustomed to "have and exercise, the office of measurer and the "measuring of all and every the coals and grains of "every kind, and also of all sorts of salts, and of all "sorts of apples and other fruits," and also of "onions "and of all other merchandises, wares, and things "whatsoever measurable, and the measuring of the "same, landed, conveyed, or brought in or to the said "Port of London upon the said water of Thames in "every ship,' &c., from the Bridge of Staines, in the county of Middlesex, westwards, to London Bridge, and thence to Yendall, otherwise Yentleete, towards the sea, and in the said Port of London, to exercise and occupy the office of "measurer and measuring aforesaid "by the Mayor of the City, during the time of his "Mayoralty, or by sufficient deputies,"—did approve, allow, ratify, and confirm by those presents, "all and "every the offices and measurings aforesaid and the "other recited premises, and the wages, rewards, fees, "and profits thereto belonging . . . . to the said "Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the city "aforesaid and their successors."

These charters were afterwards confirmed by Charles I., by charter of 5th September, in the 16th year of his reign; and by the great Inspeximus Charter of Charles II., dated 24th June, in the 15th year of his reign, and the rights thereby conferred have mostly remained in the City until the present day.

It will be seen that, under these charters, the Lord Mayor for the time being, or his deputy, is constituted the chief measurer, and the right of measuring is vested in the Corporation. It was, of course, impossible that these rights of portage and metage could be exercised by them personally, and, consequently, the exercise thereof was delegated to a body of men called the "Billingsgate Porters," or "Corn and Salt Porters," and the "Tackle House Porters"; the former exercised the right of porterage in respect of those goods which were subject to metage, and the Tackle House porters performed the same functions with regard to goods not subject to metage.

Fifty of the porters formed and still form "The Orange or Chest Gang," and vacancies occurring in their number are filled up in accordance with the byelaws and standing orders of the Fellowship.

From the day of their first establishment (which is not definitely known) down to the year 1620, these two bodies of porters were regulated by orders or resolutions of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but, at that time, in consequence of dissatisfaction and dissension which continually prevailed between the two bodies, the whole matter was considered by a committee, who reported to the Court of Common Council, with the result that, in that year, an Act of Common Council was passed, which, after reciting the report of such committee, and the prescriptive right of the Corporation to measurage and portage of all merchandises and things measurable, as before set out, and that these rights had been and then were exercised by officers and ministers of the Corporation and by certain porters, freemen of the City, called and known by the name of "Corn and Salt Porters," anciently established and appointed to and for their labour and work of portage by orders of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, and that they had been interfered with in their labour by certain foreign porters, not lawfully authorised, goes on to ordain and enact for the better directing, settling, and establishing of the said Company of Corn and Salt Porters, commonly called the Porters of Billingsgate, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled, that the company and Fellowship of the Porters of Billingsgate, called by the name of Corn and Salt Porters, or by any other name whatsoever, should remain, continue, and be from thenceforth "one company or brotherhood, and "be called by the name of Porters of Billingsgate, as "anciently they have been."

The Act further goes on to constitute the Fellowship by enumerating the number of persons of whom it should consist, appointing the Alderman of the Ward of Billingsgate and his deputy as governor and deputy-governor, and appointing 24 assistants and six rulers. Provision is made that the Company and Fellowship and all the members thereof should be subject to all such ordinances and rules as should be from time to time made and set down by the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City in the Council Chamber of the City (that is, by the Court of Common Council) for the good government of the men of the Fellowship, under such reasonable pains, penalties, and forfeitures as the said Court should limit and appoint.

Since that time various Acts of Common Council have been passed altering the constitution of the Fellowship, and making provisions for its better regulation, and at the present time it is regulated and managed by an Act of Common Council of the 9th June 1887 (passed during the mayoralty of Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M.P., the present Governor), as amended, by reducing the number of working rulers, in 1892 and 1893.

The right of the Corporation to control the Fellowship by Act of Common Council, was upheld by a judgment of the High Court as recently as the 21st December 1885.

In the judgment of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, delivered in the case of Stanford *v.* Stagg and others, on the 21st December 1885, Mr. Justice Cave said, "It appears from the Act "of Council of 1620, that the Mayor, Commonalty, and "Citizens of London have always exercised and used "by their officers, and ministers, and by certain "porters, freemen of the City, the measurage, portage, "and carriage of all coals, corn, grain, and other things "within the limits described in that Act of Council; "and it also appears from that same Act of Council "that the porters have exercised their duty by virtue

" of allowance or appointment from the Mayor, and " by order of the Council of the Lord Mayor and Al- " dermen. That being so, it appears to me to be clear " that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens in " Common Council may prescribe the terms upon " which these persons shall be employed. There is no " right in any individual or in any class of persons to " be appointed to this particular duty, the Company " and all members thereof shall be subject to all such " ordinances and rules as shall be from time to time " made and set down by the Court of Lord Mayor " and Aldermen for the good government of the men " of the Fellowship." In another Act of Common Council of the 3rd March 1653 certain rules of the Fellowship were altered, the Common Council not considering that they conduced to the good of the members. Mr. Justice Cave further said, in the judgment before alluded to, " It is the Common Coun- " cil who have this power" (*i.e.*, of making rules for the government of the Fellowship), "and the rulers " only have it, in so far as they are exercising a delega- " tive authority given to them by the Common Coun- " cil." Mr. Justice Wills, in concurring with the judgment of Mr. Justice Cave, said, "Although the " Fellowship or Fraternity, if you like to call it, " assumed its present form, and was moulded upon its " present relations in 1620, it appears clear from the " recitals of that Act of Council, that the Corporation " of the City of London claim to be (and inasmuch as " they have ever since that time put that claim into " operation, and have exercised their rights under it, " it is fair to assume that that claim was well founded), " they claim to be the body, and the only body, entitled " to exercise the duties of porters in the City of " London." . . . . . " it is clear they (the " Fellowship Porters) were persons for whose admission " and whose government the Corporation were entitled " to make what ordinances they liked."

The Fellowship is now constituted as follows:—

It consists of the governor and deputy-governor (who are *ex officio* rulers) and of three other rulers, one of whom is elected by the Fellowship in manner provided by the Act, and the other two rulers are appointed under the "Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872," by sec. 19 of which it is enacted that, Whereas it is expedient that two persons connected with the corn trade of London should be appointed to be rulers of the fraternity of Fellowship Porters, otherwise Billingsgate Porters, one of the directors of the Corn Exchange Company, and one director of the London Corn Exchange Company should be annually appointed to be rulers of that Fellowship.

The members of the Fellowship are not to exceed 3,000 in number; every applicant must be free of the City, and is required to pay upon admission such sums, not exceeding five guineas, as should from time to time be fixed by the Court of Rulers. The porters of longest standing in the Fellowship are called "Corn Porters," the others "Salt Porters" or "Quartermen," the distinction between them lying generally in this—that the corn porters have more extended beats and better pay in respect of the corn work than the Quartermen, who are not allowed to do corn work. The porters are cast in gangs by the Court of Rulers, which gangs are bound, under penalties, to take whatever work they are set to do by the rulers in attendance, and a fine is imposed for refusing to work. The rates of charging are settled by Acts of Common Council or by Standing Orders of the Rulers. Every person admitted into the Fellowship has to sign a declaration, which is entered and kept in a book provided for that purpose by the rulers, that he will obey the commands of the Court of Rulers, &c.

In addition to these Acts of Common Council, orders and resolutions of the Court, not amounting to Acts of Common Council, have also been passed from time to time for various purposes, chief among which is the alteration of the various prices to be charged for the work of the porters. Whenever any question as to the constitution of the Fellowship has been raised and any alteration has been deemed necessary, it has been done by Act of Common Council. Matters of less importance, not involving the constitution of the Fellowship, have been determined and provided for by resolutions or orders of the Court of Rulers. In addition to this the Court of Rulers have from time to time—certainly since the year 1795—passed various standing orders relating exclusively to the organisation and working of the Fellowship and the internal management of its affairs.

Originally, all the carrying work at Billingsgate and from the wharves to the warehouses in the City was performed by the Fellowship porters; but of late years they have had to compete with outside free labour, very much to the detriment of the Fellowship, which is now in anything but a flourishing condition.

A majority of the body has recently presented a petition to the Court of Common Council praying that the Fellowship may be wound up and a scheme prepared for an equitable division of the funds, to the prayer of which petition the Court of Common Council has given its assent and the winding-up is now under the consideration of a committee of the Court, and the preparation of a scheme is in the hands of an eminent actuary.

The total assets of the body are expected to realise about 8,000*l.*, and the present number of porters is about 500.

Day Census—City of London.

Comparative Table showing Returns of 1881 *and* 1891.

As anticipated by the Royal Commissioners of 1837, the rise in the prosperity of the City has produced a diminution in its night population, as the following facts and figures will show:—

The number of persons stated by the Imperial census to be in the City on the night of Sunday, the 3–4 April 1881, was:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
25,174	25,478	50,652

On the night of the 5th April 1891 the number, according to the Imperial census, had decreased to 37,705 as follows:—

Males, 19,032. Females, 18,673.

But the Imperial census taken decennially under the authority of Parliament in respect to the exceptional nature of the population of the City of London, is calculated entirely to mislead as to the actual population of this, the greatest, most crowded, and wealthiest commercial emporium in the world, as is proved by the following figures, culled from the day census of the City of London, taken at the expense of the Corporation on the 27th April 1891.

According to the City census:—

The number of persons residing (employers, occupied, and employed), in the day in the City, were found on the above date to be 301,384 (as compared with 261,061 in 1881, being an increase of over 40,000 persons in the ten years), distributed as follows:—

Employers - - - -	29,520
Employés (males) - - -	202,213
,, (females) - - -	50,416
Children (under 15 years of age) -	19,235
Total, as above - -	301,384

The above figures represent what may be called the daily resident population of the City, as distinguished from the sleeping population; but a further enumeration took place on the 4th May 1891, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of persons on foot and in vehicles entering the City on that date, which was as follows:—

Passenger	In the 16 hours from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. - - -	1,100,636
	In the 8 hours from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. - - -	85,458
	Total in 24 hours - -	1,186,094

As compared with the day census in 1881, this represents an increase of 388,531 persons resorting to the City in one day, the total number in that year (1881), on the census day having been 797,563.

The vehicular traffic on the 4th May 1891 was as follows:—

In the first 16 hours - - -		85,826
In the subsequent 8 hours - -		6,546
Total - - -		92,372

made up as follows:—

Cabs - - -	18,020	
Omnibuses - - -	10,389	
Other four-wheeled vehicles -	42,366	
Other two-wheeled vehicles -	21,597	92,372

As compared with 1881, the above figures represent an increase of nearly 20,500 vehicles, the number in that year having been 71,893, the increase being distributed a follows:—

Cabs	2,054
Omnibuses	4,213
Other four-wheeled vehicles	12,970
Other two-wheeled vehicles	1,242
Total increase	20,479

The number of passengers on foot and in vehicles entering the City on the 4th May 1891, by the several bridges within its limits, was a follows:—

London Bridge	107,421
Blackfriars Bridge	69,888
Southwark Bridge	19,345
Total	196,654

These numbers, as compared with 1881, show a total increase of 59,099, made up as follows:—

London Bridge	28,478
Blackfriars Bridge	26,321
Southwark Bridge	4,300
Total increase	59,099

The number of vehicles entering the City on the 4th May 1891, by the several bridges, was as follows:—

London Bridge	14,367
Blackfriars Bridge	8,287
Southwark Bridge	1,944
Total	24,598

On being compared with the returns for 1881, these figures show a total increase of 4,793 vehicles, made up as follows:—

London Bridge	3,634
Blackfriars Bridge	995
Southwark Bridge	164
Total increase	4,793

The above figures give the traffic in one direction only; they would be about doubled were the in and out traffic ascertained.

The misleading character of the Imperial census returns is also exhibited in the particulars given with respect to the number of inhabited houses in the City.

The Imperial census in 1881 gave the number at 6,507, and in 1891 at 5,340, showing a decrease of 1,167, whereas the day census shows an increase of nearly 3,000 during the same period, the figures being:—

1881	24,898
1891	27,827

The discrepancy in the above figures is, of course, to be accounted for by the fact that whereas in the Imperial census returns "inhabited house" means a house or tenement in which one or more persons slept on the night of enumeration; in the day census the term is used to describe a house or tenement in which persons have been actively employed during the day.

In the Imperial census no notice is taken of the subdivision of a building into separate tenancies, but in the large buildings in the City this is very common.

The decrease (according to the Imperial census) in the number of inhabited houses ought to involve a corresponding decrease in the rateable value of the City; but, as a matter of fact, the reverse is the case, as the following table will show:—

The net rateable value of the City and liberties was:—

	£
In 1801	507,372
„ 1831	792,904
„ 1861	1,279,887
„ 1871	2,186,487
„ 1881	3,535,494
„ 1891	3,872,088
„ 1893	4,153,930

As compared with the several parishes and unions within the jurisdiction of the London County Council, the City of London heads the list, with a considerable margin to spare.

The next most highly rated union is that of St. George's, which includes the parishes of St. George's, Hanover Square, St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and the Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with a rateable value of 3,085,403*l.*, being 1,068,527*l.* behind the City.

The rateable value of the City is more than equal to that of the combined parishes of Kensington and Islington; and exceeds that of the parishes of St. Pancras, Paddington, and Camberwell combined.

As compared with that of other incorporated cities and towns, the City of London far exceeds in rateable value the whole of Liverpool; is more than 1,000,000*l.* in advance of Manchester; is 500,000*l.* more than Birmingham and Leeds combined; and is about equal to the aggregate rateable values of Sheffield, Bradford, Bristol, and Nottingham; and nearly ten times more than that of Blackburn or Bolton.

The utterly fallacious and misleading character of the mode of taking the Imperial census, as applied to the City of London, becomes the more apparent the more the results of the figures are examined.

For example, the Imperial census states the population of the City to have been:—

In 1861	112,063
„ 1871	74,897—decrease 37,166
„ 1881	50,652—decrease 24,245
„ 1891	37,705—decrease 12,947

But the day census shows the mercantile and commercial population to have been:—

In 1866	170,133
„ 1881	261,061—increase 90,928
„ 1891	301,384—increase 40,323

To say that the Imperial census is a registration of the night population, and that the census taken by direction of the Court of Common Council was that of a day population, explains, but does not justify the mistaken conclusions arrived at by the Imperial authorities.

There is a truer analogy between a day census in the City of London and a night census in other towns than there is between a night census in the City and in other towns, because elsewhere than in the City the night population is, speaking generally, the occupying population; but in the City of London the real actual occupiers are present in the day and absent at night. Therefore, owing to the peculiar conditions existing in the City, which are without parallel in any other city or town of the kingdom, if the same principle be applied to the City and to the rest of the country, a day, and not a night census is the correct method of enumerating the City's population.

Whilst the Imperial plan of "numbering the people" in the City practically ignores the most important business population in the world, in other cities and towns of the kingdom the central business population and the surrounding residential population are enumerated together, and the Legislature has applied this correct principle to the City by giving the Parliamentary franchise to liverymen resident within an ambit of 25 miles.

In 1866 Dr. Farr, Statistical Superintendent in the Registrar General's Office, in giving evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, said:—

"It is quite fair, I think, in considering the relative "importance of the City of London, to take that "element (that persons having offices in the City sleep "out of the City) into account. It is not taken into "account in the census. The City is, no doubt, of "much greater importance that it appears if you con- "sider merely the figures given in the census."

The immense importance of the City, as justifying and requiring its exceptional treatment, will more fully appear by looking at the profits assessed to income tax under Schedule D. in the City, as compared with the rest of the country.

The profits assessed to income tax in the City—
For 1879–80 were 39,263,424*l.*
For 1889–90 were 70,018,707*l.*
Showing an increase of 30,755,283*l.*

The whole country was assessed—
For 1879–80 at 185,595,852*l.*
For 1889–90 at 239,120,011*l.*
Showing an increase of 53,524,159*l.*

Thus it will appear that whilst during those ten years the assessment of the whole country (excluding the City) increased 22,768,876*l.*, the assessment of the City, for the same period, increased (as before shown) 30,755,283*l.*

For 1879–80 the City (it will appear) was assessed at 2,144,000*l.* more than one-fifth of the assessment of the whole country.

For 1888–90 the City was assessed at 10,238,000*l.* in excess of one fourth of the assessment of the whole country.

The above facts and figures speak for themselves, but it may be further pointed out that the assessment to

income tax under Schedule D. of the entire County of London (excluding the City) in 1889–90 was 28,796,000*l.* less than that of the City of London, occupying but one square mile of area.

It will be concluded from a perusal of the foregoing facts and figures that in the City of London trade and commerce are flourishing beyond all former precedent; that street traffic is constantly on the increase, and in a constantly increasing ratio, and that the rateable value of the City is greatly augmenting.

ANALYSIS of RATEABLE PROPERTY and MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION in the CITY of LONDON for the Years 1852* and 1893.

The CITY of LONDON is divided into 25 Wards, and represented by 26 Aldermen and 206 Common Councilmen.

	1852.	1893.
Annual rateable value of property assessed to the police rate - -	£1,116,019	£4,153,930
Number of separate ratings - -	15,693	11,082
Number of persons rated at and above 10*l.* - - - - - - -	16,761	—
Number of municipal voters - -	5,903	29,337

25 WARDS.	The Wards vary between	See Return.	1893. $\frac{1}{25}$ Proportion.	1893. Variation.
$\frac{1}{25}$ of rateable value - =	£ 192,318 and 44,640 / 12,006	No. I.	£166,157	£526858 and £30,074
$\frac{1}{25}$ of separate ratings - =	628	3,442 / 133	No. II.	443	2,899 and 70
†$\frac{1}{25}$ persons rated 10*l.* and above =	671	3,530 / 185	No. III.	—	—
$\frac{1}{25}$ municipal voters - =	236	815 / 73	No. IV.	1,173	5,243 / 363

206 COMMON COUNCILMEN.			—	1893. $\frac{1}{206}$ Proportion.	1893. Variation.
$\frac{1}{206}$ of rateable value - =	£ 5,417	12,019 and 2,580	No. V.	£20,164	£54,016 and £7,518
$\frac{1}{206}$ of separate ratings - =	76	215 / 25	No. VI.	4	181 & 18
†$\frac{1}{206}$ persons rated 10*l.* and above =	81	220 / 29	No. VII.	—	—
$\frac{1}{206}$ municipal voters - =	29	76 / 12	No. VIII.	142	327 & 49

* *The figures for* 1852 *were used in connexion with the last Royal Commission on London Government.*

† Tables III. and VII. for 1893 are omitted, as the number of persons rated corresponds so nearly to the number of separate ratings as to render it unnecessary.

No. I.—Return, extracted from the City of London Police Rate, for 1852 and 1893.

	Amount of Property rated.					Arranged greatest Amount first.		Arranged greatest Amount first.
	1852.		1893.			1852.		1893.
	£	£	£	£		£		£
1. Aldersgate Within	15,500	36,298	40,578	132,767	Farringdon Without	192,318	Farringdon Without	526,858
2. Aldersgate Without	20,798		92,189		Cripplegate	84,022	Broad Street	432,130
3. Aldgate	51,033		194,379		Bishopsgate	79,125	Cripplegate	367,503
4. Bassishaw	12,006		30,074		Broad Street	78,248	Bishopsgate	321,481
5. Billingsgate	27,390		100,982		Farringdon Within	76,076	Farringdon Within	243,140
6. Bishopsgate Within	39,676	79,125	156,689	321,481	Coleman Street	52,526	Langbourn	227,797
7. Bishopsgate Without	39,449		164,792		Aldgate	51,033	Aldgate	194,379
8. Bread Street	30,908		98,097		Tower	47,057	Tower	192,324
9. Bridge	20,710		70,124		Average, 44,640*l.*		* Average, 165,077*l.*	
10. Broad Street	78,248		432,130		Portsoken	43,145	Coleman Street	183,460
11. Candlewick	19,269		76,729		Langbourn	41,850	Castle Baynard	141,648
12. Castle Baynard	41,394		141,648		Castle Baynard	41,394	Cheap	140,729
13. Cheap	41,219		140,729		Cheap	41,219	Aldersgate	132,767
14. Coleman Street	52,526		183,460		Aldersgate	36,298	Cornhill	112,786
15. Cordwainer	16,102		85,495		Cornhill	32,928	Walbrook	104,192
16. Cornhill	32,928		112,786		Bread Street	30,908	Billingsgate	100,982
17. Cripplegate Within	46,511	84,022	198,454	367,503	Billingsgate	27,390	Bread Street	98,097
18. Cripplegate Without	37,511		169,049		Walbrook	20,944	Portsoken	85,507
19. Dowgate	20,591		74,163		Bridge	20,710	Cordwainer	85,495
20. Farringdon Within, N.	39,105	76,076	243,140	243,140	Dowgate	20,591	Lime Street	84,658
21. Farringdon Within, S.	36,971				Candlewick	19,269	Candlewick	76,729
22. Farringdon Without — St. Andrew, &c.	26,222	192,318	76,310	526,858	Lime Street	18,380	Dowgate	74,163
23. Farringdon Without — St. Sepulchre, &c.	43,415		171,017		Vintry	16,999	Bridge	70,124
24. Farringdon Without — St. Bride, &c.	53,841		156,185		Cordwainer	16,102	Queenhithe	69,067
25. Farringdon Without — St. Dunstan, &c.	68,840		123,346		Queenhithe	15,481	Vintry	57,943
26. Langbourn	41,850		227,797		Bassishaw	12,006	Bassishaw	30,074
27. Lime Street	18,380		84,658					
28. Portsoken	43,145		85,507					
29. Queenhithe	15,481		69,067					
30. Tower	47,057		192,324					
31. Vintry	16,999		57,943					
32. Walbrook	20,944		104,192					
	1,116,019		4,153,930			1,116,019		4,153,930

* Taking the total rateable value of the City (as rated to the police rate in 1893) at 4,153,930*l.*, the average amount for each of the 25 wards would be 165,077*l.*; but, as will be seen, they vary from Farringdon Without 526,858*l.* (the highest), to Bassishaw 30,074*l.* (the lowest).

82860.

No. II.—Return, extracted from the City of London Police Rate, 1852 and 1893.

	Number of Properties rated.					
	1852.			1893.		
1. Aldersgate Within	163	738		97	542	
2. Aldersgate Without	575			445		
3. Aldgate	785			521		
4. Bassishaw	133			70		
5. Billingsgate	305			191		
6. Bishopsgate Within	343	1,374		260	687	
7. Bishopsgate Without	1,031			427		
8. Bread Street	250			177		
9. Bridge	200			165		
10. Broad Street	522			313		
11. Candlewick	186			150		
12. Castle Baynard	493			286		
13. Cheap	341			297		
14. Coleman Street	584			487		
15. Cordwainer	252			248		
16. Cornhill	146			114		
17. Cripplegate Within	488	1,434		441	1,240	
18. Cripplegate Without	946			799		
19. Dowgate	227			149		
20. Farringdon Within, N.	481	966		648		
21. Farringdon Within, S.	485					
22. Farringdon Without — St. Andrew, &c.	552	3,442		505	2,899	
23. Farringdon Without — St. Sepulchre, &c.	1,108			931		
24. Farringdon Without — St. Bride, &c.	775			619		
25. Farringdon Without — St. Dunstan, &c.	1,007			844		
26. Langbourn	391			269		
27. Lime Street	159			103		
28. Portsoken	1,373			669		
29. Queenhithe	343			217		
30. Tower	595			307		
31. Vintry	221			168		
32. Walbrook	233			165		
	15,693			11,082		

	Arranged greatest Number first.		Arranged greatest Number first.
	1852.		1893.
Farringdon Without	3,442	Farringdon Without	2,899
Cripplegate	1,434	Cripplegate	1,240
Bishopsgate	1,374	Bishopsgate	687
Portsoken	1,373	Portsoken	669
Farringdon Within	966	Farringdon Within	648
Aldgate	785	Aldersgate	542
Aldersgate	738	Aldgate	521
Average, 628.		* Average, 443.	
Tower	595	Coleman Street	487
Coleman Street	584	Broad Street	313
Broad Street	522	Tower	307
Castle Baynard	493	Cheap	297
Langbourn	391	Castle Baynard	286
Queenhithe	343	Langbourn	269
Cheap	341	Cordwainer	248
Billingsgate	305	Queenhithe	217
Cordwainer	252	Billingsgate	191
Bread Street	250	Bread Street	177
Walbrook	233	Vintry	168
Dowgate	227	Walbrook	165
Vintry	221	Bridge	165
Bridge	200	Candlewick	150
Candlewick	186	Dowgate	149
Lime Street	159	Cornhill	114
Cornhill	146	Lime Street	103
Bassishaw	133	Bassishaw	70
	15,693		11,082

* The average number of separate ratings represented by each ward (taking the City as a whole) would be 443; but, as seen above, they vary from 2,899 in Farringdon Without (the largest number) to 70 in Bassishaw (the lowest).

No. III.—Return, extracted from the City of London Police Rate, 1852.

No. III.	Number of Persons rated at and above 10*l.*		1893.	No. III.	Arranged greatest Number first.
	1852.				1852.
1. Aldersgate Within	196	710	(See Table II.)	Farringdon Without	3,530
2. Aldersgate Without	514			Cripplegate	1,369
3. Aldgate	713			Bishopsgate	1,356
4. Bassishaw	195			Farringdon Within	1,069
5. Billingsgate	334			Portsoken	1,017
6. Bishopsgate Within	249	1,356		Castle Baynard	738
7. Bishopsgate Without	927			Aldgate	713
8. Bread Street	450			Aldersgate	710
9. Bridge	235			Average, 671.	
10. Broad Street	597			Coleman Street	647
11. Candlewick	338			Broad Street	597
12. Castle Baynard	738			Tower	587
13. Cheap	400			Langbourn	491
14. Coleman Street	647			Bread Street	450
15. Cordwainer	339			Cheap	400
16. Cornhill	352			Cornhill	352
17. Cripplegate Within	621	1,369		Cordwainer	339
18. Cripplegate Without	748			Candlewick	338
19. Dowgate	246			Queenhithe	337
20. Farringdon Within, N.	566	1,069		Billingsgate	334
21. Farringdon Within, S.	503			Vintry	295
22. Farringdon Without, St. Andrew, &c.	478	3,530		Dowgate	846
23. Farringdon Without, St. Sepulchre, &c.	926			Bridge	235
24. Farringdon Without, St. Bride, &c.	657			Walbrook	231
25. Farringdon Without, St. Dunstan, &c.	1,469			Bassishaw	195
26. Langbourn	491			Lime Street	185
27. Lime Street	185				
28. Portsoken	1,017				
29. Queenhithe	337				
30. Tower	587				
31. Vintry	295				
32. Walbrook	231				
	16,761				16,761

The number of properties rated corresponds so nearly to the number of persons rated that it has not been thought necessary to extract the latter information from the Police Rate Books for 1893, as it would involve very considerable labour, and for all practical purposes the information given in the preceding table will be sufficient.

No. IV.—Ward Return of the Number of Municipal Voters for 1852 and 1893.

	Municipal Voters. 1852.		Municipal Voters. 1893.	
1. Aldersgate Within	173		214	931
2. Aldersgate Without			717	
3. Aldgate	227		1,613	
4. Bassishaw	89		501	
5. Billingsgate	173		809	
6. Bishopsgate Within	475		985	1,691
7. Bishopsgate Without			706	
8. Bread Street	106		396	
9. Bridge	155		629	
10. Broad Street	360		2,347	
11. Candlewick	105		721	
12. Castle Baynard	222		535	
13. Cheap	150		1,096	
14. Coleman Street	220		1,863	
15. Cordwainer	96		691	
16. Cornhill	128		537	
17. Cripplegate Within	395		803	1,870
18. Cripplegate Without			1,067	
19. Dowgate	93		363	
20. Farringdon Within, N.	459		1,259	
21. Farringdon Within, S.				
22. Farringdon Without—St. Andrew, &c.	815		1,182	5,243
23. Farringdon Without—St. Sepulchre, &c.			876	
24. Farringdon Without—St. Bride, &c.			806	
25. Farringdon Without—St. Dunstan, &c.*			2,379	
26. Langbourn	283		1,681	
27. Lime Street	78		571	
28. Portsoken	244		964	
29. Queenhithe	73		409	
30. Tower	604		1,522	
31. Vintry	80		465	
32. Walbrook	100		630	
	5,903		29,337	

	Arranged greatest Number first. 1852.		Arranged greatest Number first. 1893.
Farringdon Without	815	Farringdon Without	5,243
Tower	604	Broad Street	2,347
Bishopsgate	475	Cripplegate	1,870
Farringdon Within	459	Coleman Street	1,863
Cripplegate	395	Bishopsgate	1,691
Broad Street	360	Langbourn	1,681
Langbourn	283	Aldgate	1,613
Portsoken	244	Tower	1,522
Average, 236.		† Average, 1,173.	
Aldgate	227	Farringdon Within	1,259
Castle Baynard	222	Cheap	1,096
Coleman Street	220	Portsoken	964
Aldersgate	173	Aldersgate	931
Billingsgate	173	Billingsgate	809
Bridge	155	Candlewick	721
Cheap	150	Cordwainer	691
Cornhill	128	Walbrook	630
Bread Street	106	Bridge	629
Candlewick	105	Lime Street	571
Walbrook	100	Cornhill	537
Cordwainer	96	Castle Baynard	535
Dowgate	93	Bassishaw	501
Bassishaw	89	Vintry	465
Vintry	80	Queenhithe	409
Lime Street	78	Bread Street	396
Queenhithe	73	Dowgate	363
	5,903		29,337

* Including Inner and Middle Temple.

† The average number of municipal voters in each ward in 1893 is 1,173 as against 236 in 1852—and increase of 500 per cent.—but the numbers vary from 5,243 in Farringdon Without (the highest number) to 363 in Dowgate (the lowest number).

No. V.—Representation by 206 Common Councilmen, 1852 and 1893.

	Number of Common Council.	Property represented by each. 1852.	Property represented by each. 1893.
		£	£
1. Aldersgate Within	4 } 8	4,537	16,596
2. Aldersgate Without	4 }		
3. Aldgate	8	6,379	24,297
4. Bassishaw	4	3,001	7,518
5. Billingsgate	8	3,424	12,625
6. Bishopsgate Within	7 } 14	5,651	22,963
7. Bishopsgate Without	7 }		
8. Bread Street	8	3,863	12,512
9. Bridge	8	2,589	8,765
10. Broad Street	8	9,781	54,016
11. Candlewick	6	3,212	12,788
12. Castle Baynard	8	5,174	17,706
13. Cheap	8	5,153	17,591
14. Coleman Street	8	6,566	22,932
15. Cordwainer	6	2,684	14,249
16. Cornhill	6	5,488	18,798
17. Cripplegate Within	8 } 16	5,251	22,969
18. Cripplegate Without	8 }		
19. Dowgate	6	3,432	12,360
20. Farringdon Within, N.	7 } 14	5,434	17,367
21. Farringdon Within, S.	7 }		
22. Farringdon Without, St. Andrew, &c.	8 } 16	12,019	32,803
23. Farringdon Without, St. Sepulchre, &c.	8 }		
24. Farringdon Without, St. Bride, &c.	8 }		
25. Farringdon Without, St. Dunstan, &c.	8 }		
26. Langbourn	8	5,231	28,475
27. Lime Street	4	4,595	20,164
28. Portsoken	8	5,393	10,688
29. Queenhithe	6	2,580	11,511
30. Tower	8	5,882	24,040
31. Vintry	6	2,833	9,657
32. Walbrook	6	3,490	17,365
	206		

	Arranged greatest Amount first. 1852.		Arranged greatest Amount first. 1893.
	£		£
Farringdon Without	12,019	Broad Street	54,016
Broad Street	9,781	Farringdon Without	32,803
Coleman Street	6,566	Langbourn	28,475
Aldgate	6,379	Aldgate	24,297
Tower	5,882	Tower	24,040
Bishopsgate	5,651	Cripplegate	22,969
Cornhill	5,488	Bishopsgate	22,963
Farringdon Within	5,434	Coleman Street	22,932
Average, 5,417*l.*		* Average, 20,164*l.*	
Portsoken	5,393	Lime Street	20,164
Cripplegate	5,251	Cornhill	18,798
Langbourn	5,231	Castle Baynard	17,706
Castle Baynard	5,174	Cheap	17,591
Cheap	5,153	Farringdon Within	17,367
Lime Street	4,595	Walbrook	17,365
Aldersgate	4,537	Aldersgate	16,596
Bread Street	3,863	Cordwainer	14,249
Walbrook	3,490	Candlewick	12,788
Dowgate	3,432	Billingsgate	12,625
Billingsgate	3,424	Bread Street	12,512
Candlewick	3,212	Dowgate	12,360
Bassishaw	3,001	Queenhithe	11,511
Vintry	2,833	Portsoken	10,688
Cordwainer	2,684	Vintry	9,657
Bridge	2,589	Bridge	8,765
Queenhithe	2,580	Bassishaw	7,518

* The average (20,164*l.*) means that that amount of rateable value is represented by each Common Councilman (taking the City as a whole) but, as will be seen, the amount varies from 54,016*l.* in Broad Street Ward (the highest) to 7,518*l.* in Bassishaw Ward (the lowest).

No. VI.—Representation by 206 Common Councilmen, 1852 and 1893.

	Number of Common Council.	Separate Ratings represented by each. 1852.	Separate Ratings represented by each. 1893.
1. Aldersgate Within	4 } 8	92	68
2. Aldersgate Without	4 }		
3. Aldgate	8	98	65
4. Bassishaw	4	33	18
5. Billingsgate	8	38	24
6. Bishopsgate Within	7 } 14	98	49
7. Bishopsgate Without	7 }		
8. Bread Street	8	31	22
9. Bridge	8	25	20
10. Broad Street		65	39
11. Candlewick	6	31	25
12. Castle Baynard	8	62	36
13. Cheap	8	43	37
14. Coleman Street	8	73	61
15. Cordwainer	6	42	41
16. Cornhill	6	24	19
17. Cripplegate Within	8 } 16	90	77
18. Cripplegate Without	8 }		
19. Dowgate	6	38	25
20. Farringdon Within, N.	7 } 14	69	46
21. Farringdon Within, S.	7 }		
22. Farringdon Without: St. Andrew, &c.	8 } 16	215	181
23. Farringdon Without: St. Sepulchre, &c.	}		
24. Farringdon Without: St. Bride, &c.	8 }		
25. Farringdon Without: St. Dunstan, &c.	}		
26. Langbourn	8	49	34
27. Lime Street	4	40	26
28. Portsoken	8	172	84
29. Queenhithe	6	57	36
30. Tower	8	74	38
31. Vintry	6	37	28
32. Walbrook	6	39	27
	206		

	Arranged greatest Number first. 1852.
Farringdon Without	215
Portsoken	172
Aldgate	98
Bishopsgate	98
Aldersgate	92
Cripplegate	90
Average 76.	
Tower	74
Coleman Street	73
Farringdon Within	69
Broad Street	65
Castle Baynard	62
Queenhithe	57
Langbourn	49
Cheap	43
Cordwainer	42
Lime Street	40
Walbrook	39
Billingsgate	38
Dowgate	38
Vintry	37
Bassishaw	33
Bread Street	31
Candlewick	31
Bridge	25
Cornhill	24

	Arranged greatest Number first. 1893.
Farringdon Without	181
Portsoken	84
Cripplegate	77
Aldersgate	68
Aldgate	65
Coleman Street	61
* Average, 54.	
Bishopsgate	49
Farringdon	46
Cordwainer	41
Broad Street	39
Tower	38
Cheap	37
Castle Baynard	36
Queenhithe	36
Langbourn	34
Vintry	28
Walbrook	27
Lime Street	26
Candlewick	25
Dowgate	25
Billingsgate	24
Bread Street	22
Bridge	20
Cornhill	19
Bassishaw	18

* This means that the average number of separate ratings (taking the City as a whole) represented by each Common Councilman is now 54, as against 76 in 1852, but they vary between Farringdon Without (with 181 separate ratings to each Common Councilman) to Bassishaw (with only 18). Although the actual number of ratings has decreased by reason of immense blocks of buildings taking the place of hundreds of small tenements, the value has nearly quadrupled [*see* Table I.].

No. VII.—Representation by 206 Common Councilmen, 1852.

	Number of Common Council.	Persons rated to 10*l.* represented by each.
	1852.	
1. Aldersgate Within	4 } 8	89
2. Aldersgate Without	4 }	
3. Aldgate	8	89
4. Bassishaw	4	49
5. Billingsgate	8	42
6. Bishopsgate Within	7 } 14	97
7. Bishopsgate Without	7 }	
8. Bread Street	8	56
9. Bridge	8	29
10. Broad Street	8	76
11. Candlewick	6	56
12. Castle Baynard	8	92
13. Cheap	8	50
14. Coleman Street	8	81
15. Cordwainer	6	56
16. Cornhill	6	59
17. Cripplegate Within	8 } 16	85
18. Cripplegate Without	8 }	
19. Dowgate	6	41
20. Farringdon Within, N.	7 } 14	76
21. Farringdon Within, S.	7 }	
22. Farringdon Without — St. Andrew, &c.	8 }	
23. Farringdon Without — St. Sepulchre, &c.	} 16	220
24. Farringdon Without — St. Bride, &c.	8 }	
25. Farringdon Without — St. Dunstan, &c.	}	
26. Langbourn	8	61
27. Lime Street	4	46
28. Portsoken	8	127
29. Queenhithe	6	56
30. Tower	8	73
31. Vintry	6	49
32. Walbrook	6	39
	206	

1893.

(See note on Table 3.)

The information contained in the preceding table is for all practical purposes sufficient; as it shows the number of separate ratings represented by each Common Councilman.

Arranged greatest Number first.

1852.

Farringdon Without	220
Portsoken	127
Bishopsgate	97
Castle Baynard	92
Aldersgate	89
Aldgate	89
Cripplegate	85
Coleman Street	81
Average, 81.	
Broad Street	76
Farringdon Within	76
Tower	73
Langbourn	61
Cornhill	59
Bread Street	56
Candlewick	56
Cordwainer	56
Queenhithe	56
Cheap	50
Bassishaw	49
Vintry	49
Lime Street	46
Billingsgate	42
Dowgate	41
Walbrook	39
Bridge	29

No. VIII.—Representation by 206 Common Councilmen, 1852 and 1893.

	Number of Common Council.	Municipal Voters represented by each.	
		1852.	1893.
1. Aldersgate Within	4 } 8	22	116
2. Aldersgate Without	4 }		
3. Aldgate	8	28	201
4. Bassishaw	4	22	125
5. Billingsgate	8	22	101
6. Bishopsgate Within	7 } 14	34	121
7. Bishopsgate Without	7 }		
8. Bread Street	8	13	49
9. Bridge	8	19	78
10. Broad Street	8	45	293
11. Candlewick	6	18	120
12. Castle Baynard	8	28	67
13. Cheap	8	19	137
14. Coleman Street	8	28	233
15. Cordwainer	6	16	115
16. Cornhill	6	21	89
17. Cripplegate Within	8 } 16	24	117
18. Cripplegate Without	8 }		
19. Dowgate	6	16	60
20. Farringdon Within, N.	7 } 14	32	90
21. Farringdon Within, S.	7 }		
22. Farringdon Without — St. Andrew, &c.	8 }		
23. Farringdon Without — St. Sepulchre, &c.	} 16	51	327
24. Farringdon Without — St. Bride, &c.	8 }		
25. Farringdon Without — St. Dunstan, &c.	}		
26. Langbourn	8	35	210
27. Lime Street	4	20	142
28. Portsoken	8	31	120
29. Queenhithe	6	12	68
30. Tower	8	76	190
31. Vintry	6	13	78
32. Walbrook	6	17	105
	206		

	Arranged greatest Number first.		Arranged greatest Number first.
	1852.		1893.
Tower	76	Farringdon Without	327
Farringdon Without	51	Broad Street	293
Broad Street	45	Coleman Street	233
Langbourn	35	Langbourn	210
Bishopsgate	34	Aldgate	201
Farringdon Within	32	Tower	190
Portsoken	31	Lime Street	143
Average, 29.		* Average, 142.	
Aldgate	28	Cheap	137
Castle Baynard	28	Bassishaw	125
Coleman Street	28	Bishopsgate	121
Cripplegate	24	Candlewick	120
Aldersgate	22	Portsoken	120
Bassishaw	22	Cripplegate	117
Billingsgate	22	Aldersgate	116
Cornhill	21	Cordwainer	115
Lime Street	20	Walbrook	105
Bridge	19	Billingsgate	101
Cheap	19	Farringdon Within	90
Candlewick	18	Cornhill	89
Walbrook	17	Bridge	78
Cordwainer	16	Vintry	78
Dowgate	16	Queenhithe	68
Bread Street	13	Castle Baynard	67
Vintry	13	Dowgate	60
Queenhithe	12	Bread Street	49

* Taking the City as a whole, each Common Councilman represents an average of 142 municipal voters; but the average representation when applied to individual wards, varies between 1 to 327 in Farringdon Without, to 1 to 49 in Bread Street.

In the year 1852 (as will be seen above) the average representation was only 29, or about one-fifth of the present number.

APPENDICES.

THESE APPENDICES show, in chronological order, the various Acts of Parliament, Bills, Reports, Motions, &c. brought under the notice of the Corporation since the commencement of the Session of 1881.

Appendix A. deals with Acts (both public and private) requiring comment or explanation.

Appendix B. deals with Bills (both public and private) that did not pass; reports, motions, &c., requiring comment or explanation.

In Appendix C. are placed all those Acts, Bills, &c., which do not apparently require comment or explanation here, but which at the time demanded the attention of the Corporation, and were referred to some one or more of its committees.

The subjects in each of these three Appendices are classified under the following heads:—

(1.) Those relating to the functions, duties, and property of the Corporation.
(2.) Those relating to the functions and duties of the livery companies.
(3.) Public questions affecting the whole metropolis —such as gas, water, electric lighting, &c.
(4.) Quasi-public questions—such as bridges, open spaces, markets, Thames.
(5.) General metropolitan improvements—such as railways, electric railways, tramways, Building Acts, &c.
(6.) Public questions affecting the country at large—such as railway rates, lunacy, election law, housing of working classes, public health.
(7.) Judicial Acts—such as those relating to conveyancing, courts, criminal and summary jurisdiction, &c.

Appendix D. is a tabular statement showing provisions inserted in private Acts of Parliament during the sessions 1889–1893, at the instance of the Corporation, for the protection of the City.

Appendix E. contains standard clauses inserted in various Acts of Parliament at the instance of the Corporation.

Appendix A (1).

Relating to the Functions, Duties, and Property of the Corporation.

1881.

London (City) Tithes (St. Botolph Without Aldgate) Act, c. cxcvii.

Promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of settling disputes which had arisen with reference to the tithes in the parish of St. Botolph.

It contains provisions for fixing an annual sum in lieu of the tithes, and for the redemption of them.

City of London Commissioners of Sewers (Artisans' Dwellings) Act, c. lxxxix.

Promoted by the Corporation to authorise it to borrow money for the purpose of enabling artizans' dwellings to be built under the Artizans' Dwellings Acts.

Those Acts only provided for the raising of the necessary money by the Commissioners of Sewers, but the Corporation being able to raise money more cheaply obtained this Act to enable it to borrow, and then lend the amount to the Commissioners of Sewers.

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, c. 37.

This Act consolidates the Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874, and makes further provisions for regulating alkali and certain other works in which noxious or offensive gases are evolved.

The authorities for enforcing the Act within the metropolis are the Local Government Board, the Commissioners of Sewers, the vestries, and district boards.

Land Tax Commissioners' Names Act, c. 16.

This is an Act passed every five or six years for the appointment of additional Land Tax Commissioners.

The usual return of additional names of Commissioners to exercise the powers and duties within the City was made by the Corporation.

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, c. 68.

This Act contains provisions altering the ancient custom of swearing in the Lord Mayor in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, and provides that such swearing in shall henceforth take place in the Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, or before the judges of that division, at the same time and in the same manner as had been theretofore accustomed in the Court of Exchequer.

It also provides by section 18 that "the power of "making general orders for fixing the times of holding "sessions of the Central Criminal Court, established "by the Acts of the fourth and fifth years of King "William the Fourth, chapter 36, which by section 15 "of that Act was given to any eight or more of the "judges of the Superior Court of Westminster, may "henceforth be exercised from time to time by any "four or more of the judges of Her Majesty's High "Court of Justice."

1882.

City of London Court Act, c. ix.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation to enable it to acquire, compulsorily, if necessary, certain properties for the enlargement and improvement of the court house of the City of London Court.

Great Northern Railway Act, c. cxci.

The Great Northern Railway Company were, among other works, authorised to widen and improve a portion of their main line of railway in the parish of St. Mary, Islington, and for the purpose of such widening and improvement to construct a tunnel under the Metropolitan Cattle Market of the Corporation at Islington. At the instance of the Corporation clauses were inserted to guard against any damage to the market by the sinking of the ground.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Act, c. cclxii.

This Act incorporated a company for the purpose of acquiring the undertaking of the Regent's Canal Company, and constructing railways from the Great Western and Hammersmith and City Railways, at Paddington, to the Royal Albert Docks of the London and St. Katharine's Docks Company, and affecting certain street improvements and other works.

The Bill materially affected property of the Corporation and also of the Commissioners of Sewers. Petitions from both bodies were presented against it.

Railway No. 3, D, proposed by the Bill, was intended to pass under the Metropolitan Cattle Market, being in effect the same line as that proposed by the Great Northern Railway Company above mentioned, and provisions similar to those inserted in the Great Northern Act were inserted in this Bill. For the purposes of Railway No. 3 property of the Corporation in the parish of West Ham was also proposed to be taken. Provisions effectually protecting this property

were inserted in the Bill. Another of the proposed railways, viz. Railway No. 6, was intended to terminate on the northern side of Barbican, and for the purpose of this railway, and the station and street improvements in connexion therewith, the company included compulsory powers over the land in Golden Lane, which the Commissioners of Sewers had purchased and cleared under the provisions of the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act.

An agreement was come to between the promoters and the Commissioners with reference to this land, by which the company agreed to purchase it for a settled amount.

The Company also included in the Bill powers to acquire parts of lands only, notwithstanding the requirements of the 92nd section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, but they withdrew the operation of these powers over property within the City.

Powers to ventilate the railway by shafts or openings into public roads and streets were also included, but were ultimately withdrawn.

The company also asked for powers to underpin houses, &c., but these powers were modified.

The Bill also proposed to authorise the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers to contribute towards the undertaking, but these powers were struck out.

The City standard clauses applicable were inserted.

Municipal Corporations Act, c. 50.

This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to Municipal Corporations. The Bill did not in any way apply to the City of London as it was introduced, and it passed through Committee without any amendments being proposed to bring the City within its purview.

Upon the recommittal of the Bill, however, an amendment to the effect that Part IV., relating to corrupt practices at municipal elections, should apply to the City of London, was moved, but not carried.

Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, c. 54.

A select committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into and consider the working of the Artizans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, with a view of considering how the expense of, and the delay and difficulty in carrying out, those Acts, might be reduced, and also of inquiring into any causes which might have prevented the reconstruction of dwellings for the artizan class to the full extent contemplated by those Acts, and for recommending such amendments as might be most expedient for carrying out the full intentions of those Acts.

The Commissioners of Sewers appeared before this committee and gave evidence.

The committee in their report made certain recommendations (*inter alia*) with regard to the two sites within the City already cleared, viz., Petticoat Square and Golden Lane, and suggested (*inter alia*) that a short Bill to amend the said Acts should be at once brought into Parliament, and, if possible, passed during the session, to carry out the above recommendations.

A Bill was accordingly brought in by Mr. Shaw Lefevre and passed, including the above recommendations of the Committee.

1883.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway (Various Powers) Act, c. ccxii.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway (Canal Capital) Act, c. clxiv.

By these Acts the Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Company obtained powers relating to their undertaking, and by the latter Act were enabled to divide their undertakings into two, with separate capitals.

1884.

Sion College Act, c. v.

This Act was promoted by the President and Fellows of Sion College, for the purpose of giving effect to an agreement entered into between the Corporation and the President and Fellows of the College, for a lease to the latter by the Corporation, of certain land on the Thames Embankment for the erection of the new hall, library, and offices.

London Brokers' Relief Act, c. 3.

This Act provides for the abolition of the control of the Court of Aldermen over the admission of brokers in the City of London, and of the annual fees known as brokers' rents.

Interviews took place between the representatives of the brokers and the Corporation, who consented to the passing of the Act upon an amendment being inserted therein provided that it should not come into operation until the 29th September 1886, up to which date the rents were to be paid as before.

1885.

Ward's City of London School for Girls Act, c. clii.

The late William Ward, of Brixton, having bequeathed to the Corporation the sum of 20,000*l.*, to be applied and expended by it in or towards the building and maintaining a high school for girls, and the land of the Corporation which could be used for the purposes of such bequest being not well adapted or immediately available for that purpose, the Corporation promoted the above Act to enable it to acquire other lands within the City of London, or to enter into an arrangement with the Bridge-House Estates Committee for an exchange of land for the purpose of providing a site for the school, as such powers of purchase or exchange could not be exercised without the authority of Parliament.

Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London), c. clxxxiv.

This Act authorised the school board to acquire (*inter alia*) property of the Corporation in Deptford. The Corporation did not oppose.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Act, c. cxxxviii.

The Company having been unable to raise the capital authorised by their Act of 1882, introduced the above Act for the purpose of enabling them to pay interest out of capital during construction. Originally the payment of such interest was forbidden by the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament. The House of Commons had, however, recently altered their orders, and enabled such payment to be made under certain conditions, whilst the orders of the House of Lords remained unaltered. Under these circumstances it was necessary to introduce a Bill giving exceptional authority.

The Corporation offered no opposition to the Act, the principle of which was, however, very fully discussed in both Houses of Parliament.

Public Health (Ships, &c.) Act, c. 35.

By this Act certain provisions relating to infectious diseases and hospitals were made applicable to ships.

The Act also provided for the constitution of permanent port sanitary authorities by a Local Government Board Order, whereas heretofore such authorities could only be permanently constituted by provisional order.

Redistribution of Seats Act, c. 23.

By this Act the number of members for the City is reduced from four to two.

1886.

Drowned Persons (Discovery and Interment) Act, c. 20.

This Act amends the provisions of the Act of the 48 George III. relating to the interment of dead human bodies cast on shore from the sea.

By that Act churchwardens were obliged to inter any such bodies cast ashore from the sea, but from the sea only.

The Act provides for the extension of the provisions of the Act of George III., to dead human bodies found in or cast on shore from any tidal or navigable waters, and to all such bodies found floating or sunken in any such waters and brought on to the shore or bank thereof, thus relieving the port sanitary authority of a difficulty that constantly occurred in their jurisdiction.

Land Tax Commissioners' Names Act, c. 47.

The proceedings upon this Act were similar to those upon the Act of 1881.

Metropolitan Police (Compensation) Act, c. 11.

This was an Act for compensating those persons whose premises, within the metropolitan police district, were damaged, or the property therein injured, stolen, or destroyed during the riots on the 8th February 1885.

The bill, as originally introduced, proposed that the compensation should be paid out of the metropolitan police rate only, no rioting having been permitted to take place in the City. During the progress of the Bill through committee an amendment was proposed "that "the compensation should be paid out of the metro- "politan police rate and the City of London police rate "conjointly."

On the 25th March the late Sir Robert Fowler stated in the Court of Common Council that, without going into the question of rights or liabilities, it would be a graceful act on the part of the City to offer to pay its share of the compensation for a misfortune which had befallen the metropolis, although outside the City. The Court of Common Council adopted this view, and Sir Robert Fowler spoke in support of the amendment in the House of Commons.

Riot (Damages) Act, c. 38.

This Act provides for compensation being paid to persons for damage by riot out of the police rate of the particular police district in which the riot occurred.

1887.

City of London Ballot Act, c. xiii.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of introducing vote by ballot at the municipal elections within the City of London.

City of London and Southwark Subway (Kennington Extensions, &c.), Act, c. cv.

By this Act the City of London and Southwark Subway Company obtained powers to extend their subway from Kennington to Clapham. Some property belonging to the Corporation adjoining the City terminus of the subway being affected, and terms being arranged with regard to it, the Corporation took no further steps.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks (Extension of Time) Act, c. li.

By the Act of 1882 the Company acquired (*inter alia*) compulsory powers of purchase with respect to certain lands in Golden Lane, which the Commissioners of Sewers had then recently acquired for the purpose of erecting artizans' dwellings. The Company had in 1882 entered into an agreement to purchase these lands, but had not completed for want of funds.

The Commissioners petitioned against the Bill, but their *locus standi* was refused.

Allotments and Cottage Gardens (Compensation for Crops) Act, c. 26.

The Corporation owns property outside the metropolis to which this Act is applicable. It, however, did not find it necessary to take any steps with regard to it.

Market and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, c. 27.

This Act compels every market authority in every cattle market or fair to provide a machine for weighing cattle.

The Corporation markets being already provided, no steps were necessary.

Margarine Act, c. 29.

The authority to take proceedings under this Act in the City of London is the Commissioners of Sewers. In the rest of the metropolis the vestries and district boards.

1888.

City of London (Fire Inquests) Act, c. xxxviii.

This Act was introduced by the Corporation as a private Bill and confined to the City alone. It was in similar terms to the Bill introduced in 1887.

Parliamentary notices were, however, also given to enable the operation of the Bill to be extended to the whole metropolis if found desirable.

London and Blackwall Railway Act, c. lxviii.

By this Act the time for purchasing the land authorised to be taken under the London and Blackwall Railway Act, 1885, was extended for two years.

The extension of time affected land belonging to the Corporation in Stepney.

St. Botoloph Without, Aldgate Tithe Rate Act, c. lxix.

The Bill promoted in 1866 by the churchwardens not having passed, the trustees of the lay impropriator promoted this Act to enable them to recover the arrears of tithes owing by the parish. Clauses having been inserted to save the rights of the Corporation, and the opposing parties having come to an understanding, the Bill passed.

County Electors Act, c. 10.

Local Government (England and Wales) Act, c. 41.

As these Acts are so fully dealt with in other places no special comment is made here.

1889.

City of London Police Superannuation Act, c. cxxvii.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation, as the Police Authority for the City, for the purpose of placing the superannuation of the force on a permanent basis. The necessary calculations for the scheme were made by Mr. William Sutton, the President of the Institute of Actuaries, and Actuary of the Registry of Friendly Societies.

Although unopposed, the Government considered that the Bill should go before a committee, whereupon one was appointed, on which the Treasury and Home Office were specially represented.

The Act has formed the basis for the superannuation of all other police forces.

Metropolitan Improvements Act, c. cxlvii.

The Bill, as introduced, proposed to confer various powers upon the London County Council, including the construction of a new street at Deptford, and for such street to take Corporation property at Deptford. No objection was offered by the Corporation, but the clauses relating to the new street were subsequently dropped.

Shortlands and Nunhead Railway Act, c. cxxvi.

The line passed close to the Brockwell and Bridge-House Farm Estates, the property of the Corporation.

As the line would be a benefit to the district and to the property of the Corporation, it presented petitions in favour to both Houses of Parliament.

Southwark and Deptford Tramways Act, c. cxlviii.

The Bill proposed (*inter alia*) the extension of an existing tramway along Tooley Street towards London Bridge. The scheme prejudicially affected the access to the wharves in Bermondsey belonging to the Corporation. Although terms on this point were subsequently arranged to the satisfaction of the Corporation, this particular scheme was defeated by other opponents.

South Eastern Railway Act, c. clxix.

This Act authorises the construction of docks at Port Victoria on the Medway, and notices were served upon the Corporation.

The Corporation placed itself in communication with the Conservators of the Medway and also of the Thames, and information and assistance were afforded them. An agreement was ultimately come to with the company.

Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, c. 27.

By this Act powers are conferred upon local authorities enabling them to rate hoardings, scaffoldings, &c., used for advertising purposes.

The Commissioners of Sewers had for some years previously, under their own Act, made and published regulations as to hoardings, &c., in the City, and had

levied charges upon them. The Act did not curtail their existing powers, but gave them powers of rating in addition. The vestries and district boards are the authorities outside the City.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, c.27.

This Act provides for the notification to medical officers of health of such diseases as are described as infectious in the Act.

The Commissioners of Sewers are the authority within the City for the purposes of the Act, the vestries and district boards for the rest of the metropolis, and the Corporation as the port sanitary authority for the Thames.

London Coal Dues Abolition Act, c. 17.

The circumstances relating to the opposition to this Act and the provisions that were inserted in it for the benefit of the Corporation are dealt with in a separate paper.

Prevention of Cruelty to, and Protection of, Children, Act, c. 44.

This Act deals with all forms of wilful injury to children, and imposes penalties. During the progress of the Bill through Parliament provisions were inserted enabling local authorities to make bye-laws for the purposes of the Act.

The authority within the City is the Corporation.

Sale of Horseflesh, &c., Regulation Act, c. 11.

This Act regulates the sale of horseflesh for human food, and provides for the registration with the local authority of all shops or places in which horseflesh is intended to be sold. The Commissioners of Sewers are the local authority within the City for the purposes of the Act, and the vestries and district boards in the rest of the metropolis.

Technical Institution Act, c. 76.

Technical Education Bill.

The Technical Education Bill proposed to enable school boards, or failing action on their part, local authorities, to provide technical education. The Government, however, introduced the above Act for a similar purpose.

The Commissioners of Sewers are the authority for executing the Act within the City.

Weights and Measures Act, c. 21.

This Act amends the law relating to weights and measures.

Part I. amends the law with the view of giving to local authorities power to secure regular and systematic inspection in order to prevent fraud in the use of weights and measures, and Part II. extends throughout the country the provisions which, under the Coal and Wines Duties Acts, already existed in the metropolis as to the sale of coal by weight.

By clause 16 of the Bill it was proposed to provide that, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 67 or 68 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, a person using weights or measures in the City of London should not be required to have his weights or measures verified or stamped by more than one authority.

No opposition was offered to this clause on the part of the Corporation.

The Bill was referred by the House of Commons to the standing committee on trade, and in committee a new clause was proposed by Mr. Lawson, M.P., making the London County Council the authority to appoint inspectors of weights and measures throughout the metropolis, including the City of London, and thus depriving the Corporation of its right to appoint their own inspectors, steps were, therefore, taken to oppose, but the proposed clause was negatived, and the authority of the Corporation preserved.

1890.

City and South London Railway Act, c. cxiv.

This Bill was promoted by the City of London and Southwark Subway Company, for the purpose of extending their line to Clapham Common, and for extending the time for the purchase of certain lands in the City of London, some of which belonged to the Corporation, which, however, did not oppose.

Great Northern Railway (Various Powers) Act, c. civ.

The Corporation having agreed to grant to the Great Northern Railway Company a lease for 999 years of the basement constructed and about to be constructed beneath the London Central Markets and Charterhouse Street and the southern roadway, and the sanction of Parliament being required to enable the company to accept such lease, the company presented a petition to Parliament to enable them to include the necessary enactment in the Bill, and the necessary permission being given, the requisite clause was introduced and included in the Act as passed.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway (Extension of Time) Act, c. cc.

As the company did not seek to alter or modify the agreement come to in 1882, and as an extension of time appeared necessary to enable them to raise the money to pay for the land they had acquired of the Commissioners of Sewers, they deposited petitions in favour of the Bill.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway (Abandonment) Bill.

This was an alternative Bill promoted by the company, to be proceeded with in the event of the Extension of Time Bill being rejected by Parliament.

As the Extension of Time Bill, as before stated, became law, the company did not proceed with the Abandonment Bill beyond the formal first reading in the House of Lords.

South Eastern Railway Act, c. cxlix.

By this Act the Company obtained powers (*inter alia*) to widen their Charing Cross Railway, and take certain properties in the Parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, belonging to the Corporation. Also to redeem or acquire a rent charge, or fee farm rent, payable by the company to the Corporation, and issuing out of certain lands, now the site of the Cannon Street Hotel. No opposition was offered.

South London Polytechnic Institutes (Borough Road Site) Act, c. ix.

The council of the South London Polytechnic Institute, petitioned the Corporation to assist them in acquiring the freehold of some property in Southwark, held by the British and Foreign Schools Society under a lease from the Corporation.

It was found that the matter could only be carried through by means of an Act of Parliament. The above Act was accordingly brought in by the council of the institute, with the concurrence of the Corporation.

Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Act, c. cii.

A notice was served upon the Corporation by the School Board for London, intimating their intention to acquire a plot of ground, forming part of the area of the Islington Cattle Market, for the erection of a new board school.

The Corporation considered the site was most unsuitable for a school, on account of its contiguity to the slaughter houses, and communicated with the school board authorities upon the question, with the result that the proposal was withdrawn from the provisional order.

Police Act, c. 45.

The Bill was introduced by the Home Secretary, for the purpose of making provision for the superannuation of the police of England and Wales, and included the City Police Force, for whose superannuation the Act of the previous session had been passed.

The Bill was referred to the standing committee, and a clause was inserted excluding the City police from the operation of the Bill.

Public Libraries' Acts Amendment Act, c. 68.

The object of the Act was to amend the Public Libraries' Acts by substituting the county and borough electorate as established by the County Electors' Act, 1888, for the electorate of ratepayers, to whom the power of adopting the Libraries' Acts is given by the Public Libraries' Act, 1855.

By section 3 of the Act it is provided that nothing therein contained shall be construed to authorise the levying of any rate exceeding one penny in the pound, for any year in any library district except the City of London. No opposition was offered to the Bill.

1891.

Great Northern Railway Act, c. xix.

By this Act the Great Northern Railway Company (*inter alia*) obtained powers, in pursuance of an agreement with the Corporation, to construct a short line of railway for the purpose of connecting their railway system with the basement of the London Central Markets, passing under Charles Street and Charterhouse Street.

London Overhead Wires Act, c. lxxvii.

This Act was introduced by the London County Council for the purpose of controlling and regulating overhead wires, and to provide for their being removed into subways as opportunity might arise.

The Bill, as introduced, being in the same shape as that passed by the committee of the previous session, it was not found necessary to oppose it, but a petition was presented against any alterations being made in the Bill, with the view of the Commissioners of Sewers being heard before any committee, to whom the Bill might be referred in the event of any opposition being offered to it; but no further steps became necessary.

London Sky Signs Act, c. lxxviii.

The London County Council sought powers to prohibit and regulate erections above buildings for the purposes of advertisement, such erections being referred to in the Bill as "sky signs."

The Bill proposed that from and after its passing into law, the erection of any further sky signs should be prohibited, and with regard to existing sky signs that they should be removed at the expiration of six years from the same date, but that during that period they should be subject to inspection, and that licenses should be required to be taken out by the owners of sky signs upon the passing of the Bill, and at subsequent periods of two years.

While it was felt that the powers proposed by the Bill were desirable in the interests and for the safety of the public, it was strongly objected that the powers of the Bill should be exercised within the City by any other authority than the Commissioners of Sewers, and the more especially as with regard to overhead wires it had been already recognised that they were the proper authority.

Petitions from the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers were accordingly presented, but the County Council having agreed to amend the Bill to meet the requirements of the Corporation and the Commissioners, their opposition was withdrawn.

Thames Deep Water Dock Act, c. lxxiv.

The object of this Bill was to revive the powers, and extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of land for, and for the completion of, the dock and works situate in the parish of Dagenham, in the county of Essex, authorised by the Thames Deep Water Dock Act, 1881.

A clause to make it clear that the proposed docks were within the limits of the port sanitary authority was inserted at the instance of the Corporation.

1892.

Corporation of London (Loans) Act, c. lxxxii.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of authorising it to borrow or re-borrow moneys under the Local Loans Act, 1875, in connexion with the various Acts of Parliament relating to markets, the Holborn Valley Improvements, open spaces, and the Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans' Dwellings).

The Bill met with no opposition in passing through Parliament.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Act, c. clxxxviii.

By this Act the Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Company sought powers to abandon the City branch of their railway, authorised in the session of 1882. There was owing to the Commissioners of Sewers a very large sum of money in respect of the land the company had agreed to purchase in Golden Lane, and in order to recover the same the Commissioners had taken proceedings and obtained a decree and order against the company.

The Commissioners being of opinion that the passing of the Bill authorising the abandonment of the City branch would seriously jeopardise their rights under the decree and order, presented a petition against the bill.

Protracted negotiations took place between the Commissioners and the company, and ultimately an undertaking was given by the company to the Commissioners not to proceed with the Bill beyond a certain stage unless the money due was paid.

Upon the company paying the whole of the money to the Commissioners the opposition to the Bill was withdrawn.

Alkali Works Regulation Act, c. 30.

This Act makes certain additions to the list of works specified in the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1881. The Commissioners of Sewers are, for the purpose of the Act, the local authority within the City of London.

Shop Hours Act, c. 62.

This is an Act for the purpose of continuing the Shop Hours Regulation Acts, 1886 and 1889, which would have expired at the end of the year.

The Bill re-enacted the whole of the original Act, and made two additions, namely, the inclusion of women within its scope, and the appointment of inspectors by the Home Secretary.

During its progress through the committee a clause was inserted in the Bill delegating the latter power to county councils instead of to the Home Secretary. This would have enabled the London County Council to appoint inspectors to act within the City of London, and it, therefore, became necessary to have the Bill amended in this respect by conferring the jurisdiction within the City upon the Corporation, which was done.

APPENDIX A. (3).

PUBLIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE WHOLE METROPOLIS, SUCH AS GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, &c.

1881.

East London Waterworks Company Act, c. clx.

The company sought powers to increase their capital. The Corporation petitioned against the Bill with the object of imposing certain conditions.

The Bill, as introduced, contained what are known as the "auction clauses."

These clauses were considered by the Lords' committee as applying to the proposed new capital only, and were struck out of the Bill, with the other powers relating to new capital; the opposition was renewed in the Commons, with the result that the auction clauses were restored to the Bill in such a manner as to make them apply to the company's unissued capital of 95,000*l.*, and, as so amended, the Bill passed.

1882.

Electric Lighting Act, c. 56.

A large number of private Bills, having for their object the supply of electric light to different places, being introduced this session, the President of the Board of Trade decided to deal comprehensively with the whole question, and to endeavour to establish some uniformity in the terms upon which electric energy was to be supplied. He, therefore, introduced the Bill

for this Act, which was sent to a select committee, who took a great deal of evidence on the subject, and made recommendations which were subsequently substantially embodied in the Act. The Commissioners of Sewers watched the proceedings, as they already had tentatively established the electric light within the City.

The Corporation, acting by the Commissioners of Sewers, was constituted the local authority under the Act, for the City of London and the liberties thereof.

The following private Bills for the supply of electric lighting within the City were withdrawn in consequence of the action taken by the President of the Board of Trade:—

Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation.
British Electric Light Company (Limited).
Edison Electric Lighting.
Electric Lighting and Power Generator Company (Limited).
Siemens Brothers and Company (Limited) Electric Lighting.

1884.

Valuation (Metropolis) Amendment Act, c. 5.

This Act, which was introduced by the Lord Mayor and others, amends the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, by giving greater facilities for appeal to owners and lessees of houses paying the rates and taxes in place of the occupiers, the effect of the Act being to extend the operation of section 70 of the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, to such owners and lessees instead of limiting it to compound householders.

The Act is intended to meet the case of houses divided into separate tenements, where the rates are almost invariably paid by the owner or lessee.

1885.

Water Rate Definition Act, c. 34.

This Act amends the Waterworks Clauses Act, 1847, section 68, which provides that the water rate should be payable according to the annual value of the tenement supplied with water, and it enacts that such annual value should mean the rateable value as settled from time to time by the local authority.

In the House of Lords the opponents were successful in getting the Bill referred to a select committee, but that committee passed the Bill without amendment.

The Bill was strongly supported by the Corporation.

1886.

East London Waterworks Act, 49 & 50 Vict. c. lxxxii.

Lambeth Water Act, 49 & 50 Vict. c. lxxi.

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Act, 49 & 50 Vict. c. lxxxv.

These were Acts to enable the companies to raise additional capital by debenture stock. The Corporation, intervening on behalf of the public, imposed the Chamberlain's sinking fund clauses upon the companies.

In this undertaking they were not assisted by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

(For particulars, see page 77 of Statement.)

1888.

Kent Waterworks Act, c. vi.

The Kent Waterworks Company by this Act obtained powers to construct new works, and to raise 100,000*l.* by debenture stock.

As the Bill contained the City standard clauses, relating to the creation of a sinking fund, it was not found necessary to offer any opposition to it.

Electric Lighting Act (1882) *Amendment Act, c. 12.*

This Act extends from 21 years to 42 years, the period after the expiration of which local authorities have the power of purchasing electric lighting undertakings.

The Act removed one of the chief obstacles to the extension of electric lighting.

The Commissioners of Sewers took no part in the discussions on the Bill. They had for some time maintained that they were quite able to make their own bargain on behalf of the public so far as the City was concerned, and did not require the assistance of any Government Department.

1890.

Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, c. ccxxxix.

City of London Electric Lighting (Brush) Order.

City of London (East District) Electric Lighting Order.

City of London Electric Lighting Bill.

London Electric Supply Corporation Electric Lighting (City Order) Provisional Order.

Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited (City of London Lighting), Provisional Order.

Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited, Provisional Order.

The above Bill and draft Provisional Orders were promoted for the purpose of supplying electricity for public and private purposes within the whole of the City of London.

They were referred to the Commissioners of Sewers, who took the necessary steps to preserve their *locus standi*.

The Commissioners, however, having entered into agreements with the Brush Company for the supply of electricity within the central district of the City and with the Laing, Wharton, and Down Company, for the supply of electricity within the Eastern District of the City, and the draft Provisional Orders of those companies having been amended by the promoters to carry out the agreements, the Commissioners withdrew their objections to those orders, and the Board of Trade, on the 21st July, introduced into the House of Lords the necessary confirming Bill.

On the 31st July the London County Council presented a petition against the confirming Bill and Provisional Orders, the Commissioners also, in view of a possible opposition on the part of the London County Council, presented a petition against any alterations being made in the Provisional Orders.

Negotiations took place between the electric lighting companies and the London County Council with a view to obtaining the withdrawal of the petition, as, if the opposition had been persevered with, owing to the late period of the session when the petition was deposited, the confirming Bill and Provisional Orders could not have become law.

Amendments having ultimately been agreed to, the petition of the London County Council was withdrawn on the 1st August, the Bill passed through committee, and the confirming Act passed that session.

The City of London Electric Lighting Bill and the other Provisional Orders were not proceeded with beyond their preliminary stages.

London County Council (Money) Act, c. 41.

This Act was similar to that introduced by the Government in every previous session since the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to put that Board, and subsequently the London County Council, in funds for carrying out the powers conferred upon them from time to time by Parliament under their general and special Acts.

The attention of the House of Commons having been drawn to inaccuracies in the Bill as originally issued, it was, in consequence, reprinted, no further steps were necessary on the part of the Corporation in reference thereto.

1891.

Electric Lighting Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 10) Bill.—(City of London Order), c. ccxii.

This Provisional Order was promoted by the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, for the purpose of supplying the Western District of the City of London.

As the Provisional Order was upon similar lines to the orders already passed by Parliament for the Eastern and Central Districts of the City, no opposition was offered to it upon its introduction into Parliament. During its passage through the House objections were raised by the London County Council to the form of the clause authorising the transfer of the undertaking, and they having petitioned against the order, the Commissioners of Sewers presented a petition against any alterations being made in the order. After an interview of

the promoters with the Board of Trade and the representatives of the London County Council, the clause was allowed to stand.

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Act, c. cxviii.

The company promoted this Act for the purpose of authorising them to raise additional capital.

The Bill contained the auction and Chamberlain's sinking fund clauses, as inserted at the instance of the Corporation in the various Water Acts relating to the metropolis, passed in the sessions of 1886 and 1888.

In view of the general water inquiry in connexion with the Bill promoted by the Corporation, a petition was presented against this Bill, so as to ensure its being considered as part of the whole question.

The London County Council also petitioned against the Bill. During the inquiry before the select committee a modification suggested by the select committee was adopted, and inserted in the Bill.

As the London County Council continued their opposition to the Bill in the House of Lords, it became necessary for the Corporation to petition against alterations, but upon the Bill coming before the House of Lords committee, that committee decided that the London County Council had no "*locus standi.*" The Bill, therefore, passed in the shape it left the House of Commons.

1892.

London Water Act, c. cxxx.

The above Act was promoted jointly by the Corporation and the London County Council.

The Bill carried out the agreement of 13th May 1891 between the Corporation and the London County Council for concerted action with regard to the water supply of the metropolis, whereby it was agreed that a joint water committee of the London County Council and the Corporation should be constituted for the purpose of promoting Bills relating to such water supply. (*See* page 80 of Statement.)

Birmingham Corporation Water Act, c. clxxiii.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation of Birmingham for the purposes of affording a new supply of water to the city of Birmingham from the Rivers Elan and Claerwen.

As a water area which might be available for the future supply of the metropolis was proposed to be appropriated, a petition was presented against the Bill with the view of the Corporation taking part in the proceedings on the Bill if found desirable.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, c. ccxxxviii.

The Bill contained provisions authorising the County Council to promote Bills in Parliament and to make inquiries with reference to the water supply of the metropolis—as these provisions were inconsistent with the joint promotion of the London Water (No. 1) Bill, a petition from the Corporation was presented against the Bill, and those provisions were ultimately omitted from the Bill.

The Bill also contained powers with reference to the widening of Sandy's Row, a thoroughfare within the City of London.

The provisions of the Bill carried out an arrangement come to by the Commissioners of Sewers with the London County Council with respect to this widening.

Telegraph Act, c. 59.

The object of this Bill was to enable the Government to raise the sum of 1,000,000*l.* for the purchase of the trunk lines of the telephone companies, so as to bring them into the telegraph system, the companies being left to conduct the telephone business and also to manage the distributing wires leading from the trunk lines to the different stations.

The Bill, as introduced, did not affect the Corporation or the Commissioners of Sewers.

During its passage through committee a clause was added to the Bill authorising electric lighting companies to come to agreements with the Postmaster-General to enable their trenches, tubes, and pipes to be used for the purpose of laying down telephone wires, which clause, as passed by the committee, prejudiced the position occupied by the Commissioners of Sewers with regard to the tubes, pipes, &c., laid down by the electric lighting companies in the City, and affected their jurisdiction.

The Bill was subsequently amended so as to save the rights of the Commissioners, and a clause was agreed with the Post Office authorities, whereby not only was the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers preserved, but also the jurisdiction of all other local authorities in other parts of the United Kingdom.

APPENDIX A (4).

QUASI-PUBLIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE METROPOLIS, SUCH AS BRIDGES, OPEN SPACES, MARKETS, RIVER THAMES, &C.

1881.

Metropolitan Open Spaces, Act, c. 34.

The object of this Act was to enable local authorities, or the Metropolitan Board of Works, to take over for the purpose, of public recreation, with the consent of two-thirds of the residents and of the ground landlord, all the squares and disused burial grounds of the metropolitan area.

1882.

Metropolitan Markets (Fish, &c.) Act, c. civ.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of converting the London Central Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Market into an inland fish market, and continuing and improving Farringdon Market as a fruit, vegetable, and flower market.

London Riverside Fish Market Act, c. clvi.

This Act was promoted for the purpose of incorporating a company for the establishment of a fish market at Shadwell. It was opposed by the Corporation, but subsequently passed.

South London (Elephant and Castle) Market Act, c. clix.

This Act authorised the establishment of a general market near the Elephant and Castle, known as "Plimsoll's Market."

The Corporation offered no opposition to the Act, as the promoters inserted the City standard clause applicable.

Metropolitan (Outer Circle) Railway Act, c. cclxiv.

This was an Act for the making of railways to connect all the railways north of the Thames with the docks of the London and St. Katharine Docks Company.

One of the proposed railways was laid out so as to pass under a portion of Epping Forest. The Corporation accordingly obtained the insertion of clauses for the protection of Epping Forest.

1883.

Canvey Island (Sea Defences) Act, c. lxiii.

This Act re-constituted and re-incorporated the Canvey Island Commissioners, and conferred powers upon them for the purpose of enabling them to construct a sea wall and other works to protect the island from inundations.

It was not requisite for the Corporation to take any special steps with regard to it, as its jurisdiction was not interfered with, but, having regard to the port sanitary and other interests of the Corporation, its progress was carefully watched.

Parochial Charities (London) Act, c. 36.

The Bill, withdrawn at the end of the previous session, was again introduced. It was referred to a select committee, and several modifications to meet the views of the Corporation and the trustees of the parochial charities were inserted.

Great Eastern Railway (General Powers) Act, c. cvii,

By this Act powers were conferred upon the Great Eastern Railway Company to (*inter alia*) establish a

market for the sale of meat, fish, &c. The Corporation recognised the public usefulness of the project and did not allow its own market franchise to interfere.

It was nevertheless so strongly opposed by the owners of Spitalfields Market that the right to sell vegetables there, which had been inserted in the Bill, was lost.

Paddington Market Act, c. clviii.

This Act authorises the incorporation of a company for establishing a retail market at Paddington.

The Corporation offered no opposition to the scheme, its standard clause, providing against a derogation of its rights as the market authority, having been inserted in the Bill.

Thames River Act, c. lxxix.

This Act confers on the Thames Conservancy powers to grant certificates to steam launches, and to spend further moneys to provide against pollution, &c., &c. The Bill having been amended to meet certain objections of the Corporation, no opposition was offered to it.

1884.

City of London Free Ferry Act, c. clxxvi.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Thames Crossings) Bill.

Tower Duplex Bridge Bill.

Thames Bridge Communications Bill.

Thames Improvement Bill.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of enabling them to apply the income of the Bridge-House Estates to the purchasing or leasing of a steam ferry at Wapping, with the view of working the ferry as a free means of communication between the north and south sides of the Thames below London Bridge.

In connexion with the subject of Thames communications below London Bridge, the Metropolitan Board of Works promoted their Metropolitan Board of Works (Thames Crossing) Bill to enable them to make a tunnel beneath the Thames at Dockhead, and an independent company promoted the Tower Duplex Bridge Bill for the purpose of constructing an opening bridge at the Tower. Neither of the above Bills were passed by the hybrid committee, to whom the the three Bills relating to the subject were referred by the House of Commons. This committee asked for, and were furnished with, certain information as to the revenues of the Bridge-House Estates, and in a special report recommended that the Corporation should construct a low-level bridge at the Tower, and that the Metropolitan Board of Works should make a tunnel or subway at Shadwell.

The Thames Bridge Communications Bill and the Thames Improvement Bill were not proceeded with in consequence of the action of the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Bridges) Act, c. ccxxviii.

The Metropoliton Board of Works sought powers (*inter alia*) by the Bill (then called Thames Crossings) to construct a tunnel or subway between Nightingale Lane, on the north side of the Thames, and Dockhead, Bermondsey, on the south side, and also to establish ferries between the north and south sides of the River Thames at Woolwich and Greenwich. As before stated, the portion of the Act relating to the subway was rejected, that relating to the ferries was withdrawn, and a special report made by the select committee.

Local Government Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 13) Act, c. lxxxiii.

The object of this provisional order was to remove an anomalous state of affairs with reference to that small part of the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, which is situate within the City of London. The ratepayers of such part of the parish having up to this time had to contribute towards the police rates for the metropolis, as well as towards the police rate of the City of London, in which they are actually situated.

By the provisional order they were exempted from contributing to the metropolitan police rate, and now pay the City police rate only.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, c. 13.

This Act was introduced by the Government, and the

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, Amendment Bill,

was introduced by the Duke of Richmond.

The object of both Bills was to prevent the introduction or spreading of disease by placing restrictions or prohibitions upon the importation of cattle from foreign countries.

The Duke of Richmond's Bill was withdrawn, an amendment of his to the Government Act having been carried.

So far as London is concerned, the Corporation is the authority for executing the Act.

1885.

Corporation of London (Tower Bridge) Act, c. cxcv.

(See page 42 of Statement.)

London Riverside Fish Market (Extension of Time) Act, c. xlix.

This Act extended the time for the purchase of the lands authorised by the London Riverside Fish Market Act, 1882 (Shadwell Fish Market).

No opposition was offered on the part of the Corporation.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, c. clxvii.

By the Bill the Metropolitan Board of Works sought, amongst other things, powers for the compulsory removal of any bar, gate, rail, or other obstruction, placed upon or across any street, in the district of any street authority, within the metropolis (as defined by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855), the City of London being included by such definition.

At the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers, the Bill was amended so as to exclude the City from the operation of the Act.

The powers, however, with regard to bars, &c., meeting with considerable opposition (outside the City) this portion of the Bill was withdrawn by the Board.

Thames Preservation Act, c. 76.

This Act made provision for regulating different kinds of traffic on the Thames between Cricklade and Teddington. It also provided for the registration of boats and imposed responsibilities upon persons in charge of the same. It also gave powers to the Thames Conservators to accept and hold any land which might be offered to them for dedication to public uses in connexion with the river.

1886.

Highgate and Kilburn Open Spaces Act, 49 & 50 Vict. c. ii.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of enabling it to acquire from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and hold as open spaces for the perpetual use of the public, Highgate Wood and certain other lands situate at Kilburn, in the parish of Willesden, and to empower the Corporation to borrow, for the purpose, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand pounds.

London Central Market Acts, 49 & 50 Vict. c. viii.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of enabling it to re-arrange and extend the London Central Fish Market as to make it available for the sale of all provisions, fruit, flowers, vegetables, and other marketable commodities, as well as for fish, and for that purpose to enlarge the area of the market, and to cover over certain adjoining parts of the Metropolitan and London, Chatham, and Dover Railways. It also authorised the Corporation to discontinue Farringdon Market, and to sell the site.

Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act, 50 Vict. c. xli.

This Act was introduced by the Commons Preservation Society for the purpose of authorising the

Metropolitan Board of Works to acquire Parliament Hill and other lands at Hampstead with a view of their being preserved in the same manner as Hampstead Heath.

The Corporation did not oppose the Bill in the Commons. In that House, however, very considerable alterations were made in the clauses relating to the contributions that were necessary for carrying out the Act, as all powers of discretion, inquiries and investigation were taken away from those who had the duties and obligations of trustees.

The Corporation petitioned in the House of Lords with a view to having the Bill restored to its original shape, and after protracted negotiations the Bill was so amended as to meet the views of the Corporation.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, c. 32.

By this Act further powers were conferred upon the Privy Council with reference to carrying into execution the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

The powers of the Privy Council as to regulation of dairies was transferred to the Local Government Board.

1887.

Clissold Park (Stoke Newington) Act, c. cxxxvii.

This Act authorised the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to sell Clisssold Park to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Hackney District Board, and enabled the Charity Commissioners to contribute a sum not exceeding 47,500*l.*, from the funds arising under the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883.

As the provisions relating to this contribution were similar to those settled in the Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act, 1886, to meet the views of the Corporation, it was unnecessary to take any steps.

Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, c. clxxii.

This Act was promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The select committee on Thames Crossings had, in 1884, recommended a similar tunnel at Shadwell, but the Board considered this lower site preferable.

1888.

Columbia Market (Extension of Time) Act, c. iii.

This Act extends, for three years, the time limited by the Columbia Market Act, 1885, for purchasing the lands and completing the railways authorised by that Act, which was passed for the purpose of affording the market direct railway access.

1889.

Corporation of London (Tower Bridge) Act. c. cxlix.

This Act was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of extending the time for the completion of the works to August, 1893, owing to delays caused by the requirements of the Thames Conservancy. It also enabled the Corporation to acquire additional lands in order to maintain the original gradient of the southern approach to the bridge, which had been affected by the raising of the headway under the central span, as required by the Thames Conservancy.

The Act also contains clauses with reference to the compensation of watermen and ferrymen, who alleged they were injuriously affected by the works.

(See page 42 of Statement.)

1890.

Columbia Market Railways (Abandonment) Act, c. iii.

This Act sanctions the abandonment of the railways authorised by the Columbia Market Act, 1885, for the purpose of connecting Columbia Market with the North London Railway and the systems of the various great railway companies having termini in London.

The reason for such abandonment was, that the owners of the market (The Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Burdett-Coutts) had been unable, notwithstanding their utmost endeavours, to make such arrangements with the various railway companies interested, or any of them, as would ensure the market being open to all railways on equal terms.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) (Pleuro-Pneumonia) Act, c. 14.

The Bill was introduced by the President of the Board of Agriculture for the purpose of amending the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1878 to 1886, with reference to the slaughtering of cattle affected by pleuro-pneumonia, by transferring to the Board of Agriculture the powers and duties exercised by local authorities under those Acts, and providing for compensation being paid out of a fund to be created by Parliament in lieu of compensation out of local rates.

Open Spaces Act, c 15.

The object of the Act was to improve existing legislation on the subject of open spaces, and to give facilities for their acquisition and maintenance to local authorities generally, by extending to them powers which were then vested only in certain authorities.

It did not directly affect the Corporation

1891.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, c. ccvi.

The London County Council, amongst the other provisions contained in this Bill, again sought powers to spend moneys upon inquiries into markets within the metropolis.

The Corporation petitioned against this proposal.

During the progress of the Bill through committee of the House of Commons, the London County Council proposed to exclude all markets belonging to the Corporation from the clause, and this being accepted, the opposition was withdrawn, and the Bill, as thus amended, passed.

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, c. 70.

The Act makes provision for the return of certain statistics as to the weight and sale of cattle in such form as the Board of Agriculture may from time to time prescribe.

The Markets Committee of the Corporation had interviews with the President of the Board of Agriculture, and at their instance several alterations were made during the passage of the Bill.

1892.

Epsom Downs Extension Railways Act, c. cxlv.

This was an Act for the purpose of making a railway from the Epsom Downs Station of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company to Walton-on-the-Hill, near to Walton Common, Banstead Heath, and Walton Downs.

The Corporation, which had purchased certain property at Walton-on-the-Hill with a view of acquiring the right of intervening in any attempted enclosure of Walton Common and the surrounding open spaces, was of opinion that the proposed railway would give an improved access to those commons and open spaces, and place them in direct and easy communication with London.

Petitions in favour of the Bill from the Corporation were presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Military Lands Act, c. 43.

This Act, which was introduced by the Government to consolidate and amend the law relating to the acquisition of land for military purposes, was considered in reference to certain open spaces under the control of the Corporation, but it was not found necessary to take any action with regard to it.

Salmon and Fresh Water Fisheries Act, c. 50.

This is an Act for the purpose of supplementing the Salmon and Fresh Water Fisheries Acts, by providing a means of identifying packages containing salmon, trout, or char, which might be transmitted from place to place during the period in which the sale or possession of such fish is already, with certain exceptions, illegal, by enacting that every package so transmitted should be conspicuously marked with the words salmon, trout or char, respectively, and by conferring the necessary powers of search and seizure for breaches of the Act.

The Bill required careful consideration from the market and food supply point of view. The views of

those engaged in the trade and others were ascertained, and amendments suggested.

Appendix A. (5).

General Metropolitan Improvements, such as Railways, Electric Railways, Tramways, Building Acts, &c.

1881.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (City and Suburban Traffic Station) Act, xcii.

This is the Act under which the company built their St. Paul's Station. At the instance of the Corporation, the city standard clauses applicable were inserted.

Metropolitan Railway Act, c. xxv.

The Metropolitan Railway Company sought powers to construct so much of the Railway No. 1, authorised by the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway (City Lines and Extensions) Act, 1879, as lies between Trinity Square, Tower, and the Aldgate Station, in contravention of the Act of 1879, which provided that the Works on Railway No. 1 should be commenced at the junctions with the Metropolitan Railway and the Metropolitan District Railway simultaneously, and proceeded with *pari passu*.

The Corporation represented to the select committee that it was desirable to have the line completed as far as possible and the powers, were granted.

Metropolitan District Railway Act, c. lxxxvi.

This Act was promoted by the Company for the purpose of obtaining powers, amongst other things, of placing ventilators or "blowholes" over their line.

The powers were opposed by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers in the interests of those using the streets, but were nevertheless granted. The exercise of these powers led to subsequent legislation in 1883.

Metropolitan and District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act, c. lxxxi.

By this Bill the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railway Companies obtained an extension of time for the purchase of lands for, and the completion of the railways and works authorised by, the Metropolitan and District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act, 1879, to the 11th August 1882 and the 11th August 1883 respectively.

The Corporation presented a petition against the Bill to save its *locus standi*, but the decision arrived at in the case of the Metropolitan Railway Act, 1881, applied to this one also, and the powers were granted.

1882.

East London Railway Act, c. clxxxi.

This Act was promoted by the East London Railway Company for the purpose (*inter alia*) of enabling them to construct a new railway in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, from the then existing railway to the Railway No. 4 authorised by the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act, 1879, which was passed for the purpose of completing what is known as the "Inner Circle."

Railway No. 1 being intended to connect the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways, and Railways Nos. 2 and 4 the Metropolitan and East London Railways.

The Act of 1879 was opposed by the Corporation and others, and among the provisions inserted in the Act in consequence of such opposition, was section 6, which provides for the opening of Railway No. 1 before either of the other Railways, Nos. 2, 3, and 4, should be completed and opened. The object of this section was to provide for the completion of the "Inner Circle," and to guard against the possibility of the Metropolitan Company only extending their line to the East London Railway, and the Inner Circle never being completed.

The Act of 1879 also contained provisions enabling the Commissioners of Sewers to contribute towards the construction of the new streets authorised by that Act.

By the Bill it was proposed that section 6 of the Act of 1872 should be repealed, so far as it related to the said Railway No. 4.

Some of the powers sought were in direct contravention of the terms upon which Parliament had passed the Act of 1879, and the Commissioners of Sewers had agreed to contribute towards the new street. The Commissioners opposed the Bill, and the result of their opposition was that the promoters struck out the objectionable clause.

Great Eastern Railway (General Powers), Act, c. clxvi.

The Great Eastern Railway Company sought powers by this Bill (*inter alia*) to acquire certain lands, houses, and buildings in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, for the widening and improvement of their main line, and the enlargement and improvement of their Liverpool Street Station.

The Commissioners of Sewers presented a petition against the Bill, but upon the company inserting the Corporation's standard clauses, and providing for communications between those streets and courts which, by the enlargement of Liverpool Street Station, would otherwise have become *culs de sac*, the opposition was withdrawn.

Metropolitan Railway Act, c. xciv.

The Metropolitan Railway Company sought powers by this Act (*inter alia*) to ventilate their railways by the construction of shafts or openings in the public roads and streets.

They also sought powers to enable them to construct, by themselves, the railways authorised by the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act, 1879, instead of jointly with the District Railway Company, as provided by that Act.

The railways authorised by this latter Act, as beforementioned (see East London Railway Act), were to connect the two Metropolitan Railways, and also the Metropolitan and East London Railways, and it was apprehended that if the Metropolitan Railway Company obtained powers to construct those railways by themselves, section 6 of the Act before mentioned might not be binding on the Metropolitan Railway Company alone. The Commissioners of Sewers accordingly petitioned against the Bill, but the company undertaking to strike out the powers of constructing shafts or openings in the streets, and the powers to construct the railways by themselves, the Commissioners withdrew from further opposition.

Metropolitan District Railway Act, c. cclix.

The Metropolitan District Railway Company sought powers by this Act to acquire certain properties in the City of London (including property of the Corporation) for the enlargement of their railway and Mansion House Station, and also certain properties situate near the Aldgate Station of the Metropolitan Railway Company.

Petitions were presented against the bill by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, asking for the insertion of clauses in the Bill requiring the company to pull down the hoarding in Queen Victoria Street, then used as an advertising station, and in lieu thereof to enclose their property with a fence or erection of an ornamental character, and also for the insertion of the City standard clauses applicable.

Negotiations took place with the company with reference to the requirements of the Corporation and the Commissioners, but the Corporation and the Commissioners found it necessary to appear before the committee of the House of Commons, when, after some discussion, the company agreed to their requirements, and the requisite clauses were inserted.

Metropolitan and District Railway (City Lines and Extensions) Act, c. clvii.

The Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railway Companies included powers in this Act to render compulsory the contributions which the Commissioners of Sewers were authorised to make towards the expense of a new street. An agreement was ultimately come to between the Commissioners (who had petitioned against the Bill) and the two companies as to their contribution, which agreement is scheduled to and confirmed by the Act.

Clauses were also inserted in the Act with reference to a contribution by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Act.
(See this Act in Appendix A (1), page 109.

South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act, c. ccxix.

This Act was promoted by the South Eastern Railway Company for (*inter alia*) acquiring additional lands in the City of London, including property of the Corporation.

The Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers both petitioned against it. The company, however, eventually met the objections of the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers.

South Eastern Railway (New Lines and Widenings) Act, c. cclxiii.

The company sought powers by this Act (*inter alia*) to widen their bridge across the Thames to Cannon Street Station.

The City standard clauses applicable being inserted in the Act, no opposition was offered by the Corporation or the Commissioners of Sewers.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, c. lvi.

Metropolis Management Building and Floods Prevention Acts (Amendment) Bill.

Metropolitan Board of Works Bill.

By the first of these Bills the Metropolitan Board of Works sought to obtain further powers with respect to streets and buildings within the Metropolis, including the City.

The Corporation opposed the Bill as being in many respects inapplicable to, and injurious to, the City. The Metropolitan Board of Works withdrew the clauses objected to by the Corporation, and consolidated the two Bills, which passed into an Act under the above title.

Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, c. 14.

This Act was introduced as a public Bill, and contained, amongst other provisions, the objectionable clauses struck out of the Metropolis Building and Floods Preventions Acts (Amendment) Bill.

Communications took place with the Metropolitan Board of Works with reference to these clauses, which resulted in their being withdrawn.

1883.

East London Railway Act, c. li.

The Metropolitan and District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act, 1879. Section 6 imposed upon the two Metropolitan Railway Companies the obligation to complete the Inner Circle before the Whitechapel Extension, authorised by that Act. The East London Railway Act, 1882, section 4, imposed restrictions upon the East London Railway Company with reference to the opening of the railway authorised by the Act of 1882, and the East London Railway Bill (1883) proposed to repeal that section, which repeal would have rendered inoperative the obligation imposed by section 6 of the Act of 1879. The Corporation obtained the insertion of amendments in the East London Railway Act, 1883, which prevented the two Metropolitan Railway Companies escaping the obligation of completing the Inner Circle before the Whitechapel Extension.

Great Northern Railway Act, c. clxxv.

By the Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Act, 1882, the Regent's Canal, City and Docks Railway Company were authorised to construct, among other railways, a railway (described in that Act as Railway No. 3D) to connect their main line with the Great Northern Railway, which railway was proposed to pass in tunnel under the Metropolitan Cattle Market of the Corporation at Islington, and provisions were inserted in the Act of 1882 for the protection of the Corporation.

The Great Northern Company proposed (*inter alia*) to take over the powers of constructing the said Railway No. 3D, omitting, however, to put themselves under the obligations contained in the provisions inserted in the Act of 1882 for the protection of the Corporation; but upon the company undertaking to amend their Bill, so as to make those provisions apply to the Railway No. 3D, when made by them, no opposition was offered on the part of the Corporation.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Act, c. lxvii.

This Act enabled the company to acquire some property in the City, and did not affect any public rights.

Metropolitan Railway Act, c. xxxvi.

This was another of the many Acts connected with the completion of the Inner Circle. Amendments were made in this, as in all the corresponding Acts, with a view to force on the undertaking.

Metropolitan District Railway Act, c. ccxii.

The Bill for this Act only asked for an extension of time for certain purposes, but the Corporation, acting through the Commissioners of Sewers, opposed it for the purpose of forcing the company to mitigate the nuisance arising from the ventilators or "blowholes." This question being settled by a separate Act the opposition was subsequently withdrawn.

Metropolitan Board of Works (District Railway Ventilators) Act, c. cxci.

The ventilators or "blowholes" constructed by the company under the powers of their 1881 Act, which had been (see above) strongly opposed by the Corporation, had become such a nuisance that the Corporation, Commissioners of Sewers, and Metropolitan Board of Works, not only opposed the company's Bill of this session, but concurrently promoted Bills of their own to mitigate the nuisance. By this Act the ventilators on the Embankment were modified, and two removed in Westminster.

1884.

City of London and Southwark Subway Act, c. clxvii.

This Act authorised the construction of a subway from King William Street to the Elephant and Castle, passing under the Thames on the west side of London Bridge.

As originally planned, the subway came dangerously near to London Bridge, but at the instance of the Corporation certain alterations were made in this respect.

The intention at first was to work the line by cable traction, but the clause provided that the traffic might be worked "by such means (other than steam) as the Board of Trade may from time to time approve."

The company, under the sanction of the Board of Trade, have from the beginning worked the line by electricity, and it was the first line in London so worked.

The City standard clauses applicable were inserted.

London and North Western Railway Act, c. ccvii.

By this Act the London and North Western Railway Company were authorised to widen the railway bridge over Primose Street, in the City of London. A special clause, providing for the mode in which the roadway under the bridge is to be lighted, was inserted at the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers, as well as the City standard clauses applicable to the subject.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Further Powers) Act, c. cxlviii.

The Chatham Company were by this Act authorised (*inter alia*) to widen their bridge over Queen Victoria Street.

The Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers lodged petitions for the purpose of obtaining an improvement in the then existing bridge. Provisions were inserted in the Act as to the ornamental character of the bridge, the prevention of noise, and advertising on the bridge, with the result that the bridge has been reconstructed, made ornamental, and the noise lessened. No advertisements of any kind (railway or otherwise) are now allowed on the bridge in view of the public.

London Hydraulic Power Act, c. lxxii.

The Company was incorporated in 1871 for the purpose of supplying steam power and hydraulic

pressure, within a certain area of the metropolis, including the City of London. By this Act that area was extended. Special clauses were inserted at the instance of the Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers having reference to the mode of laying the pipes across the bridges and under the streets.

1885.

Great Eastern Railway (General Powers) Act, c. xciii.

By this Act the Great Eastern Railway Company obtained powers (*inter alia*) to extend the time for the purchase of certain lands in the parish of Little Ilford, belonging to the Commissioners of Sewers. They did not oppose it.

London and Blackwall Railway Act, c. cxiv.

By this Act the Company obtained powers to purchase certain property of the Corporation in Stepney. The Corporation did not oppose.

London and North Western Railway Act, c. lxxxviii.

The Company proposed in the Bill to stop up and discontinue, as a public highway, and to appropriate a portion of the public street on the east side of Broad Street Station. The Commissioners of Sewers presented a petition against this part of the Bill, which was eventually withdrawn altogether.

Metropolitan Railway Act, c. lxxxix.

The Bill sought powers to take further power in the City. One of the results of the taking of property in the City by the railway companies had been to cause a loss of rates, in consequence of land upon which house property had originally stood remaining for some time vacant after the property had been acquired by the company, and the houses pulled down.

The Commissioners of Sewers petitioned against the Bill, for the purpose of obtaining the insertion of provisions requiring the company to pay in respect of all property in the City acquired by them under the Act, the amount of rates and charges assessed on such property at the last assessment previously to the passing of this Act.

The Company did not accede to the requirements of the Commissioners and withdrew the part of the Bill relating to the City.

Metropolitan (Outer Circle) Railway Abandonment Act, c. clxiii.

By this Act the Company were authorised to abandon their undertaking.

Post Office (Sites) Act, c. 45.

This Act authorised the acquisition of two sites within the City of London, one adjoining the new post office in Newgate Street, and the other in the rear of the savings bank department in Queen Victoria Street, for post office purposes.

As no provisions were contained in the Bill with respect to drains, sewers, width of streets, &c., or for providing that the new buildings should be liable to the same rates and taxes as the buildings to be pulled down, the Commissioners of Sewers petitioned against the Bill, and obtained the insertion of the City standard clauses applicable.

1887.

Great Eastern Railway (General Powers) Act, c. clxi.

By this Act the Great Eastern Railway Company were authorised to acquire property in the City for the widening and improvement of their Liverpool Street Station. The City standard clauses applicable were inserted. The Company were also authorised to enter into agreements with the Corporation with reference to improvements in their line in the neighbourhood of Epping Forest.

By the Bill, as introduced, the Company also endeavoured to obtain the sanction of Parliament to an agreement come to between them and the owners of Spitalfields Market, whereby the railway company were to be enabled to re-open their markets or depôts at Stratford and Bishopsgate, upon condition that they levied tolls therein, and paid a proportion of these tolls to the owners of Spitalfields Market, such owners having obtained an injunction against the company closing the said markets or depôts.

The Corporation, considering that the levying of the tolls as proposed would be injurious to the poorer population at the East End of London, opposed this part of the Bill, and were heard before select committees in both Houses of Parliament. The clauses were ultimately rejected.

Hyde Park Corner (Streets Maintenance) Act, c. 63.

This Act was introduced by the Government, provides for the maintenance of the new street at Hyde Park Corner.

The Act imposes two-thirds of the cost upon St. George's, Hanover Square, and one-third upon St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

London and North Western Railway Act, c. cxxxi.

The Company sought powers to take a portion of the public carriageway on the east side of the Broad Street Station for the purposes of the Act.

The proposals of the Company being likely to lead to some public inconvenience, the Commissioners of Sewers petitioned against the Bill, with the result that the Company inserted a provision in section 19, subsection (1), that no part of the carriageway should be closed unless with the consent of the Commissioners.

Metropolitan Railway Acts, c. 136.

The Company included powers in the Bill, as deposited, to enable them to take lands adjoining their railway for the purpose of erecting ventilators for their railway stations and works therein.

The Commissioners of Sewers after their experience of the constant danger and annoyance caused by the existing ventilators of the underground railways in the streets of the City, successfully opposed this part of the Bill, and the provisions relating to ventilation were withdrawn.

1888.

London Street Tramways (Extension) Act, c. 78.

The Bill, as deposited, included powers enabling the London Street Tramways Company to extend their tramways to Farringdon Street, within the City, passing in front of the Central Markets.

Having regard to the large amount of vehicular traffic, the Commissioners of Sewers refused their consent, under House of Commons standing order 22, and this part of the scheme was withdrawn.

London and Blackwall Railway Act.

(See this Act in Appendix A (1), page 111.)

1889.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Further Powers) Act, c. 27.

By this Act the Company obtained powers (*inter alia*) to acquire a piece of public way for purposes connected with their Holborn Viaduct Station.

The Commissioners of Sewers considered that the proposals of the Company were of advantage to the public, and did not oppose.

Shortlands and Nunhead Railway Act.—Priv.

(See this Act in Appendix A (1), page 111.)

Post Office Sites Act, c. 209.

This Act extinguishes a right of way leading from Aldersgate Street, through the money order office, to the disused burial ground of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, adjoining the disused burial ground of St. Botolph, Without, Aldersgate, which is now a public garden.

The necessity for the extinguishment of the right of way arose from the post office authorities having decided to pull down the money order office and erect other buildings on the site. The Parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, having agreed to provide a substituted right of way through the said public garden, and it having been arranged that the disused burial ground of St. Leonard, Foster Lane, should be thrown into the public garden, the Commissioners of Sewers agreed to remit certain rates payable in respect of such burial ground.

In order to give effect to the above arrangement an agreement was entered into by the Dean of Westminster, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, the Postmaster-General, the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate, and the Commissioners of Sewers. This agreement is scheduled to and confirmed by the Act.

1890.

Great Eastern Railway (General Powers) Act, c. cviii.

In the session of 1887 the Great Eastern Railway Company obtained powers to acquire a large area of property (both public and private) lying between their Liverpool Street Station and Bishopsgate Street Within for the enlargement and improvement of that station. The period limited for the purchase of lands for, and the completion of, such enlargement and improvement was five years, which would expire on the 8th of August 1892.

This Act gives the company an extension of time for three years, viz., to the 8th August 1895, for the completion of their Liverpool Street Station and improvement.

Negotiations took place with the company, and amendments satisfactory to the Commissioners having been inserted, the opposition was withdrawn.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1887 the company were to throw a slip of land into Bishopsgate Street Without for the purpose of widening the street, and it was agreed that this should be done eighteen months at least before the expiration of the period limited by the Bill for the completion of the widening of Liverpool Street station.

Upon the Bill—which originated in the Lords—reaching committee in the House of Commons, it appeared that certain clauses had been inserted in the Bill in the House of Lords, at the instance of the London County Council, with reference to bridges or works to be constructed under the powers of the intended Act, and as to the exhibition of placards within the administrative County of London. Under the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, the definition "Administrative County of London" includes the City of London, and the effect of the clauses inserted for the London County Council would be to give them jurisdiction over the City as far as bridges and the exhibition of placards were concerned.

The company having expressed their willingness to limit the operation of the clauses so as to exclude the City, the London County Council was approached with reference thereto, but declined to accede to such alteration.

The Commissioners of Sewers thereupon presented a petition to the House of Commons against the Bill, and as the time had expired for depositing the petition, they also petitioned the House for a dispensation of the standing orders. The dispensation being granted, they were heard before the Committee of the House of Commons, who made the alterations necessary to preserve the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers.

London and North Western Railway Act, c. cliv.

By the Bill the London and North Western Railway Company sought powers (*inter alia*) to lay down and use rails across, and on the level of, Worship Street.

As this street forms an important access to the City, the Commissioners of Sewers petitioned against the Bill, and the company ultimately withdrew this part of the Bill.

London Council (General Powers) Act, c. ccxliii.

The Bill proposed to confer on the County Council extensive powers over the administrative County of London, which called for the careful consideration of the Corporation.

By the Bill the London County Council sought (*inter alia*) to have seven of their number placed upon the Thames Conservancy Board, and two upon the Lea Conservancy Board. These proposals were opposed by the two boards, the Corporation, and many other petitioners. The powers were eventually not granted, as the Government intimated that they would appoint a committee to consider the whole question of Thames Conservancy.

The London County Council also sought power to provide and fit up suitable places as mortuaries for the reception of unidentified dead bodies found within the administrative County of London. The effect of this proposal would have been to authorise the London County Council to establish a separate mortuary of their own within the City, the Commissioners of Sewers having already a building specially built for the purpose. The provision was opposed, with the result that the London County Council were confined to the erection of two mortuaries only, outside the City.

The Bill also contained many clauses amending the Metropolis Building Act, 1855, some of which the Commissioners of Sewers found it necessary to oppose. Amendments were inserted by the committee to meet the objections of the Commissioners.

The Commissioners also succeeded in obtaining the insertion of the provision of a Bill, granting the right of appeal in cases of dispute under these clauses, to a tribunal specially to be constituted under the provisions of the Bill.

One of the clauses proposed that, without the consent of the London County Council, no future building in London should exceed 70 feet in height. This was opposed by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, on the grounds that the exercise of such restrictions within the City would be most injurious, that the exceptional circumstances of the City should exclude it from the operation of the clause, and that if the powers of restriction were necessary in the City they should be exercised by the Corporation or the Commissioners of Sewers. After a long contest in both Houses of Parliament, a compromise was arrived at, by which the height of buildings was to be limited to 90 feet, with the addition of two stories in the roof, and a right of appeal to the tribunal already mentioned, in any case in which the consent of the London County Council was refused.

Another of these proposals was to authorise the erection of larger buildings, without party walls, than permitted by the Metropolis Building Act, 1855, and as the effect of this would have been to practically double the area of such buildings, and be very dangerous in cases of fire, opposition was offered to the proposal by the Corporation and the Commissioners, and evidence called in support of their views.

The London County Council also sought for powers to spend 5,000*l.* to enable them to "prosecute and conduct "inquiries and negotiations relative to the supply of "water, or companies supplying water," in or near London, and this expenditure was authorised.

Power was also sought to spend 1,000*l.* in relation to inquiries as to markets, but this power was, on the opposition of the Corporation, struck out of the Bill.

The London County Council also sought powers to administer oaths in certain cases, and to amend the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, and the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, with regard to their procedure, but these clauses were objected to by the President of the Local Government Board, and were withdrawn.

The powers relating to the construction of the bridge at Bow Creek were opposed by the Corporation of West Ham, and in consequence of the London County Council being unable to arrive at an agreement with that corporation on the subject, these powers had to be withdrawn from the Bill when in committee.

London Tramways Company (Limited) Act, c. xxiv.

This Act enables the company to use mechanical power on their tramway.

It was not opposed by the Corporation.

North Metropolitan Tramways Act, c. xlvi.

This Act enables the company to use mechanical power on their tramway system.

It was not opposed by the Corporation.

Metropolitan Railway Act, c. cxxviii.

The company, for the purpose of improving their Moorgate Street Station, sought powers by the Bill to acquire certain property between the station and Tenter Street, including Union Street.

The greater part of the houses are inhabited by members of the City police force, being leased by the Corporation with that object.

Negotiations took place with reference to providing other accommodation for the policemen who would be disturbed, and for throwing into the public thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of Moorgate Street Station an area equal to the surface of Union Street, but in consequence of difficulties which the company encountered with regard to other properties, they abandoned all the powers for taking land near Moorgate Street Station.

The Bill also contained a general power enabling the company to strengthen and improve their railway and the side walls and foundations thereof.

In respect to these powers, when the Bill reached the House of Lords, it was found necessary to petition against it, for the insertion of clauses for the protection of the sewers in the City of London and for limiting the operation of a clause inserted at the instance of the London County Council, to those sewers under their jurisdiction.

The amendments required by the Commissioners of Sewers were made in due course.

Metropolis Management Amendment Act (1862) *Amendment Act, c. 54.*

This Act repeals the 78th section of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, and makes further provision with reference to the expenses of flagging footways, and the apportionment and recovery of such expenses.

The Commissioners of Sewers presented a petition against the Bill, in order to be able to appear before the committee in the event of any amendments being proposed adverse to their interest.

The Bill, however, passed without any such amendments.

Metropolis Management Amendment Act, c. 66.

The Bill, as introduced on behalf of the London County Council, proposed to confer upon them additional powers with reference to roads, ways, sewers, the widening of streets, the subsoil under streets, and the laying of mains or pipes in streets in the County of London.

Considerable discussion took place with the London County Council, for the purpose of excluding the City from the operation of the Bill, with a view of avoiding the expense of appearing before the committee, but without success. After appearing before the committee on the Bill, which sat for five days, a clause was proposed, excepting the City from the operation of the Bill, and was inserted by the committee.

Upon the Bill reaching the House of Lords an amendment was proposed that no building in the metropolis should exceed the height of 70 feet without the consent of the London County Council, notwithstanding the fact that the select committee on the London County Council (General Powers) Bill had only shortly before decided that (as before-mentioned) buildings should be allowed of the height of 90 feet, with two stories in the roof.

Steps were taken to have this amendment opposed, and eventually it was rejected.

1891.

Central London Railway, c. cxcvi.

The Bill was substantially the same Bill for the construction of a subway railway, to be worked by electricity along and under Oxford Street, Holborn, the Holborn Viaduct, Newgate Street, and Cheapside, as was introduced into Parliament the previous session, the route, however, differing in the respect that it began at a point a little further west than the previous year's scheme, and proposed to terminate in Cornhill, beside the Royal Exchange, instead of at the Mansion House.

During the progress of the Bill in the previous session, clauses were inserted in it, at the instance of the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, for the protection of the Holborn Viaduct and the maintenance of works under the Viaduct; the protection of sewers in the City of London; the prohibiting placards and advertisements on the railway within the city; the preservation of objects of geological and antiquarian interest found during the construction of the works and their deposit in the Guildhall Museum; and defining the conditions under which materials for and soil from the railway were to be carried through the City; and these clauses were inserted in the bill of the present session, as deposited.

A clause in the former Bill with regard to the station at the "Cyprus" corner was not included, as the station was now proposed to be at the corner of King Edward Street, and in lieu of the obligations imposed by the former Bill, to construct the tunnels by means of an hydraulic shield, an elaborate clause defining the mode of construction was inserted.

As the principle of the admission within the City of electric railways under the main thoroughfares at a great depth below the sewers, &c., had been conceded last year, petitions from the Corporation and the Commissioners were deposited against the Bill only for the purpose of dealing with points of detail and preventing any alteration in the Bill prejudicial to their interests.

The Bill was opposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Lord Portman, the Vestry of Marylebone, the Trustees of the Paddington Estates, the London County Council, and others, but was passed by the select committee of the House of Commons.

Some modifications of the clause for the protection of the Holborn Viaduct were made, and further clauses were inserted at the instance of the Corporation in the public interest.

1892.

Central London Railway Act, c. ccxli.

By this Act the Central London Railway Company are authorised to abandon a portion of their railway in Cornhill, and to extend their line to the Great Eastern Railway Company's station at Liverpool Street.

They are also authorised to construct a large and important central station beneath the open space in front of the Mansion House, Bank, and Royal Exchange, and in connexion therewith a system of public subways beneath such open space for affording not only access to the station, but a means of communication between the various important thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the Mansion House, Bank, and Royal Exchange, without crossing the roadways.

The question of the construction of this central station received the most careful consideration of the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, and clauses were agreed with the company, and inserted in the Act (sections 28 and 29), under which the Commissioners have the entire control over the construction of the station and the public subways in connexion therewith.

The City standard clauses applicable are also inserted.

Great Northern and City Railway Act, c. ccxlii.

This Act incorporated a Company for the purpose of constructing an underground electric railway from the Great Northern Railway system at Canonbury to a terminal station in Moorgate Street.

The railway is to form a physical junction with the Great Northern Railway, and is to be made of sufficient width to admit the rolling stock of that Company.

The Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers petitioned against the Bill with a view of obtaining the insertion of protective clauses, and with reference to damage likely to accrue to property in Finsbury Pavement through vibration caused by the working of the railway, and they succeeded in obtaining the insertion of a vibration clause for the protection of such property. In addition, the Act contains the usual City standard clauses.

1892–3.

City and South London Railway Act.

By this Act the City and South London Railway Company obtained powers to make an extension of their railway by the construction of a line from their existing railway in the Borough to the Angel, at Islington, passing under the Thames to the east of, and near to, London Bridge, and under King William Street, Princes Street, and Moorgate Street, in the City.

The Bill was opposed by the Corporation, and the necessary clauses for the protection of London Bridge, and the wharves and warehouses abutting on the river beneath, which the line is intended to pass, having been inserted, the opposition was not proceeded with.

The City standard clauses applicable to the case are inserted.

Waterloo and City Railway Act.

This Act incorporates a company for the purpose of making an underground electric railway from the Waterloo Terminus of the London and South Western Railway to the Mansion House, with a terminal city station at the eastern end of Queen Victoria Street.

The railway is intended to pass underneath the River Thames, near the northern abutment of Blackfriars Bridge and beneath Queen Victoria Street.

The Bill received the most careful consideration of the Corporation and the Commissioners, and clauses for the protection of Blackfriars Bridge, and the City standard clauses applicable to the case, are inserted in the Act, and also clauses with reference to the use, by the Waterloo and City Company, of the Central Station authorised by the Central London Railway Act, 1892.

Appendix A (6).

Public Questions affecting the Country at large, such as Railway Rates, Lunacy, Election Law, Housing of Working Classes, Public Health, &c.

1882.

Corn Returns Act, c. 37.

The object of this Act was to amend the law respecting the obtaining the corn returns. It was not found necessary to take any steps by the Corporation with regard to it, beyond drawing the attention of the officials of the Corn Exchange to the measure.

1883.

Factory and Workshops Act Amendment Act, c. 53.

This Act makes provision for the protection of persons engaged in white lead factories, and contains provisions with reference to the construction and sanitary arrangements of bakehouses.

The duty of enforcing the Act is cast upon the local authorities, that is, the Commissioners of Sewers within the City, and the vestries and district boards outside.

1884.

Election (Hours of Poll) Act, c. 34.

This Act extends the hours of poll at parliamentary and municipal elections in boroughs, and so far as parliamentary elections are concerned, it applies to the City of London, but does not do so in respect of municipal elections.

Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, c. 70.

This Act applies to municipal elections, provisions similar to those relating to parliamentary elections.

The Bill, as introduced, did not apply to the City of London, but upon the motion of the then Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Fowler, provisions were inserted making it applicable to elections in the City.

1885.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, c. 72.

This Act amends the law relating to the dwellings of the working classes. As introduced into Parliament, the Bill provided that the authority for the metropolis should be the Metropolitan Board of Works, and no provisions were contained in the Bill as to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers, but the bill was amended so as to preserve their jurisdiction, and they are now the authority within the City for the purposes of the Act.

1888.

Railway and Canal Traffic Act, c. 25.

This Act perpetuates the Railway and Canal Commission, and deals with the question of railway rates. The Bill was practically the same as that introduced in 1887, which carried out the views of the Corporation.

The Bill was closely watched by the Corporation, with a view of preventing the insertion of any clauses antagonistic to the position taken up by it.

The only alterations made in the Bill were in the direction of extending the powers of local authorities to appear and be heard before the Commission.

The Court of Common Council, by section 7, is constituted the authority for the City under the Act.

1889.

Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, c. 41.

This Act is practically the same measure as the Bill which passed the House of Lords in 1888, and contained the amendments then suggested by the Corporation.

The authority for the City for the purposes of the Act is the Court of Common Council.

1890.

Census (England and Wales) Act, c. 61

No special provisions were made with regard to taking the census in the City, or in any other part of the metropolis, the Act being practically identical with the Act of 1880.

The City day-census was subsequently taken by the Corporation.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, c. 70.

Housing of the Working Classes (Amendment) Bill.

Both the Bills were introduced into the House of Commons, by the President of the Local Government Board, the object of the second Bill being to amend the Artizan's Dwelling Acts, 1868 to 1885, and the Labouring Classes' Lodging Acts, 1851 to 1885, by giving to local authorities more extensive powers with reference to the condemnation of dwellings unfit for human habitation, and by simplifying the procedure under those Acts.

That Bill proposed that in London, in cases where, in the opinion of the London County Council, local authorities did not do their duty under the Act, the London County Council might take over their duties, but this power only extended to the vestries and district boards, and not to the City of London.

The other Bill was a Consolidation Bill, and both Bills were referred to the Grand Committee on Law, with instructions to consolidate them.

To the Bills, as read a second time and referred to the Grand Committee on Law, no objection was made, but during the consideration of the Amendment Bill in committee an amendment was moved, by which any person, aggrieved by an order of the local authority, could appeal against the same to the London County Council; the effect of which amendment would have been, so far as the City was concerned, to deprive any person in the City, aggrieved by an order of the Commissioners of Sewers, of their right of appeal to quarter session, given by the Artizans' Dwellings Act, 1882, and to substitute therefor a committee of the London County Council, any three members of which could decide the appeal.

This amendment, upon a division, was rejected by 22 votes to 7.

When the two Bills came to be consolidated a similar amendment was again proposed, requiring that a question of law arising before the committee of the London County Council should be referred to a decision of the High Court of Justice. This amendment was also opposed, and rejected by 15 votes to 9.

During a subsequent discussion on the Bill, the President of the Local Government Board accepted, in committee, an amendment which substituted the consent of a county council for the consent of the Local Government Board with reference to the acquisition of land by a local authority.

As the effect of this amendment was to place boroughs which were under the Local Government Act, 1888, exempt from such authority, under the authority of county councils, instead of the Local Government Board, for this particular purpose, and also to place the Commissioners of Sewers in the same position, amendments were proposed to restore the Bill to its former shape, but the President of the Local Government Board himself introduced and carried amendments to meet these cases.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, c. 34.

The Bill was introduced to make provision for the prevention of the spread of infectious disease through dairies, laundries, hospitals, &c.

It was not found necessary to offer any opposition to the Bill on behalf of the Corporation, but during its progress through committee it was sought to introduce an amendment, which would have given the medical officer of health, appointed by the London County

Council, jurisdiction within the City. Steps were taken to oppose this amendment, which was withdrawn.

Lunacy Act, c. 5.

This Act was passed solely for the purpose of consolidating the Lunacy Acts.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act (1890), *c.* 59.

Public Health Acts Amendment Bill.

Urban Sanitary Authorities Bill.

The above Bills were passed for the purpose of embodying, as a general law, various clauses which the sanitary and police regulations committee of the House of Commons usually sanctioned in local Bills, or for which a sufficient precedent was found in recent local legislation.

The Bills, which did not apply to London directly, were referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, and were, by an instruction of the House, consolidated into one Act, under the title of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Beyond watching the amendments in committee, it was not found necessary to take any steps with regard to the Bills.

1891.

Railway Rates and Charges (Provisional Orders) Confirmation Acts.

A joint committee of both Houses of Parliament was appointed for the purpose of considering the various Bills confirming the Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, fixing the maximum rates and charges for goods traffic for the nine great railway companies having metropolitan termini.

Petitions were presented against any alterations being made in the Provisional Orders as settled by the Board of Trade, and counsel retained to represent the Corporation before the committee.

The committee sat for 49 days, hearing the objections of the various traders and others and the railway companies.

In the result, although some modifications were made in the orders in favour of the railway companies and the traders, the orders were passed in very much the same shape as submitted by the Board of Trade.

County Council Elections Act, c. 68.

This is an Act for the purpose of altering the dates for the revision and completion of the registers for county council elections, and of holding the elections.

The date fixed by the Local Government Act, 1888, for the elections, was early in November, and by this Act, it is altered to the 8th of March.

The date fixed by the Bill was strongly opposed in both Houses by the London County Council, but the Bill ultimately passed practically in the shape as introduced, the date for the holding of the elections being changed from the 1st to the 8th of March.

Public Health (London) Act, c. 76.

Public Health (London) Law Amendment Bill.

Public Health (London) Consolidation Bill.

Both of these Bills were introduced by the President of the Local Government Board. The Amendment Bill contained certain alterations of the existing law with regard to public health in London, and after its passage through the Standing Committee on Law, of the House of Commons, to which it and the Consolidation Bill were referred, the two Bills were amalgamated, passed both Houses, and became law as the Public Health Act, 1891.

Various provisions of the Bills were carefully considered by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers, at whose instance amendments were proposed and added to the Bills. The Act, as passed, entirely maintained the jurisdiction of the Commission of Sewers.

Statute Law Revision Act, c. 19.

This Act gives effect to the result of the enquiries of the Statute Law Revision Committee by repealing enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.

There were over 650 Acts dealt with by the Bill, and a considerable number of these affected Corporation and City interests. The Acts were considered and reported on, and the report laid before the joint committee.

1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment, c. 57.

This Act amends the Public Health Acts in relation to private street improvement expenses.

It was considered by the Commissioners of Sewers in view of certain amendments.

APPENDIX A. (7).

JUDICIAL ACTS, SUCH AS THOSE RELATING TO CONVEYANCING, COURTS, CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, &c.

1881.

Central Criminal Court (Prisons) Act, c. 64.

The object of the Act was to remove certain doubts as to the application of section 24 of the Prisons Act, 1877, and enactments amending the same, to the Central Criminal Court District. The Bill, as introduced, would have compelled the sheriffs of London to execute all prisoners sentenced to death at that Court, wherever the offence was committed. The Government, however, at the instance of the Corporation, amended the Bill, and left the law as it was in this respect.

1883.

Bankruptcy Act, c. 52.

The Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Trade, Shipping, and Commerce (Grand Committee), and was carefully watched from the point of view of the City courts.

1884.

Summary Jurisdiction Act, c. 43.

The attention of the City justices being called to the Bill, various suggestions of a practical nature were made to the Government thereon, and amendments inserted.

1885.

Customs and Inland Revenue Act, c. 51.

This Act authorises the levying of a duty at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum upon the annual value, income or profits of property vested in corporate or unincorporated bodies.

Having regard to the exemption proposed of income appropriated or applied for the benefit of the public at large or ratepayers or inhabitants, this Act was not opposed by the Corporation, nor by the Corporation of any other City or borough.

1886.

Shops Hours Regulation Act, c. 55.

The proceedings under this Act within the City are to be taken before the City justices.

1887.

Probation of First Offenders Act, c. 25.

The City justices carefully considered this Bill, which to some extent carried out recommendations that had previously been made by them. The justices are the authority for executing the Act within the City.

1890.

Working Classes' Dwellings Act, c. 16.

This is an Act for facilitating gifts of land for dwellings for the working classes in populous places by exempting from the operation of Parts I. and II. of the

Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, any assurance by deed or will of land, or personal estate, to be laid out in land for such purpose.

1891.

Supreme Court of Judicature London Causes Act, c. 14.

The Act enables the High Court of Justice to sit at Guildhall for the trial of civil causes. It was considered desirable that a short Act should be passed, as some doubt existed whether there was statutory power to issue a commission for the purpose.

1892.

Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, c. 13.

The object of the Act is to give additional security to leasehold property, and deals principally with the covenants, usually contained in leases, against assigning under-letting, &c.

The Bill was a reprint of a similar Bill introduced in session 1891, which, after passing the House of Commons and the committee stage in the House of Lords, was not further proceeded with.

Whilst the Bill was before Parliament in the session of 1891, certain amendments were inserted in it at the suggestion of the Corporation, and as the Bill introduced this session contained those amendments it met with the approval of the Corporation.

Appendix B. (1).

Relating to the Functions, Duties, and Property of the Corporation.

1882.

Sheriffs' Dinner at House of Commons—Report of Committee.

The Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the question had been referred, reported that they saw no reason for interfering with the immemorial custom of the Corporation of London giving dinners in the dining rooms of the House of Commons when the sheriffs of London, in person, present petitions from the City of London.

1883.

East of London, Crystal Palace, and South Eastern Junction Railway Bill.

The Bill proposed to incorporate a company for making a railway from the Ladywell Station of the South Eastern Railway to the Crystal Palace, passing through property belonging to the Corporation.

The Bill was not proceeded with.

1884.

East of London, Crystal Palace, and South Eastern Junction Railway Bill.

This Bill was one of the numerous Bills promoted from time to time for the purpose of affording a new means of access to the Crystal Palace.

The Corporation, although some of its property was affected, offered no opposition to the Bill, which appeared to give fresh facilities to the public. It was, however, rejected owing to the opposition of certain railway companies and others interested.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, Amendment Bill.

(See Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1884, Appendix A. (4), page 116.)

London Government Bill.

This was the Bill introduced by Sir William Harcourt to deal with the whole question of London Government.

The Bill did not obtain a second reading, although a debate upon it took place.

1885.

Crystal Palace and South Eastern and Metropolitan Railways Bill.

This Bill proposed the construction of a railway from the South Eastern Railway at New Cross to the Crystal Palace.

The railway prejudicially affected land belonging to the Corporation, who petitioned against the Bill.

The Bill did not go to Committee.

1887.

London City Tithes (St. Botolph Without, Aldgate) Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the churchwardens and overseers of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, for the purpose of re-opening the settlement that had been come to and embodied in the London City Tithes (St. Botolph Without, Aldgate) Act, 1881. (See Appendix A. (1), page 109.)

The Bill being opposed by the lay impropriator of the tithes, was rejected by the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom it was referred.

City of London Fire Inquests Bill.—Pub.

The origin of many fires within the City being Undiscovered, it was considered necessary by the Corporation that some better provision should be made for public inquiry. After a preliminary inquiry this Bill was promoted, the City Coroner having formerly exercised such a jurisdiction. The Bill was withdrawn owing to the authorities of the House having raised the question as to whether the Bill did not come within the category of those requiring notices.

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill.—Pub.

This Bill, promoted jointly by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works, was introduced into the House of Commons, but in consequence of the state of public business it did not reach second reading.

Corporation of London (Charges, &c.)

Upon a motion made in the House of Commons on the 3rd of March 1887 a committee was appointed to inquire into certain alleged malversation of public funds by members and officers of the Corporation.

The committee took evidence and presented a report to Parliament thereon.

1889.

Coroners' Bill.—Pub.

Proposed that coroners should be appointed by the Lord Chancellor and should have jurisdiction to inquire into the cause of fires. The Bill proposed that within the metropolis the Metropolitan Board of Works should be the authority to set the coroners in motion with reference to fires.

The Bill conflicted with the right of the Corporation to appoint the coroner for the City, and with the City of London Fire Inquests Act, 1888 (See Appendix A. (1) page 111), and the Corporation opposed and obtained the insertion of a clause in the Bill preserving their jurisdiction. But the Bill did not proceed to second reading in the Commons.

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill.

This Bill was again jointly promoted by the Corporation and the Metropolitan Board of Works, but did not reach second reading.

Corporation of London (Charges, &c.).

A motion was made in the House of Commons that the House should take into consideration the report of the Committee of 1887, but was negatived.

1889.

Aldermen (County Councils) Abolition Bill.—Pub.

This Bill proposed to abolish the office of Aldermen on Town and County Councils.

It was considered by the Corporation, and steps were taken to oppose. The Bill was rejected by the House of Commons on the second reading.

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill.

This Bill was again promoted by the Corporation Upon the Metropolitan Board of Works ceasing to exist their successors, the London County Council, declined to join with the Corporation in the promotion.

The Bill was put down for second reading on many different days, but never reached that stage, and was withdrawn after the passing of the Coal Dues (London) Abolition Act.

Technical Education Bill.—Pub.

(See this Bill under Technical Instruction Act, 1889, Appendix A. (1), page 112.)

Irish Estates (London Companies).

Upon the motion of Mr. Lea, M.P., a committee was appointed "to inquire and report as to the terms of the "charters or other instruments by which their estates "in Ireland were granted to the Irish Society and to "the London companies, and as to the trusts and "obligations (if any) attaching to the ownership of such "estates, and as to the mode in which the sale of their "estates has been effected or can be effected consistently with such trusts and obligations as may be "shown to have existed or now exist."

The committee, however, did but little that session, and only reported the evidence they had taken.

1890.

(Charitable Trusts) Bill.—Pub.

Charitable Trusts (No. 3) Bill.—Pub.

The first of these Bills was introduced on behalf of the Charity Commissioners, and proposed to extend their jurisdiction under section 4 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1860, by which the Commissioners were empowered to make schemes for the administration of charities, the gross incomes of which did not exceed fifty pounds.

It was proposed to abolish this limit, and place in the hands of the Charity Commissioners unlimited power to make schemes without the sanction of Parliament, with reference to all charities, however large their incomes.

Petitions against the Bill were presented from the various livery companies of the City of London, from many of the chief towns in England, and from various charitable bodies and corporations interested.

The Bill was read a second time, but was withdrawn before it reached committee.

The Charitable Trusts (No. 3) Bill was introduced subsequently in lieu of the Bill withdrawn. It provided for a more direct recognition of the wishes of representative local bodies in regard to charity schemes, proposed that the more important schemes settled by the Commissioners should be submitted to Parliament, and that the largest charities of all should continue exempt.

This Bill, however, did not proceed beyond the first reading.

1891.

Southwark and Deptford Tramways Bill.

By the Bill the company again sought the same powers to extend their tramway along Tooley Street, as they originally did in 1889. The scheme, however was again opposed by the local authorities, and abandoned.

Corn Sales Bill.—Pub.

Select Committee.

This Bill proposed to make the sale of grain by weight compulsory. It was read a second time, and a committee was appointed to inquire and report upon the various weights and measures used for the sale of grain throughout the United Kingdom, the desirability of selling grain by weight only, or by measure and weight, and in the event of either being considered desirable, the extent to which either might be enforced, the desirability of the adoption of a uniform weight, either for the United Kingdom or any part of it, if a uniform weight is desirable, the standard to be adopted, and whether there should be one standard for all kinds of grain, and, if not, what should be the standard for each kind. The committee recommended that they should be re-appointed.

Hares Bill.—Pub.

Hares Preservation Bill.—Pub.

Both these Bills had the same object, viz., providing a close season for hares. The first Bill (introduced into the House of Commons) proposed to authorise county councils to fix a close time in their respective counties for hares during the breeding season, the maximum penalty for killing or attempting to kill hares during the close time being fixed at 1*l.* for each hare. The other Bill, introduced into the House of Lords, proposed to make the close time extend from March 15th to July 1st.

The Bills were considered by the Corporation from the market and food supply point of view, but neither of the Bills passed.

Leaseholders' Enfranchisement Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was the same Bill which has been introduced into Parliament for several sessions past, for the purpose of enabling all leases and sub-leases having 20 years to run, and leases for lives, to be enfranchised by the lessees, the purchase price in case of dispute to be fixed by the county court.

Upon the second reading it was pointed out that the Bill was emphatically condemned by the report of the Committee on Town Holdings, which had specially considered the question, and the second reading was negatived.

Possession of Game Bill.—Pub.

The Bill was introduced in consequence of a doubt raised in the law courts. The Bill was considered by the Corporation as the market authority.

A petition of traders, praying the Corporation to oppose the Bill on the ground that it would interfere with the importation of foreign game, having been received, a petition against the Bill was presented.

The Bill was dropped after second reading.

Select Committee on Irish Society and London Companies (Irish Estates).

The committee which sat in the sessions of 1889 and 1890 was again re-appointed, and made a report. (See page 49 of Statement.)

1892.

Rating of Machinery Bill.—Pub.

This Bill which was introduced in the Commons proposed, in estimating for the purpose of any valuation list, the increased value given to any building by reason of its being used for the purpose of steadying machinery, that all machinery which could be removed without injury to the building should be excluded.

The Bill was considered by the Commissioners of Sewers on the question of rating, but as it did not proceed beyond second reading no steps became necessary.

Local Authorities (Purchase of Lands) Bill.—Pub.

This Bill proposed to enable any county council to purchase or to value land with a view to its subsequent purchase, where it appeared that such purchase would be for the interest of the inhabitants of their district, such lands to be purchased under the compulsory provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts upon application to the Local Government Board, who, after local inquiry, were authorised to make an order putting in force the provisions of the Bill.

The Bill was referred to the Commissioners of Sewers, and instructions were given by them to have their name inserted in the Bill as the authority to carry out its provisions within the City, and the necessary steps were taken for that purpose, but the Bill was not proceeded with beyond the second reading.

APPENDIX B. (2).

RELATING TO THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE LIVERY COMPANIES.

1889.

Livery Franchise Abolition Bill.—Pub.

The Bill proposed the abolition of the franchise exercised by the livery companies.

Steps were taken by the Corporation in opposition. The Bill did not reach second reading.

1891.

Livery Franchise Abolition.

Motion.

The following notice of motion was given by Mr. James Rowlands, viz.:—"That, in the opinion of this "House, the time has arrived when the Government "should, in accordance with the recommendation of "the report of the City Livery Charities Commission, "take action to abolish the anomalous franchise now "possessed by the liverymen of the City of London, "which gives a vote to persons who have no direct "residential or business connexion with the City, and "thus increase the evils arising from the defective "state of the registration laws, whereby many persons "are prevented from becoming qualified electors, "whilst others become entitled to a plurality of votes."

The motion was rejected by 148 to 120.

1892.

Plumbers Registration Bill.—Pub.

Select Committee.

The chief object of this Bill was to afford additional safeguards to the public health by enabling persons employing plumbers to select persons who had given evidence of their qualification. For this purpose the Bill proposed to place the existing system of registration upon a permanent basis, by providing that the examinations for registration should be placed under the jurisdiction of a general council.

The Bill was referred to a select committee, and a considerable mass of evidence taken.

APPENDIX B. (3).

PUBLIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE WHOLE METROPOLIS, SUCH AS GAS, WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, &c.

1883.

Electric Lighting Provisional Orders.

City, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's Electric Lighting.

Edison Electric Lighting (City and Districts of London).

Pilsen Joel, and General Electric Light Company, Limited (City of London).

Each of the above Provisional Orders included in the City of London in the area which they respectively proposed to light "Objections" under the Act to the orders were sent in to the Board of Trade by the Commissioners of Sewers, but the orders were not proceeded with.

1884.

Metropolis Water Bill.

The Corporation promoted this Bill for the purpose of endeavouring to solve some of the difficulties connected with the water supply of the metropolis, by enabling consumers to obtain a supply of water for domestic purposes by meter. It was also proposed to make provisions with reference to the charges and dividends of, and the issue of new capital by the water companies, who strongly opposed the Bill and secured its rejection on second reading.

United Telephone Company (Limited) Bill.

This Bill proposed to confer upon the United Telephone Company (Limited) powers enabling them to lay and place wires over streets and roads. It was consequently opposed by the Commissioners of Sewers, but did not proceed beyond first reading.

1885.

United Telephone Company Bill.

Select Committee on Telephone and Telegraph Wires.

By the Bill the United Telephone Company sought very extensive powers, for a distance of 50 miles from the General Post Office, for the erection of telephonic posts and wires. The Commissioners of Sewers and many other local authorities petitioned against the Bill, which, pending the inquiry then taking place by a select committee of the House of Commons on the subject of telephone and telegraph wires, was not proceeded with.

This committee sat for ten days, and evidence was given by the Chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers and their engineer, Colonel Haywood (with regard to the placing of overhead wires), and various local authorities of the metropolis, corporations of some of the leading provincial towns, and private owners, occupiers, and others.

The committee reported, recommending legislation on the subject.

The report of the committee was especially directed to the subject of overhead wires, as to which they recommended legislation, and expressed their view that the local authorities should carry out such regulations as might hereafter be made.

Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was introduced into the House of Lords. It consisted of only two operative clauses. One providing that the demand note delivered by the water companies for the water rate should be accompanied by full particulars of the sum claimed, the other clause proposing to place restrictions on the summary powers of the water companies for cutting off the supply of water in cases where the water rate is unpaid. The Bill was referred to a select committee, who, after hearing a large number of witnesses, reported the Bill with certain amendments, but in the main retained the principles of the Bill as referred to them. The Bill passed the House of Lords, and although it was read a second time in the Commons, was too late to pass that session. It met with the approval and support of the Corporation.

1886.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses) Bill.—Pub.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Expenses Bill.—Pub.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Expenses (No. 2) Bill.—Pub.

These Bills proposed to raise the fire brigade rate from one half penny to a penny in the pound, and to increase the contributions from the fire insurance offices. They were, however, all allowed to drop.

Metropolitan Board of Works (Water Supply, &c.) Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was introduced by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purpose of enabling the Board to promote and oppose Water Bills, it having been decided that they had no power to expend their funds in so doing without further legislative sanction.

The Bill was rejected on second reading.

Glebe Lands Bill.—Pub.

This Bill had for its object the facilitating of the sale of glebe lands, and the securing of the income arising from the investment of the purchase money for the benefit of the incumbent.

The Bill was considered by the Corporation, who thought it desirable that its provisions should be extended to the City, but the Bill was not proceeded with.

1888.

South Metropolitan Electric Lighting Pro. Order Bill.

This Order proposed to include Blackfriars within the area of supply. The conditions of supply not being such as the Commissioners approved of, they and other local authorities opposed before the Board of Trade, with the result that the City was struck out of the Order. There was, however, not sufficient time for the introduction of the confirming Bill that Session.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Expenses Bill.—Pub.

The Bill proposed to increase the fire brigate rate from one half penny to one penny in the pound

The Commissioners of Sewers presented a petition in favour, but the Bill was withdrawn before second reading.

Metropolitan Board of Works Theatres Bill.

The Board introduced this Bill for the purpose of extending their power over theatres, including those within the City. The Corporation opposed the Bill, which was defeated on second reading.

1889.

London Electric Supply Corporation Electric Lighting Provisional Order.

Metropolitan Electric Supply Company, Limited (Mid-London), Provisional Order.

Both these Provisional Orders proposed to authorise the promoters of them to supply electricity for public and private purposes within certain districts of the metropolis, including the whole of the City.

The Commissioners of Sewers being desirous of having their hands free in making contracts for the supply of electricity within the City, objected to the area of the City coming compulsorily under the proposed Orders, and therefore took the necessary steps to oppose the Orders before the Board of Trade. The Commissioners appeared before a "local inquiry" which was ordered by the Board of Trade, and in the result the Board refused to grant the promoters of the above-named Orders any powers over the City.

Metropolitan Water Bills.—Pub.

Three separate Bills dealing with the question of water supply were given. No. 1 Bill proposed to provide that the order of a magistrate should be necessary before the supply of water for domestic purposes could be cut off.

This Bill, which was opposed by the various water companies, was withdrawn previously to the second reading.

No. 2 Bill, which was for the purpose of enabling the London County Council to introduce new supplies of water into the metropolis, and to acquire the rights of existing water companies, was withdrawn before being printed.

No. 3 Bill was to enable the London County Council to purchase the rights of the existing water companies by agreement, but this was withdrawn.

The Bills received careful consideration by the Corporation, but in consequence of the facts stated no action was taken.

1890.

Water Companies' Charges Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was introduced in view of an increase of value taking place under the quinquennial valuation, for reasons unconnected with water supply.

The Bill proposed to declare that the present valuation rate on any tenement should, for the purposes of the water rate, be a maximum, and that no increase thereon should be lawful except for equitable reasons.

The Bill could not proceed owing to the standing order objection.

1891.

London Water Commission Bill.

Metropolis Water Supply Bill.

The London Water Commission Bill was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of constituting an authority to deal with the question of the water supply of London.

The Metropolis Water Supply Bill was introduced by certain of the London vestries for a similar purpose.

Both of these Bills were referred by the House of Commons to a hybrid committee, of which Sir Matthew White Ridley was appointed chairman.

The committee, after hearing counsel for the Corporation, the vestries, and the opponents to the Bills, decided not to pass either of them, but made a special report on the matter. (See page 78 of Statement.)

Croydon Water Bill.

By this Bill the Corporation of Croydon proposed to deal with the water supply of the Borough of Croydon.

That borough, with the exception of a part of it in the district of the Lambeth Water Company, is supplied with water by the Corporation of Croydon, and the Bill proposed to authorise them to supply the part of the borough now supplied by the Lambeth Company.

In connexion with the general water question a petition was presented against the Bill for the purpose of ensuring its reference to the same committee as had before them the Corporation and Vestries Bills, and upon that committee deciding not to proceed with those Bills, the Corporation of Croydon withdrew their Bill.

London Water (Meter) Bill.—Pub.

This Bill proposed to give the water consumers of London the option of paying for water in proportion to the quantity used, and, with that view, to enable them to be supplied by meter. It was practically a reproduction of the Bill introduced by the Corporation in the session of 1884. The second reading was fixed for Wednesday, the 4th March, but that stage being opposed on behalf of the London Water Companies, the debate was adjourned, and no opportunity occurring for its resumption, the Bill was ultimately allowed to drop.

Metropolitan Water Companies' Charges Bill.—Pub.

This Bill, which was similar to the Bill of the previous session, proposed that the rate charged in the last financial year should not be increased because the rateable value was raised, except for some adequate reason.

The Bill was referred to the same hybrid committee that dealt with the Corporation and the Vestries Bills, but it was not proceeded with.

London County Council (Water Supply, &c.) Bill.—Pub.

The London County Council by this Bill sought powers to enable them to promote Bills dealing with the question of the water supply of London.

The Bill was put down for second reading, but the second reading was from time to time postponed, and the Government having intimated that they were unable to afford any facilities for its passing, the Bill was withdrawn.

1892.

National Telephone Company Bill.

New Telephone Company (Limited) Bill.

The first of these Bills was promoted by the National Telephone Company for the purpose of giving them very extensive powers with regard to the placing and maintenance of telephone wires under and over public roads.

The second Bill was promoted for the purpose of dissolving the New Telephone Company, Limited, and re-incorporating them as a parliamentary company, and conferring upon them certain rights and powers with regard to the placing of telephone wires under and above public roads.

The strongest objections were to the Bill of the National Telephone Company, who proposed that the powers they sought should be conferred upon them, with the consent of the local authority, but with a right of appeal; whereas the New Telephone Company were content to exercise their powers entirely subject to the consent of the local authorities.

In consequence of the action of the Government in introducing the Telegraph Act neither of the Bills proceeded.

Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Bill.—Pub.

The objects of the Bill were to impose upon all water companies an obligation to send to every consumer a demand note containing particulars of the charges made, and to restrain them in cases of dispute as to the legality of such charges from cutting off the water until a decision of a court of summary jurisdiction had been obtained in their favour. It did not pass the Commons.

Appendix B. (4).

Quasi-public Questions affecting the Metropolis, such as Bridges, Open Spaces, Markets, River Thames, &c.

1881.

River Thames Bill.

Promoted by the Conservators of the Thames to provide for the abolition of compulsory pilotage, for the free navigation of the Thames above Gravesend, to levy a tax upon barges, and to confer powers upon the Conservators to grant licenses for navigation.

1882.

London Parochial Charities Bill.—Priv.

Parochial Charities (London) Bill.—Pub.

Select Committee.

The object of both Bills was to provide for the better application and management of the parochial charities of the City of London, and to make use of the funds of those charities for certain purposes within the area of the metropolitan police district.

The Bills were referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, before which the Corporation appeared in opposition to the public Bill, and in support of the private Bill.

The committee, after a lengthened inquiry, found the preamble of the private Bill was not proved, and passed the public Bill, but it was withdrawn by its promoters towards the end of the session.

1883.

Coulsdon and Upper Caterham Railway Bill.

This Bill proposed to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a railway from the Caterham branch of the South Eastern Railway to Caterham.

The railway was laid out so as to pass through a portion of Coulsdon Common, and the promoters undertook to insert a clause in the Bill making such provisions for the protection of the common as the Corporation thought necessary. The Bill, however, was rejected on the opposition of other parties.

Great Eastern Railway (High Beech Extension) Bill.

The object of this Bill was to authorise the Great Eastern Railway Company to construct a railway from Chingford to High Beech, in order to afford better access to certain parts of Epping Forest.

The Corporation was of opinion that the line would confer a great benefit upon the poorer classes of people visiting the Forest, but the Bill was strongly opposed in the House of Commons, and thrown out by that House on second reading.

Mid-London Market Bill.

The object of this Bill was to incorporate a company for the purpose of establishing a retail market on a site in the Savoy, adjoining the Thames Embankment.

The Corporation, as the market authority, did not object to the scheme, but the Bill was not proceeded with.

South Kensington Market Bill.

This Bill proposed to incorporate a company for establishing a general retail market in the parish of St. Luke, Chelsea.

The Corporation offered no opposition to the Bill, as the promoters inserted the City standard clause. The Bill was, however, opposed by other parties, and ultimately withdrawn by the promoters.

1884.

Epping Forest Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of amending that portion of the Epping Forest Act, 1878, relating to persons entitled to right of common of pasture in Epping Forest, and also to confer upon the Corporation power to convey small detached portions of the Forest to local authorities.

The Bill was not proceeded with beyond the preliminary stages, as it did not receive the support that was expected from those in whose interests it was promoted.

London Open Spaces Preservation Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of making further provision for the preservation of open spaces near London by the extension of the grain duty, authorised by the metage on grain (Port of London) Act, 1872.

The Bill passed second reading unopposed, but a strong opposition was subsequently raised to it by the leading members of the corn trade, who petitioned against it, and as it seemed that the Corporation would not receive the support of the Government in the matter, the Bill was not further proceeded with.

Alexandra Palace and Grounds Bill.

The object of this Bill was to enable the London Financial Association, as owners of the Alexandra Palace, to sell, for building purposes, a portion of that land which the Alexandra Palace Act, 1866, provided should be kept in perpetuity as an open space for the benefit of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The Corporation opposed the Bill, and it was subsequently withdrawn.

Thames Bridge Communications Bill.

Thames Improvement Ferries and Road Communications, East of London Bridge Bill.

Tower Duplex Bridge Bill.

(See Appendix A. (4), page 116, City of London Free Ferry Act, 1884.)

1885.

Tower Floating Bridge Bill.

This Bill proposed the construction of what was described as a floating bridge on the same site as that proposed by the Corporation for their Tower bridge, consequently it became necessary to take steps to oppose the Bill. The promoters were, however, unable to find their parliamentary money deposit, and the Bill, therefore, was not proceeded with.

Tower Duplex Bridge Bill.

This was an attempt to revive the scheme which was rejected in 1884. The promoters were, however, unable to find their parliamentary money deposit, and the Bill was, consequently, dropped.

1887.

Corporation of London (Leadenhall Market) Approach Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the Corporation for the purpose of straightening and improving a portion of the street leading from Leadenhall Market to Lime Street, but was not proceeded with.

Brixton Market Bill.

This Bill proposed the erection of a general market in the Brixton Road. The Corporation not offering any opposition to the establishment of retail markets, merely required the insertion in the Bill of the City standard clause applicable, which the promoters accepted.

The Bill was opposed by other parties, and rejected on second reading.

Market Rights and Tolls.

A Royal Commission was appointed by the Government, on the 5th July, to inquire as to the extent to which market rights are in the hands of local authorities, trading companies, and private persons or bodies of persons other than trading companies, and to inquire generally into the subject. (See page 64 of Statement.)

1888.

Market Rights and Tolls.

The Royal Commission appointed on the 5th July 1887 continued to sit and take evidence.

Incidence of Local Taxation in London and other large Towns.

Motion.

A notice of motion by Mr. James Stuart was given in the following terms:—"That, in the opinion of this "House, the freeholders and owners of ground values "in the metropolis ought to contribute directly a substantial share of local taxation."

The matter was considered by the Corporation, and the necessary steps taken to watch the same.

The motion was defeated by 149 votes to 123.

1891.

Alexandra Palace and Grounds.

This Bill was promoted by the London Financial Association, Limited, who still owned the Alexandra Palace and grounds, for the purpose of providing for the free grant of a part of the Palace grounds to the Middlesex County Council for a public park or recreation ground, and for exempting the remainder of the grounds from the restrictions imposed by the Muswell Estate and Railway Act, 1866.

The promoters of the Act of 1866 were granted the powers of constructing the railways thereby authorised, in consideration of part of the grounds being laid out for public resort and recreation, and being so used in perpetuity.

The Company incorporated by the Act of 1866 sold their interest in the Palace and grounds to the Financial Association under the powers of the Alexandra Palace Act, 1877, by which Act a certain part of the grounds, not much frequented by the public, was exempt from the provisions of section 25 of the Act of 1866, and that part of the grounds has become building land.

The Corporation being of opinion that it was in the public interest undesirable that the Financial Association, who purchased the property with a full knowledge of the obligations attaching to it, should be authorised to part with any more of the grounds for building purposes, petitioned against the Bill.

The Middlesex and London County Councils also petitioned against the Bill, and in consequence of the opposition to it the Bill was not proceeded with.

1892.

Alexandra Palace and Grounds Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the London Financial Association.

This was another attempt to obtain a modification of the terms imposed by Parliament.

The Corporation petitioned against the Bill, which did not proceed.

Casual Wards Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was introduced by the Government for the purpose of assimilating the treatment of casuals in the various casual wards within the metropolis, for establishing a central station, and other purposes.

It did not pass owing to the dissolution of Parliament.

APPENDIX B. (5).

GENERAL METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS, SUCH AS RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, BUILDING ACTS, &c.

1882.

Mid-Metropolitan Railway Bill.

This Bill proposed to incorporate a company for making a pneumatic railway from Hammersmith through the City of London, terminating in the Minories.

The proposed railway would have passed under some of the most important thoroughfares in the City. The Bill, however, did not proceed beyond the preliminary stages.

1883.

Charing Cross and Waterloo Electric Railway Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the Charing Cross and Waterloo Electric Railway Company, for the purpose of sanctioning the construction of an electric railway from the authorised Charing Cross and Waterloo Electric Railway, near Waterloo Railway Station, to the Royal Exchange. The proposed railway was to be underground, and was intended to be made along Stamford Street and Bankside, crossing the River Thames near Southwark Bridge, and passing under the northern arch of that bridge by a sigmoid curve, and thence along Queen Street Place, Queen Street, and Queen Victoria Street to the Royal Exchange, part of the forecourt of which was scheduled for the purpose of a terminal station.

The Bill was ultimately withdrawn in committee without any evidence being offered in support of it.

London Commissioners of Sewers (Ventilation of Railways) Bill.

This Bill was introduced by the Commissioners of Sewers for the purpose of forcing the Metropolitan District Railway Company to mitigate the nuisance created by their ventilators or "blowholes." It was part of a long parliamentary fight on the subject during that session. Although this Bill passed the Commons it was thrown out by the Lords.

1884.

London Central Electric Railway Bill.

The Bill proposed to incorporate a company for the making of underground railways, to be worked by electricity, from Charing Cross, and from Regent Circus to the City, terminating near the General Post Office. The railways were intended to pass beneath Holborn, Charterhouse Street, Snow Hill, and Newgate Street. Petitions were presented against the Bill by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Sewers with the object of obtaining the insertion of satisfactory protective clauses, which were agreed to. The Bill was, however, rejected by the Committee of the House of Commons, to whom it was referred.

1885.

Marble Arch, Regent's Circus, and City Subway Bill.

This was a Bill for constructing a subway from the Marble Arch, underneath Oxford Street, Holborn, and Cheapside, to Cornhill. It was proposed to run tramcars worked by cable traction through the subway. The owners and occupiers of property in Oxford Street raised an opposition on standing orders, which being sustained, the Bill was not allowed to proceed.

Islington (Angel) and City Subway Bill.

This was a Bill for constructing a subway from the Angel, at Islington, to a point in Moorgate Street. It was proposed to run tramcars worked by cable traction through the subway, apparently in the same manner as the City and Southwark Subway, authorised in 1884.

The Commissioners of Sewers deposited a petition against the Bill. The number of opponents was very considerable, and the Bill was withdrawn.

1886.

Electric Lighting Act (1882) *Amendment* (*No.* 1) *Bill*—*Pub.*

Electric Lighting Act (1882) *Amendment* (*No.* 2) *Bill.*—*Pub.*

Electric Lighting Act (1882) *Amendment* (*No.* 3) *Bill.*—*Pub.*

Select Committee.

The three Bills were referred to a select committee, of which Lord Camperdown was chairman. This committee made a lengthy inquiry, sitting for ten days, and a large number of witnesses from electric lighting companies and local authorities, besides scientific, manufacturing, and other witnesses, were heard, and ultimately the Government Bill only passed committee stage, the prescribed period being limited to 42 years, and provisions were inserted in the Bill with reference to the erection and placing of wires.

At a subsequent stage Lord Houghton proposed the insertion of a clause to the effect that no provisional order should be granted without the consent of the local authority, unless the Board of Trade thought such consent had been refused on insufficient grounds. This clause was rejected by the House, and thereupon the Bill was withdrawn by the Government.

1888.

United Telephone Company Bill.

The United Telephone Company by this Bill asked for most extensive and unusual powers with reference to the placing of wires above and below ground within an area of 12 miles from the General Post Office.

The Corporation opposed. The Bill was subsequently withdrawn.

Buildings (*Metropolis*) *Bill.*—*Pub.*

This Bill proposed to restrict the excessive height of buildings in the metropolis.

As it was inapplicable to the peculiar circumstances of the City, steps were taken to obtain the exception of the City from the Bill, but the Bill was withdrawn before the second reading.

1889.

London Central Subway Railway Bill.

This Bill proposed the construction of an underground electric railway from St. James' Street, Piccadilly, to Holborn Circus, and for such purpose to open up the surface of the streets along the line of route. The Bill was opposed by the Commissioners of Sewers, and also by the other local authorities along the line of route.

The select committee to whom it was referred rejected the Bill.

1890.

Central London Railway Bill.

This Bill was promoted for the purpose of constructing underground railways or subways, commencing in the Bayswater Road, near Queen's Road, and proceeding beneath the Bayswater Road, Oxford Street, Holborn, the Holborn Viaduct, Newgate Street, Cheapside, and King William Street, to the station of the City of London and Southwark Subway Company, near the Monument.

The proposed railways were intended to be constructed at considerable depths below the surface of the streets and roads, and were to be worked by electricity.

Other property belonging to the Corporation, besides the Holborn Viaduct, was affected by the Bill. The Bill was opposed, no less than 23 petitions being presented against it, besides that of the Corporation.

The Bill came before a select committee of the House of Commons on the 21st day of April, and the hearing lasted 13 days. The question of making a special deposit of caution money to meet the contingency of any accident to the Holborn Viaduct, the Mansion House, the Sewers, and other public property, was very strongly insisted upon by the Corporation and the London County Council. The same arguments were also urged by those representing the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, and other owners of property on the line of route.

The select committee decided not to insist upon such a deposit, but expressed a wish that clauses should be brought up by the company giving the public authorities the fullest right of inspection during the progress of the works, and even the power of stopping the works, if necessary, without, at the same time, relieving the company of any of their responsibilities. Thereupon the promoters consented to insert a series of clauses, which had been prepared by Colonel Haywood and Mr. Barry (the engineer for the Corporation), for the fullest protection of the Viaduct, both during and after construction.

The Company also brought up a clause prescribing the manner in which the necessary excavation should be carried out by means of a steel shield and horizontal borings in advance of the work, and the use of which was made compulsory through the City.

Additional clauses were inserted at the instance of the Commissioners of Sewers, dealing with the corner of Newgate Street and Cheapside, in anticipation of a possible future widening at that spot. The City standard clauses applicable were also inserted.

The select committee further inserted a provision forbidding the raising of any capital until at least three months after the City of London and Southwark Subway Railway had been opened for public traffic, and as so amended the Bill passed the committee of the House of Commons.

The opposition to the Bill was continued in the Lords, the most important opponents being the Metropolitan Railway Company, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and other owners of property. The Bill in due course came before a select committee of the House of Lords, which sat for eight days, and, after a most exhaustive inquiry, rejected the preamble.

London Subways and Overhead Wires Bill.

This Bill was promoted by the London County Council for the purpose of enabling them to construct subways within the Administrative County of London for the reception of gas and water pipes and wires, and to compel the companies to use the subways instead of breaking up roads and streets whenever any repairs or renewals were required to such pipes or wires.

The Bill also proposed to give the London County Council powers to compel the removal or alteration of overhead wires and cables in certain cases, and for the control of all such wires and cables.

The effect of the Bill would have been to enable the London County Council to construct subways whenever and wherever they thought fit under the streets in the City of London, and to hand over to them the entire control of all telegraph and overhead wires and cables in the City.

The Bill proposed to authorise the appointment of inspectors with most extensive powers of entering upon premises for the purpose of inspecting overhead wires.

Petitions from the Corporation and the Commissioners were presented against the Bill.

It was opposed by the Telephone and Electric Lighting Companies, by the Railway, Gas and Water Companies, also by various local authorities, and especially by the Vestries of Kensington and St. James', Westminster, and the St. Giles' District Board of Works.

In consequence of the opposition of the companies, the London County Council withdrew the powers for the construction of subways, and when the Bill came before the select committee of the House of Commons, to whom it was referred, it was limited to the powers sought by the London County Council with reference to the control and regulation of overhead wires.

In the session of 1885 a committee of the House of Commons had made a most exhaustive inquiry into telephone and telegraph wires, and had reported that the proper authorities for carrying out such regulations as might be made were the local authorities as opposed to one central authority.

The Corporation, the Commissioners of Sewers, and the various local authorities opposing the Bill, proceeded upon the lines laid down by the committee of 1885, and the select committee on the Bill decided that the London County Council should make the byelaws, but that they should be carried out in the City by the Commissioners of Sewers, and for the rest of the Administrative County of London by the various local authorities, such byelaws to be subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, who were to have power to prescribe to whom, and in what manner, notice of the intended bye-laws should be given.

In order to ensure the uniform administration and adequate enforcement of these byelaws, the London County Council were empowered to apply to the Board of Trade, when necessary, for orders securing the enforcement of the byelaws, but this power was restricted to the vestries and district boards, and was not to apply to the City, the Commissioners of Sewers themselves being left to enforce the byelaws.

The Bill, after considerable discussion, was amended to carry out the decision of the committee.

Upon the report stage in the House of Commons, the Bill was opposed and, upon a division, was rejected.

1891.

City and South London Railway (Islington Extension).

The City and South London Railway Company sought powers by this Bill to extend their system of electric railways from the corner of King William Street to Islinglon, with a footway subway to connect the proposed Islington line with their existing railway at the Monument Station.

Petitions were presented against the Bill to protect the interests of the Corporation.

The Bill came before the same committee as the London Central Railway scheme. After hearing the promoters' case only, they rejected the Bill.

1892.

London County Council (Subways) Bill.

The object of this Bill was to give the London County Council more effectual powers with reference to compelling the use of the subways already constructed by them beneath certain roads and thoroughfares in the metropolis.

As the Bill affected subways beneath Queen Victoria Street, it was referred to the Commissioners of Sewers, who, considering that some of the powers sought would conflict with their jurisdiction, petitioned against the Bill.

Negotiations took place, and eventually the Bill was amended to meet the views of the Commissioners.

The Bill passed committee in both the Commons and Lords. It was, however, owing to the dissolution of Parliament, suspended at the report stage in the House of Lords.

APPENDIX B. (6).

PUBLIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE COUNTRY AT LARGE, SUCH AS RAILWAY RATES, LUNACY, ELECTION LAW, HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES, PUBLIC HEALTH, &C.

1885.

Great Eastern Railway (Rates and Charges) Bill.

Great Northern Railway (Rates and Charges) Bill.

Great Western Railway (Merchandise Rates and Charges) Bill.

London and North Western Railway (Rates and Charges) Bill.

London and South Western Railway (Rates, &c.) Bill.

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway (Tolls, Rates, and Charges) Bill.

London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Rates and Charges) Bill.

Midland Railway (Rates and Charges) Bill.

The above Bills were promoted by the various railway companies for the purpose of revising their scale of rates and charges for goods traffic, and in many instances increasing them.

As the proposals of the Bills were of a serious character, and affected the interests of the public, and the trade and commerce of the country, in a most prejudicial manner, the Corporation offered the most strenuous opposition to the Bills. Communications were opened with all the corporations, local authorities, and Chambers of Commerce in England, and meetings were held in London and the principal manufacturing towns, for the purpose of organising united and concentrated opposition. Forms of petition were prepared and despatched, and information and assistance, both legal and statistical, was afforded by the Remembrancer's Office to a very large number of private traders and public bodies, and associations throughout the kingdom.

About a thousand petitions were presented against the Bills, and after several postponements, the railway companies decided not to submit the Bills for second reading.

1886.

Railway and Canal Traffic Bill.—Pub.

The provisions of this Bill received great attention, and amendments were prepared dealing with certain details. Owing to the dissolution, the Bill dropped after it had been read a second time.

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.—Pub.

The Bill was introduced by the then Lord Chancellor. It had special reference to private lunatic asylums.

Amendments in the clauses relating to the extinction of private asylums were suggested to the Lord Chancellor, and subsequently given effect to in the Bill, which, although it passed the Lords, was withdrawn in the Commons.

1887.

Railway and Canal Traffic Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was confined to the subject of goods traffic, and did not touch the question of passenger traffic or that of public safety.

The Corporation did not take any steps with regard to it, as it carried out the views which it had previously expressed.

The Bill passed the House of Lords, but did not reach second reading in the Commons.

Lunacy Bill.—Pub.

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.—Pub.

The former of these Bills was purely a consolidation Bill, and the latter proposed to amend the law relating to lunatics, especially with reference to private lunatic asylums.

The views of the Corporation had been submitted to the Lord Chancellor in the previous session.

The Bills were eventually withdrawn.

Railway and Canal Traffic Bill.—Pub.

This Bill carried out the views the Corporation had previously expressed on the subject.

The Bill passed the Lords, but did not reach a second reading in the Commons.

1888.

Early Closing Bill.—Pub.

The Bill proposed to deal with the question of Sunday trading, as well as early closing.

The Corporation petitioned against the Bill, which was very strongly opposed in all quarters, and was rejected by the House of Commons on second reading by 278 to 95.

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill.—Pub.

The views of the Corporation as to private asylums had been submitted to the Lord Chancellor in 1886, and then adopted.

The Bill passed the House of Lords, but was not proceeded with in the Commons.

Railway Companies (Carriage of Fish) Bill.—Pub.

This Bill endeavoured to secure a uniform scale of rates and charges for the carriage of common kinds of fish by railway.

As tending to cheapen the food supply of the metropolis, the Bill received the strongest support of the Corporation as the market authority, and they petitioned Parliament in its favour, but owing to the pressure of business in the House of Commons it did not reach second reading.

1891.

Parliamentary Franchise.

Motion.

The following motion was moved by Mr. Stansfeld on the 3rd of March, and rejected by the House of Commons by 291 to 189:—

Parliamentary Franchise.—"To call attention to the "Parliamentary franchise and its conditions, and to "move: That, in the opinion of this House, it is need- "ful to amend and simplify the laws relating to the "qualification and registration of Parliamentary elec- "tors, and especially to provide (*a*) that no person "shall be permitted to vote in more than one electoral "area during continuance of one and the same register; "(*b*) that the term of qualification shall be reduced to "not more than three months; (*c*) that registration "superintendents shall be appointed, who shall be "officially responsible for superintending the prepara- "tion of accurate lists of voters."

Appendix B (7).

Judicial Matters, such as Conveyancing, Courts, Criminal and Summary Jurisdiction, &c.

1887.

Land Transfer Bill.—Pub.

The Bill was considered by the Corporation as affecting its estates, and certain amendments which were necessary were laid before the Lord Chancellor for his consideration, and were adopted by him, but the Bill was withdrawn.

1888.

Land Transfer Bill.—Pub.

The amendments proposed by the Corporation were adopted.

The Bill passed a select committee of the House of Lords, but did not proceed further.

Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, *Amendment Bill.—Pub.*

The object was to give additional security to leasehold property, and dealt principally with the covenants usually contained in leases against assigning, underletting, &c.

A petition in favour of the Bill was presented by the Corporation.

The Bill passed the Commons, but did not proceed beyond the committee stage in the House of Lords.

Evidence Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was introduced by the Lord Chancellor into the House for the purpose of consolidating a variety of enactments relating to evidence, from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards. A copy of the Bill was sent to each of the judicial officers of the Corporation for perusal and suggestions.

The Bill passed through the House of Lords practically unopposed, and was read a second time in the House of Commons, but owing to the lateness of the session was withdrawn by the Government.

Summary Jurisdiction (Youthful Offenders) Bill.—Pub.

The Bill was considered by the aldermen, and by their instruction certain amendments were submitted to the Home Secretary.

1891.

Magistrates' Appointment and Removal.

Notice of Motion.

"To call attention to the appointment and removal of magistrates; and to move, That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the system of appointing justices of the peace, and the methods of their removal, and also into the qualification of such justices, for the proper discharge of the duties and functions of such office."

The above was not moved.

1892.

County of London Quarter Sessions Bill.—Pub.

This Bill was introduced at the instance of the London County Council.

The object of the Bill was to amalgamate the City Quarter Sessions with the Quarter Sessions of Middlesex and Surrey, and to establish practically continuous Quarter Sessions Sittings at the Old Bailey contemporaneously with the Monthly Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and for that purpose to obtain statutory power to use the Old Bailey Sessions House.

It was found that not only were the proposals of the Bill unworkable, but that they were in direct antagonism to the arrangements that were come to in 1888, when the Local Government (England and Wales) Act was passed, when the relative jurisdictions of the City of London, and the London County Council were defined. A scheme under the provisions of the Local Government (England and Wales) Act, 1888, for the holding of these sessions had been prepared by the Home Secretary in January last, and had just come into force, and was proving to be in all respects satisfactory.

The Bill was ultimately dropped.

Appendix C. (1).

Relating to the Functions, Duties, and Property of the Corporation.

1881. London City Lands Thames Embankment Bill.
Free Libraries.
Dagenham Docks Bill.
Greenwich Dock and Railway Bill.
Medway Conservancy Act, c. clxxiv.
Medway Conservancy (No. 2) Bill.
Motion for a Return of all Real Property held in Mortmain.

1882. Free Libraries Bill.
Infectious Diseases Notification Bill.
Markets Regulation Bill.
Police Bill.
Weights and Measures Act (1878) Amendment Bill.

1883. Brokers (City of London) Bill.
Burial Fees Bill.
Cemeteries Bill.
Charitable Trusts Bill.
Corporation Lands (Ireland) Bill.
Free Libraries Bill
Infectious Diseases Notification Bill.
Leaseholders (Facilities for Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.
Police Bill.
Union of Benefices Act (1860) Amendment Bill.

1884. London, Chatham, and Dover Railway (Shortlands and Nunhead) Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, c. ccxxiii.
Metropolitan Railway (Various Powers) Act, c. clxxxv.
Northfleet Docks Bill.
Police Bill.
South Eastern, Metropolitan (Lewisham, Greenwich and District) Tramways Act, c. cxlvii.
South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Act, c. cxcviii.
South-East Metropolitan Tramways Bill.
Burial Fees Bill.
Cemeteries Bill.
Disposal of the Dead (Regulation) Bill.
Disused Burial Grounds Act, c. 72.
Dwelling Houses Inspection Bill.
Elementary Educational Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill.
Free Libraries Bill.
Leaseholders' Enfranchisement Bill.
Leaseholders (Facilities for Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.

1885. Charing Cross and Euston Railway Bill.
Burial Fees Bill.
Corporate Property Security Bill.
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.
Leasehold Building Land Enfranchisement Bill.
Municipal Rates Bill.
Pollution of Rivers Bill.
Peasant Proprietary and Acquisition of Land by Occupiers Bill.
Police Bill.

1886. Gravesend and Northfleet Docks and Railway Bill.
Southwark and Deptford Tramways Bill.
Burial Grounds Bill.
Church Patronage Bill.
Union of Benefices Bill.

1887. Gravesend and Northfleet Docks and Railway Bill.
Leaseholders' Enfranchisement (by Purchase or Rent Charge) Bill.
Leaseholders (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.
Labourers' Allotments Bill.
Sanitation of Houses (Metropolis) Bill.
School Fees (Non-Paupers) Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill.

1888. South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Bill.
South Eastern Metropolitan (Lewisham, Greenwich and District) Tramways Bill.
Advertisement Rating Bill.
Burials Bill.
Housing of the Working Classes Bill.
Housing of the Working Classes (London) Bill.
Leaseholders (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.
Technical Instruction Bill.
Tithe Rent Charge Bill
Town Holdings (Select Committee).
Vacant Grounds (Nuisances Prevention) Bill.
Weights and Measures Bill.

1889. Burials Bill.
Charities, &c., Exemptions Bill.
Church Sites (Compulsory Powers Repeal) Bill.
Housing of the Working Classes Bill.
Housing of the Working Classes (London) Bill.
Housing of the Working Classes (Metropolis) Bill.
Meat Supply, Metropolis (Notice of Motion).
Public Libraries Act Amendment Bill.
Southend-on-Sea Harbour Bill.

1890. Burials Bill.
Cathedral Churches Bill.
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Amendment Bill.
Housing of the Working Classes (Metropolis) Bill.
Leaseholders' Enfranchisement Bill.
Police (Metropolis) Bill.
Rating of Machinery Bill.

1891. Bowman's Oxygen Lighting Company Bill.
Acquisition of Land (Local Authorities) Bill.
Cathedral Churches Bill.
Church Building Acts (Compulsory Powers Repeal) Bill.
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Bill.
County Councils (Purchase of Land) Bill.
Police (Metropolis) Bill.
Rating of Machinery Bill.
Rating of Machinery (No. 2) Bill.
Rating of Schools Bill.
Tithe Act, c. 8.

1892. Boilers Inspection and Registration Bill.
Building Lands Rating and Purchase Bill.
Burials Bill.
Cathedral Churches Bill.
Church Building Acts (Compulsory Powers Repeal) Bill.
Coroners Act (1887) Amendment Bill.
Hares Act, c. 8.
Irish Society and London Companies (Irish Estates)—Select Committee.
Public Libraries Law Consolidation Act, c. 53.
Leaseholders (Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill.

Appendix C. (2).

Relating to the Functions and Duties of the Livery Companies.

1885. London Livery Companies Bill.
1888. Livery Franchise (Abolition) Bill.
1889. Corporate Associations (Property) Bill.
1890. Corporate Associations (Property) Bill.
1891. Corporate Associations (Property) Bill.
1892. Corporate Associations (Property) Bill.

Appendix C. (3).

Public Questions affecting the whole Metropolis, such as Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, &c.

1881. London Municipal Government.
(Notice of Motion only.)

1883. Southwark and Vauxhall Water Bill.
Parish Churches Bill.

1884. Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses) Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Further Powers) Bill.
Metropolitan Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) (H.L.) Bill.
Parish Churches Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill (H.L.).
Waterworks Clauses (1847) Amendment Bill.

1886. Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Bill.
Fires Prevention (Metropolis) Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Keeping of Firewood) Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres, &c.) Bill.
Parish Churches Bill.
Places of Worship Sites Bill.
Theatres, &c. (Metropolis), Bill.

1887. Chelsea Waterworks Act, c. xciv.
Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses) Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres) Bill.
Metropolis Local Government Bill.
Metropolis Management Acts Amendment Bill.
School Board for London (Pensions) Bill.
Theatres (Metropolis) Bill.
Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Act, c. 21.

1888. Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment (No. 2) Bill.
Metropolis Local Government Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works (Local Management, &c.) Bill.
Metropolitan Fire Brigade Expenses (No. 2) Bill.
Places of Worship Sites Bill.
School Board for London Election Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill.
Theatres (Metropolis) Bill.
Vestrymen's Qualification Bill.
Metropolitan Water Supply (Motion).

1889. London County Council Bill.
London County Council (Theatres) Bill.
Metropolis Rating Amendment Bill.
Places of Worship (Sites) Bill.
Police (Metropolis) Bill.
Sanitary Acts (Metropolis) Amendment Bill.
Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill.
School Board for London (Elections) Bill.
Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill.
Theatres (County of London) Bill.

1890. Metropolis Rating (Ground Values) Bill.
Metropolis Water Bill.
Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill.
Places of Worship (Sites) Bill.
School Board for London (Elections) Bill.
Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Bill.

1891. Gas Light and Coke Company Bill.
Hendon Local Board Bill.
London School Board Elections Bill.
Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill.
School Board for London Elections Bill.
Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Bill.
Slaughter Houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, Amendment Bill.
Street Organs (Metropolis) Bill.
Theatres, &c. (London) Bill.
Vestrymen's Qualification (Abolition) Bill.

1892. London Water Bill.
Lee Valley Drainage Act, c. cli.
Gresham University Charter — Royal Commission—Motion.
London Municipal Government.—(Notice of Motion.)
Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill.
Places of Worship (Sites) Bill.
Theatres and Places of Entertainment.—(Select Committee.)
Smoke Nuisance (Metropolis) Bill.
Vestrymen's Qualification Bill.

APPENDIX C. (4).

QUASI-PUBLIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE METROPOLIS, SUCH AS BRIDGES, OPEN SPACES, MARKETS, THAMES.

1882. Commons and Enclosures Acts Amendment Bill.
Paddington Park Bill.
Union of Benefices (London) Bill.
London Suburban Markets Company West End Market Bill.
London City Parochial Charities Bill.
Metropolitan Board of Works Money Act, c. 33.

1883. Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill.

1884. Commons and Inclosure Acts Amendment Bill.

1885. Columbia Market Act, c. lxxiv.

1886. Greenwich and Millwall Subway Bill.
Public Parks and Works (Metropolis) Bill.
River Thames (No. 1) Bill.

1887. London Parks and Works Act, c. 34.
Thames Conservancy Bill.

1888. Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, c. clxxii.

1889. Market Rights and Tolls (Royal Commission).
School Board for London Pensions Bill.

1890. Thames Watermen and Lightermen Bill.
School Board for London (Superannuation) Bill.

1891. School Board for London (Superannuation) Bill.

1892. London, Tottenham, and Epping Forest Railway Bill.
School Board for London (Superannuation) Bill.
Watermen and Lightermen's Company Bill.

APPENDIX C. (5).

GENERAL METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS, SUCH AS RAILWAYS, ELECTRIC RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, BUILDING ACTS, &C.

1881. Metropolitan Public Statues Act Amendment Bill.

1882. Central Metropolitan Railway Bill.
Crystal Palace and South Eastern Junction Railway Bill.
South Western and City Junction Railway Bill.
Waterloo and City Railway Bill.

1884. London Street Tramways Extension Act, c. xciv.
Mid-London Electric Railway Bill.

1885. Arbitration Bill.
Metropolitan Central Tramways Bill.
South Eastern Railway (Various Powers) Bill.

1886. South Eastern Railway (Additional Powers) Bill.
Distress for Rent Amendment Bill.

1887. Metropolitan District Railway Act, c. clvi.
South Eastern Metropolitan (Lewisham, Greenwich, and District) Tramways Bill.
South Eastern Railway Act, c. cx.
Bankruptcy Offices (Site) Act, c. clxxxvii.

1888. London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Act, c. clviii.

1889. Imperial Docks of London Bill.
Monumental Chapel (Westminster Abbey) Bill.

1890. London Central Subway Railway Bill.

1891. Metropolitan Outer Circle Railway, Extension of Time Act, c. clxxxviii.
Metropolitan Outer Circle Railway (Abandonment) Bill.
General Paving (Metropolis) Act (1817) Amendment Bill.

1892. London County Council (Tramways) Bill.
Ward Electrical Car Company Bill.

APPENDIX C. (6).

PUBLIC QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE COUNTRY AT LARGE, SUCH AS RAILWAY RATES, LUNACY, ELECTION LAW, HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES, PUBLIC HEALTH.

1881. Corn Returns Bill.
Corn Returns (No. 2) Bill.
Rivers' Conservancy Bill.
Rivers' Floods Prevention Bill.
Ballot Act Continuance and Amendment Bill.
Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Bill.

1882. Ballot Act Continuance and Amendment Bill.
Bill of Sales Act (1878) Amendment Bill.
Church Patronage Bill.
Distress Amendment Bill.
Parish Churches Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (Expenses) Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill.
Rivers' Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill.

1883. Ballot Act Continuance and Amendment Bill.
Corn Sales Bill.
Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, c. 51.
Metropolis Management Elections Ballot Bill.
Public Health (Dairies, &c.) Bill.

1884. Bills of Exchange (Regulation) Bill.
Corn Sales Bill.
Licensing Acts Amendment Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Charges) Bill.
Railway Regulation Acts Amendment Bill.
Redistribution of Seats Bill.
Settlement and Removal Law Amendment Bill.

1885. Corn Sales Bill.
Municipal Rates Bill.
Municipal Voters' Relief Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Act, c. 62.
Parliamentary Electors (Second Ballot) Bill.
Returning Officers' Expenses Bill.
Rating of Machinery Bill.

1886. Allotments and Small Holdings Bill.
Arbitration Bill.
Charities, &c. (Exemption from Local Rates) Bill.
Church Boards Bill.
Deeds of Arrangement Bill.
Employers Liability Act (1880), Amendment Bill.
Employers Liability Act (1880), Amendment (No. 2) Bill.
Idiots Act, c. 25.

Lunacy Bill.
Payment of Members Bill.
Police Constables' Pensions Bill.
Parliamentary Voters' Registration Bill.
Police Forces' Enfranchisement Bill.
Police Forces' Removal of Disabilities Bill.
Rivers' Purification Bill.
Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill.
Tithe Rent Charge Recovery Bill.
Town Holdings (Select Committee).

1887. Corn Sales Bill.
Coroners' Election Bill.
Parliamentary Elections Bill.
Police Constables (Pensions) Bill.
Police Disabilities Removal Act, c. 9.
Sanitary Registration of Buildings Bill.

1888. Coroners' Elections Bill.
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workman Bill.
Excise Duties (Local Purposes) Bill.
Law of Distress Amendment Act, c. 21.
Occupiers' Disqualification Removal Bill.
Parliamentary and Municipal Electors (Registration) Bill.
Parliamentary Elections Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers' Expenses) Bill.
Personal Property (Exemption) Bill.
Public Health (Prevention of Infectious Diseases) Bill.
Railway and Canal Companies' Charges Bill.
Rating of Machinery Bill.
Vagrant Act Amendment Bill.

1889. Bribery (Public Bodies) Prevention Act, c. 69.
Buildings (Metropolis) Bill.
County Councillors (Qualification of Women) Bill.
Electors' Qualification and Registration Bill.
Elementary Education (England and Wales) Bill.
Game Laws Amendment Bill.
Hours of Polling (Extension) Bill.
Municipal Corporations and County Electors Bill.
Occupiers' Disqualification Removal Bill.
Parliamentary Voters' Registration Bill.
Rating of Machinery Bill.
Registration of County Electors (Extension of Time) Act, c. 19.
Registration of Voters (Metropolis) Bill.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (No. 2) Bill.
Superannuation Officers of County Councils Bill.
Technical Schools (Local Authorities) Bill.
Temporary Dwellings Bill.
Tribunals of Commerce Bill.
Town Holdings (Select Committee).
Voters Successive Occupation Bill.
Weekly Wages Bill.

1890. Buildings (Sanitary Registration) Bill.
Electoral Disabilities (Naval, Military, and Police) Bill.
Electors' Qualification and Registration Bill.
Employers' Liability for Injuries to Workmen Bill.
Foreign and Colonial Meat Bill.
Liquor Traffic Local Option Bill.
Licensing Act (1872) Amendment Bill.
Licensing Act (Appeals) Bill.
Movable Dwellings Bill.
Non-Pauper School Fees Bill.
Occupying Tenants' Enfranchisement Bill.
Parliamentary Voters (Qualifying Period) Bill.
Parliamentary Voters' Registration Bill.
Presentation to Benefices Bill.
Railway Shareholders (Licensing Sessions) Bill.
Registration of Electors (Acceleration) Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill.
Superannuations (Officers of County Councils) Bill.
Tenancies Rating Bill.
Tribunals of Commerce Bill.
Town and County Councils (Abolition of Aldermen) Bill.
Town Holdings Bill.
Voters' Successive Occupation Bill.
Weekly Wages Bill.

1891. County Councillors' Disabilities Removal Bill.
County Councillors (Qualification of Women) Bill.
Electoral Disabilities Removal Bill.
Electors' Qualification and Registration Bill.
Electors' Registration (Acceleration) Bill.
Elementary Education Act, c. cli.
Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill.
Fire Inquests Bill.
Inflammable Liquids Bill.
Intermediate Schools, &c. (Sites), Bill.
Life and Property Preservation Bill.
Liquor Traffic Local Veto Bill.
Lunacy Act, c. 65.
Movable Dwellings Bill.
Occupying Tenants' Enfranchisement Bill.
Parliamentary Elections Bill.
Parliamentary Voters (Qualification) Bill.
Parliamentary Voters' Registration Bill.
Presentation to Benefices Bill.
Prisons Act Amendment Bill.
Public Bodies Provisional Orders Act, c. 12.
Qualification of Voters (Guardians) Bill.
Railway and Canal Traffic Acts Amendment Bill.
Railway Shareholders (Licensing Sessions) Bill.
Registration of Electors Acts Amendment Bill.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill.
Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill.
Stipendiary Magistrates Bill.
Tenancies Rating Bill.
Town Holdings Bill.
Voters' Successive Occupation Bill.

1892. Ballot Act (1872) Amendment Bill.
Corn Sales.—(Select Committee).
Corporation (Stamp Duties) Bill.
Electors' Qualification and Registration Bill.
Employers' Liability Bill.
Fire Inquests Bill.
Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster Act, 1877) Amendment Bill.
Hospitals, &c. (Assistance from Rates), Bill.
Occupying Tenants' Enfranchisement Bill.
Old Age Provident Pensions Bill.
Parish Councils, &c., Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (No. 2) Bill.
Parliamentary Elections (Registration) Bill.
Parliamentary Voters' Registration Bill.
Plural Voting (Abolition) Bill.
Presentation to Benefices Bill.
Prisons Acts Amendment Bill.
Public Elementary Schools Bill.
Public Health (Interments) Act (1879) Amendment Bill.
Railway and Canal Traffic Act (1888) Amendment Bill.
Railway Shareholders (Licensing Sessions) Bill.
Registration Acts (Lodgers) Amendment Bill.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors (England) Bill.
Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Children Bill.
Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Bill.
Steam Engines (Persons in Charge) Bill
Town Holdings Bill.
Town Holdings (Select Committee).
Voters' Registration Bill.

Appendix C. (7).

Judicial Matters, such as those relating to Conveyancing, Courts, Criminal and Summary Jurisdiction, &c.

1881. Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill.
Land Law Ireland Bill.
Middlesex Land Registry Bill.
Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure Act, c. 59.

1882. Middlesex Land Registry Bill.
Charitable Trusts Act Amendment Bill.

1883. Court of Criminal Appeal Bill.
County Courts Bill.
County Court (Judges) Bill.
Criminal Code (Indictable Offences Procedure) Bill.
Distress Law Amendment Bill.
Imprisonment for Debt Bill.
Supreme Court of Judicature (District Courts) Bill.

1884. Bankruptcy Appeals (County Courts) Act, c. 9.
Criminal Lunatics Act, c. 31.
Habitual Criminals Act Amendment (H.L.) Bill.
Land (Perpetual Grants) Bill.
Law of Evidence Amendment Bill.
Law of Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.
Mortmain Law Amendment Bill.
Middlesex Land Registry Bill.
Middlesex Registry of Deeds Bill.
Registration of Firms Bill.
Supreme Court of Judicature (District Courts) Bill.

1885. Criminal Law Amendment Bill.
Law of Evidence Amendment Bill.
Law of Evidence (Criminal Cases) Bill.
Prevention of Crimes Amendment Bill.

1886. Justices Jurisdiction Bill.
Land Tenure and Transfer Bill.
Law of Evidence Amendment Bill.
Probation of First Offenders Bill.

1887. County Courts Expenses Act, c. 3.

1888. County Court Consolidation Act, c. 43.
Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, c. 51.
Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, c. 42.

1889. Arbitration Act, c. 49.
Arbitration (No. 2) Bill.
Land Transfer Bill.
Leaseholds Enfranchisement Bill.
Tithe Rent Charge Recovery Bill.

1890. Tithe Rent Charge Recovery and Redemption Bill.
Youthful Offenders Bill.

1891. Borrowing (Infants) Act, c. 4.
Charitable Trusts Bill.
Charitable Trusts Recovery Act, c. 17.
Corporal Punishment Bill.
Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.
Justices of the Peace Bill.
Justices of the Peace (Qualification) Bill.
Justices of the Peace Qualification Amendment Bill.
Mortmain and Charitable Uses Amendment Act, c. 73.
Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act (1888) Amendment Bill.
Penal Servitude Bill.
Summary Jurisdiction Act (1879) Amendment Bill.

1892. Betting and Loans (Infants) Act, c. 4.
Corporal Punishment Bill.
Criminal Cases Appeals Bill.
Evidence in Criminal Cases Bill.
Lord-Lieutenant and County Magistrates Bill.
Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act Amendment Act, c. 11.
Public Authorities Protection Bill.
Stipendiary Magistrates Bill.
Summary Jurisdiction Act (1879) Amendment Bill.

Appendix D.

Table showing Provisions inserted in Private Acts of Parliament during the Sessions of 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1892-3, at the instance of the Corporation, for the protection of the City of London.

Year and Title of Act.	For Protection of Sewers.	Prohibiting Placards and Advertisements.	Buildings not to be brought beyond general Line.	Walls of Buildings to be made good.	Questions of disputed Compensation for Land to be heard in Mayor's Court.	Lands to continue liable to Rates.	General Provisions as to mode of Construction.	Lands for extraordinary Purposes. — Prohibits the generating of Electricity, &c. in City.	Power to deviate laterally.	Power to deviate vertically.	Company not to break up Surface of Streets.	Ventilators not to be made in Roadways or Footways.	Cellars not referenced.	Conditions to be observed in opening Roads for Boring Purposes.	Carting of Materials and Soil.	As to Stations.	Deposit of Objects of Interest in Guildhall Museum.	Restriction on displacing Persons of Labouring Class.
1889.																		
London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Shortlands and Nunhead Railway Act	Sec. 10 prevents the Company raising levels of road of Bridge House Estates property in the parish of Lewisham.																	
1890.																		
Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act— City of London Electric Lighting (Brush) Order.	Sec. 33 provides for reduction of price upon a sliding scale. Sec. 59B provides that the period after which the Commissioners may purchase the undertaking is to be 24 years.																	
City of London (East District) Electric Lighting Order.	Sec. 83 provides for reduction of price upon a sliding scale. Sec. 61 provides that the period after which the Commissioners may purchase the undertaking is to be 24 years.																	
Great Eastern Railway (General Powers) Act.	Sec. 27 limits the time for purchase of lands belonging to the Commissioners, in the parish of Little Ilford, to six months from the passing of the Act.																	
Great Northern Railway (Various Powers) Act.	Sec. 49 shortens the period fixed by the Company's Act of 1887, within which they are to convey to the Commissioners the land for widening Bishopsgate Street Without.																	
London Council (General Powers) Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1, 32, & 33
Metropolitan Railway Act - -	Sec. 39 enables the Company to take a lease from the Corporation of lands beneath the London Central Markets. Sec. 28 constitutes a tribunal to whom appeals may be made with reference to the height of buildings limited by Section 36.																	
	31.																	
1891.																		
Central London Railway Act* - -	67	68	51	52	73	74	7	32	36	37	41	42	43	—	70	71	69	98
	Special Clauses for the protection of the Holborn Viaduct (64 and 66) and of the Mansion House (72 and 93).																	
Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act.—City of London Electric Lighting (Brush) Order.	Similar Clauses as to reduction of price and purchase of undertaking as in Orders of 1890.																	
Great Northern Railway Act - -	Sec. 5, authorising construction of railway connecting Great Northern system with London Central Markets.																	
London Overhead Wires Act - -	Sec. 6, providing for byelaws under the Act being enforced by the Local Authorities.																	
London Sky Signs Act - - -	Sec. 3, *et seq.*, constitutes the Commissioners the Authority within the City.																	
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Act -	Secs. 9 to 13, Standard Auction Clauses. Sec. 20, Chamberlain's Sinking Fund Clause.																	
Thames Deep Water Dock Act -	Sec. 8 preserves rights of Corporation as Port Sanitary Authority within the Dock.																	
1892.																		
Central London Railway Act - -	The general provisions as to the construction of the Railway and for the protection of the Corporation and Commissioners contained in the Act of 1891 are incorporated by Schedule.																	
Great Northern and City Railway Act.*	Secs. 28 and 29 in the protection of the Commissioners, with respect to the construction of the Central Station at the Mansion House. Sec. 30, provisions as to carting of soil through the City.																	
	56	57	53	66	68	69	7	32	39	40	41	42	43	58	60	61	67	36
	Sec. 64, compensation for damage, through construction and working of railway, to houses in Finsbury Pavement.																	
1892-3.																		
City and South London Railway Act -	41	31	30	38	40	42	5	37	15	15	17	29	22	32	33	34	39	11
	Sec. 28, for the protection of London Bridge. Sec. 35, Compensation for structural damage to houses in Finsbury Pavement, through construction and working of railway.																	
Waterloo and City Railway Act -	52	56	47	48	60	61	7	34	38	39	40	43	44	53	58	59	57	87
	Sec. 54, for the protection of the Mansion House. Sec. 55, for the protection of Blackfriars Bridge.																	
London County Council (Subways) Act.*	Provisions, excluding City.																	

The "Labouring Classes" Clause is inserted under the Standing Orders of Parliament. Local Authorities have only to see that the Standing Orders are complied with in any case in which they are interested.

* Most of these Clauses were in the Bill as deposited.

Appendix E.

City Standard Clauses.

Interpretation Clause.

The expression "the Corporation" means the Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled:

The expression "the Commissioners" means the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

For the Protection of Sewers in the City of London.

Where any of the works to be done under or by virtue of this Act may pass over under or by the side of or so as to interfere with any sewer drain watercourse defence or work under the jurisdiction or control of the Commissioners or with any sewers or works to be made or executed by the Commissioners or shall or may in any way affect the sewerage or drainage of the districts under their control the company shall not commence such work until they shall have given to the engineer or surveyor of the Commissioners 28 days' previous notice at his office or at the principal office of the Commissioners with a plan and section showing the course and inclination thereof and other necessary particulars relating thereto and until the Commissioners shall have signified their approval of the same unless the Commissioners do not signify their approval disapproval or other direction within 20 days after service of the said plan section and particulars as aforesaid and the company shall comply with and conform to all directions and regulations of the Commissioners in the execution of the said works and shall provide by new altered or substituted works in such manner as the Commissioners may deem necessary for the proper protection of and for preventing injury or impediment to the sewers and works herein-before referred to by or by reason of the said intended works or any part thereof and shall save harmless the Commissioners against all and every the expense to be occasioned thereby and all such works may be done by or under the direct superintendence and control of the engineer or other officer or officers of the Commissioners and at the costs charges and expenses in all respects of the company and all reasonable costs charges and expenses which the Commissioners may be put to by reason of the works of the company whether in the execution of works the preparation or examination of plans or designs superintendence or otherwise shall be paid to the Commissioners by the company on demand and if any dispute shall arise between the company and the Commissioners as to the amount of such costs charges and expenses the same shall be settled by a justice of the peace of the City of London and be a debt due from the company to the Commissioners and when any new altered or substituted works as aforesaid or any works or defence connected therewith shall be completed by or at the costs charges and expenses of the company under the provisions of this Act the same shall thereafter be as fully and completely under the direction jurisdiction and control of the Commissioners as any sewers or works now are or hereafter may be and nothing in this Act shall extend to prejudice diminish alter or take away any of the rights powers or authorities vested or to be vested in the Commissioners or their successors but all such rights powers and authorities shall be as valid and effectual as if this Act had not been passed Provided that if any dispute shall arise as to the mode of executing any such works as aforesaid such matter or difference shall be referred to an arbitrator to be appointed on the application of either party by the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers whose decision shall be final The costs of such reference and of the award shall be borne as such arbitrator shall direct.

Prohibiting Placards and Advertisements in City.

The company shall not exhibit or permit to be exhibited upon any part of their premises within view of any public street within the City of London any placards or advertisements other than those relating to the railway unless the same shall have been approved in writing by the Commissioners.

Buildings not to be brought beyond general Line.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or shown on the deposited plans it shall not be lawful for the company to encroach upon any part of any street or footway or without the consent of the Commissioners as regards any street within the City of London to erect or maintain any building beyond the general line of building in any street.

Walls of Buildings to be made good.

The company shall not where any house or building in the City of London shall have been wholly or in part demolished by them leave any adjoining structures or any portion of a partly demolished structure in any unsightly condition for any longer period than is reasonably necessary.

Questions of Disputed Compensation for Land in the City of London to be heard in the Lord Mayor's Court of the City of London.

In every case in which any question of disputed compensation shall be required to be determined by the verdict of a jury in the City of London on the liberties thereof the jury shall be required to appear before the court of the mayor and aldermen of the City of London to be holden in the outer chamber of the Guildhall of the said City according to the custom of the said City at a time to be appointed by the said court and all the directions and provisions contained in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 in respect to the settlement of questions of disputed compensation by juries appearing before the sheriff coroner or other person shall extend and be applied with respect to the settlement of any such question of disputed compensation under this Act by juries appearing before the said court of mayor and aldermen as aforesaid and the said court shall give judgment for the purchase-money or compensation assessed by such jury and a verdict and judgment shall be signed by the registrar of the said court of mayor and aldermen and entered among the records of the said court and the cost of every such inquiry shall in case of difference be settled in the manner directed by the fifty-second section of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 and not otherwise.

Lands and Buildings in the City of London to continue liable to Rates.

The company shall in respect of all lands and buildings acquired by them under the powers of this Act within the City of London be liable to and pay all the consolidated sewer and other rates and contributions leviable in respect of such lands and buildings as if the company were assessed in respect of such lands and buildings in the valuation list in force for the parish or place within which such lands and buildings are situate at the time the company acquire such lands and buildings whether such lands and buildings be occupied or vacant and shall continue liable to and pay all such consolidated sewer and other rates and contributions until the undertaking shall be completed and assessed or liable to be assessed to the before-mentioned rates and contributions or until such of the said lands and buildings as may not be required for the purposes of the undertaking shall have been otherwise duly assessed or liable to be assessed and become liable to the before-mentioned rates and contributions.

Electric Railway Clauses.

General Provisions as to Mode of Construction.

(1.) The greater portion of the railway shall be constructed in two separate tunnels for up and down traffic and shall be approached by means of stairs or inclines and hydraulic or other lifts:

(2.) (A) The tunnels of which the railway consists (including those for the stations) and all tunnels whether temporary or permanent shall be constructed by means of steel or other sufficient metal shields driven forward or onward by hydraulic pressure as the work proceeds such shields being of sufficient length to protect the whole of the soil for a reasonable distance both in front of and behind the working faces All such tunnels shall be lined throughout with iron or other sufficient metal plates properly jointed throughout.

(B.) Every shaft shall be constructed as a cylinder of iron sunk from the surface of the earth to the depth of at least eight feet below the surface of the London clay at each such shaft Every such shaft shall below the

said depths be constructed in manner aforesaid or by underpinning.

(c.) The station tunnels shall not have an internal diameter exceeding *twenty-three* feet and the tunnels between the stations shall not (except where necessary for adjustment of curves) have an internal diameter exceeding *eleven feet six inches* and the internal diameter of the shafts shall not exceed *forty* feet.

(3.) Sufficient trial borings shall be kept ahead of the works in all tunnels and shafts in order to ascertain by frequent examinations the nature of the soil in advance of the working faces and the company may make such borings subject to such reasonable restrictions as to surface borings as the local authority having the maintenance of the streets may impose.

(4.) Any space between the lining of the tunnels (including stations) and the surrounding soil shall be properly filled up with lime or cement grouting placed therein under pressure.

(5.) Before commencing any of the above works at any point the company shall provide air compressing machinery sufficient to provide a proper quantity of air at such pressure as will prevent the advent or inflow of any sand gravel water or soil and the company shall take such precautions that they may at any time during the progress of the work be able to carry on the tunnelling under compressed air. All such machinery shall be kept in full working order until the completion of the works in respect of which it is to be used and shall be used at the working faces whenever the use thereof is for any reason reasonably necessary or prudent.

(6.) Should the nature of the soil extracted by means of the said trial borings be such as to show that it would be reasonably necessary or prudent to work at any working face under compressed air then the company shall immediately stop all further excavating work and the further driving of the tunnel at such working face until the said machinery and apparatus is in position and in full working order and the work at such working face shall be carried on under compressed air until the said trial borings shall show that such precautions may be reasonably and prudently dispensed with.

(7) Except in the case of unforeseen accident or for the purpose of removing rain-water or other trifling amounts of water no use shall be made of pumping or other modes of removing water from the work. The compressed air shall be used as herein-before provided and so as to restrain the advent or inflow of water into the tunnels.

Portion of Railway not to be deviated without Consent of Corporation.

The centre line of the railway as constructed between the point on the deposited plans marked miles furlongs and the point marked miles furlongs shall not be deviated from the position shown on the deposited plans without the consent of the Corporation.

Lands for extraordinary Purposes.

The Company may take by agreement for the extraordinary purposes mentioned in the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 any quantity of land not exceeding in the whole *three* acres but nothing in this Act shall exonerate the company from any action indictment or other proceeding for nuisance in the event of any nuisance being permitted or caused by them upon any land taken under the powers of this section provided always that for the purposes of this section extraordinary purposes shall not without the consent of the Corporation within the City of London include the erection of buildings or works for generating electricity or the provision of yards wharves and places for receiving depositing and loading or unloading goods or cattle Any buildings erected on any land acquired under this section (except such buildings or parts of buildings as may be used for the purposes of a station) shall be subject to the provisions of the Acts relating to buildings in the metropolis.

Power to deviate laterally.

In the execution of the works by this Act authorised but subject to the provisions of this Act the company may deviate laterally from the lines thereof shown on the deposited plans to any extent within the limits of deviation shown thereon Provided always that nothing in this section contained shall authorise the Company to deviate from the said lines so that any part of the works shall extend under the front wall (above the street level) of any house or building abutting upon any street under and along which the railway is constructed unless such house or building shall have been purchased by the company or the consent in writing of the owners lessees and occupiers thereof shall have been first obtained.

Power to deviate vertically.

In the execution of the works by this Act authorised but subject to the provisions of this Act the company may deviate vertically from the levels thereof marked on the deposited sections to such an extent as may be found necessary or convenient Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the company to deviate upwards from the said levels where the uppermost rails as shown on the deposited sections are less than thirty feet below the surface of the ground or so as to bring the uppermost rails nearer to the surface than thirty feet or to a greater extent than five feet where the uppermost rails are thirty-five feet or more but less than forty feet below the surface of the ground or ten feet where such rails are forty feet or more but less than sixty feet below the surface of the ground or fifteen feet where such rails are sixty feet or more below the surface of the ground.

Prescribing Minimum Depth of Railway.

The railway shall be constructed at a depth below the surface of not less than feet measured from the surface of the street to the extreme top of the tunnel.

Company not to break up Surface of Streets.

The company shall not break up or disturb the surface of any street or road for the purpose of constructing the railway but nothing herein contained shall restrict the right of the company to the use of streets or roads for purposes of ordinary traffic or of access to or in connection with any of their lands or buildings or take away or diminish any rights which they would have as owners or occupiers of lands or buildings abutting upon any street or road.

No Ventilator &c. to be made in Roadways or Footways.

The company shall not open or make any ventilators air shafts or other similar openings in any roadway or footway.

Provision as to Cellars under Streets not referenced.

Nothing in this Act shall authorise the company to enter upon take or use (except by agreement) any cellar or vault in or under any street belonging to or connected with any building unless such cellar or vault or the building with which it is connected is described in the deposited book of reference.

Conditions to be observed in Opening Road for boring Purposes within the City of London.

At least fourteen clear days before commencing any vertical borings from the surface of any part of any street within the City of London the company shall serve notice in writing of their intention to commence the same on the engineer of the Commissioners and such notice shall describe the place or places at which such borings are intended to be made and if within fourteen days after the service of such notice any objection is made by the engineer of the Commissioners the matter shall unless otherwise agreed between them be determined by arbitration before the boring is commenced but if no such objection is made the said borings may be proceeded with:

The company shall not unless with the consent of the Commissioners carry on any works of boring through any part of the surface of a street within the City of London except between the hours of ten in the evening and eight in the morning.

As to carting Materials and Soil within the City.

In the construction of so much of the railway as is situate within the City of London the company shall not permit or suffer any cart waggon or other vehicle employed in removing from or bringing to the said works any soil materials or plant to be loaded or unloaded in any part of the public thoroughfare and shall not permit

or suffer any cart waggon or other vehicle to carry any soil excavated from the railway through the streets of the said City in the daytime between the hours of eight in the morning and seven in the evening except in carts or waggons so constructed as to prevent any of such soil dropping therefrom and the Commissioner of the City Police shall be at liberty to seize and retain without notice any cart waggon or other vehicle used in contravention of this enactment together with its contents and any horses and harness attached thereto and upon proof of the facts before a court of summary jurisdiction the said court may authorise such cart waggon or other vehicle to be sold together with its contents and the horses and harness attached thereto and apply the proceeds after deducting the costs incident to such seizure and proceedings before the said court to the City of London Police Superannuation Fund.

As to Stations in the City.

The plans elevations and specifications of any station in the City of London shall be submitted to the Corporation for their approval as to the elevation and the facilities of ingress egress and the accommodation of passengers and such stations shall be constructed in accordance with such approved plans elevations and specifications but if the Corporation shall fail to approve of the same they shall be settled by an engineer to be agreed upon between the company and the Corporation or failing such agreement by an engineer to be appointed on the application of either party by the President for the time being of the Institution of Civil Engineers but nothing in this Act contained shall affect the exercise of any powers vested by any Act of Parliament in the Commissioners.

Deposit of Objects of Interest.

The company shall carefully preserve and remove all objects of geological or antiquarian interest discovered by them in the execution of their works and subject to the rights of the Crown and except so far as the same may be proved to be the property of any other person any such objects discovered in the City of London shall be deposited in the Guildhall Museum as the property of the Mayor Aldermen and Commons of the said City.

APPENDIX IV.

STATEMENT

HANDED IN BY THE

CHAIRMAN

AS TO THE

POWERS AND DUTIES

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

INDEX.

	Page.
History and origin of the Commission	(1)
Mode of appointing the Commission	(2)
Finance and borrowing powers	(3)
Staff	(4)
Administration	(5)
Engineer's department	(5)
Street improvements	(5)
Pavements	(5)
Stone yard	(6)
Public lighting	(6)
Public conveniences	(6)
Street cleansing, removal of the snow, street watering, and the removal of house and trade refuse	(6)
Subways	(7)
Sewers	(7)
Water supply	(7)
Artizans' dwellings	(7)
Artesian well	(7)
Cemetery	(7)
Sanitary department	(7)
Appendix A (Acts of Parliament which are wholly or partly carried into effect by the Commissioners of Sewers as the local authority)	(8–19)
Appendix B (Improvements 1851 to 1893)	(20–24)
Appendix C (Cost of ditto)	(25)

STATEMENT handed in by the CHAIRMAN as to the POWERS and DUTIES of the COMMISSIONERS of SEWERS of the CITY of LONDON.

History and origin of the Commission.

1667.—The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London appear to have been originated under the provisions of the Act 19 Chas. 2. c. 3., entitled, "An Act "for Rebuilding the City of London" (after the Great Fire).

By sec. 22 of the said Act is was provided "that the "numbers and places for all common sewers, drains, "and vaults, and the order and manner of paving and "pitching the streets and lanes within the said City "and Liberties thereof, shall be designed and set out "by such and so many persons as the said Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commonalty, in Common Council "assembled, shall from time to time authorise and "appoint under their Common Seal, or the more part "of them."

This section also provides that "it shall and may be "lawful to and for the said persons so authorised and "appointed as aforesaid, or any seven or more of "them," "to impose any reasonable tax upon all the "houses within the said City and Liberties thereof, in "proportion to the benefit they shall receive." "And "that all other Commissioners whatsoever be alto-"gether suspended to intermeddle in the premises "within the said City and Liberties thereof for the "space of seven years next, and for so long after until "the said intended buildings shall be fully finished."

1670.—By the Act 22 & 23 Chas. 2. c. 17, s. 3., it was provided that the said clause of the previous Act "shall "remain and continue in force and be made perpetual," and by sec. 7 power is given to the Commissioners "or any seven or more of them at their public meet-"ings from time to time, as oft as need shall be or "require, to impose any reasonable tax or assessment "upon the several Wards and Precincts."

The last mentioned Act conferred additional powers in regard to street cleansing, &c.

1708.—By the Act 7 Anne, c. 9, s. 1., it was provided "that the said persons so as aforesaid authorised and "appointed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons "of the said City of London in Common Council "assembled, or that shall hereafter in like manner be "authorised and appointed for the purposes in the said "recited Acts mentioned, have of right exercised and "put in practice, and shall or may for the time to "come, exercise and put in practice within the said "City of London and Liberties of the same all and "every the powers and authorities given to and vested "in any Commissioners of Sewers in any other county "or place." "And shall be deemed and taken to be "Commissioners of Sewers within the limits afore-"said."

1766.—An Act was passed, 6 Geo. 3. c. 26., "for the "better paving, cleansing, and enlightening the City "of London and the Liberties thereof, and for prevent-"ing obstruction and annoyances within the same, and "for other purposes therein mentioned," but was repealed and re-enacted with amendments by the Act 8 Geo. 3. c. 21. 1768.

By sec. 2 of this last-mentioned Act it was provided "that the authority of the said Commissioners for the "time being shall in no wise be suspended or taken "away, save by the appointment from time to time of "new Commissioners of the Sewers for the said City "and Liberties."

By sec. 3 it was provided "that the Recorder and "Common Serjeant of the said City of London for the "time being shall be, and they are hereby constituted "and appointed two of the Commissioners." Sec. 101 provided "that this Act shall be deemed adjudged and "taken to be a Public Act."

1771.—By the Act 11 Geo. 3. c. 29. entitled "An Act "for Consolidating, Extending, and Rendering more "effectual the Powers granted by several Acts of Par-"liament, &c.," the several before-mentioned Acts (with the exception, apparently, of the 7th of Anne) were repealed, the powers being re-enacted with amendments.

By sec. 41 it was enacted that for defraying the expenses, one or more rates shall be made not to exceed in any one year 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ of the yearly rent of such land, houses, &c., as shall be situate in any street, &c., actually begun to be new paved, and 1*s.* in the £ in respect of lands, houses, &c., not so situate.

Sec. 14 provided that empty houses, &c., should be charged half.

Sec. 51 provided for rating of churches and public buildings (hospitals and St. Paul's Cathedral excepted), and void spaces of ground at not exceeding 4*d.* per square yard, and all dead walls "for every yard run-ning measure of such dead walls" not exceeding 6*d.* per yard.

1793.—By the Act 33 Geo. 3. c. 75. the powers of the previous Act were explained, amended, and rendered more effectual.

1817.—By the Act 57 Geo. 3. c. 29. (commonly called Michael Angelo Taylor's Act), the Commissioners obtained powers (in common with the authorities of other parts of the Metropolis) to effect street improvements, also to pave, cleanse and water streets, and regulate encroachments, &c. (the Act being still in force). (Appendix A., p. 11.)

1823.—By the Act 4 Geo. 4. c. 114. the Acts of 11 & 33 Geo. 3, were altered and amended, consolidated and extended, and the distinction between the rating of premises in paved streets and in those not paved was removed. Rates to be equal, and not to exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ in any one year.

1848.—By the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848" (11 & 12 Vict. c. 163), the principal Act from which the Commissioners obtain their present powers, the previous Acts of 11 & 33 Geo. 3. and 4 Geo. 4. were repealed. Appendix A., p. 8.)

1851.—The "City of London Sewers Act, 1851" (14 & 15 Vict. c. 91), continues and extends the Act of 1848, which otherwise was to expire in two years, when the three Acts, 11 & 33 of Geo. 3. and 4 Geo. 4. were to revive. (Appendix A., p. 10.)

1852.—The Act 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85. to amend the laws concerning the burial of the dead in the Metropolis, by sec. 43, empowers the Court of Common Council to authorise and direct the Commissioners of Sewers to act as a Burial Board for the City. (Appendix A., p. 12.)

1875.—Under the "Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 36.), now replaced by the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890" (53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.), the Commissioners of Sewers were constituted the local authority for the City, for the purposes of that Act, and the Commissioners have dealt with 22 different areas under the said Act. They have cleared two large areas, and constructed dwellings to accommodate over 1,000 persons, at a cost of 328,765*l.*, exclusive of interest on loans, but in regard to the other areas the owners anticipated the proceedings of the Commission by quickly utilizing the sites for commercial purposes, land in the City generally being too valuable to be devoted to artizans' dwellings. (Appendix A., p. 13.)

In addition to the before-mentioned Acts, the Commissioners of Sewers have powers and duties under:

The "Metropolitan Buildings Act, 1855" (18 & 19 Vict. c. 122.), Part 2 relating to dangerous structures. (Appendix A., p. 12.)

Sale of Gas Act, 1859" (22 & 23 Vict. c. 66.)—

The Act is carried out by the Common Council, but the costs are paid by the Commissioners out of the consolidated rate. (Appendix A., p. 18.)

"Holborn Valley Improvement Act, 1864" (26 & 27 Vict. c. 46.)—

The Act was carried out by the Corporation of London, but the subways constructed thereunder are vested in the Commissioners.

"Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867" (30 & 31 Vict. c. 134.)—

Under sec. 25 power is given to the Commissioners of Sewers to allow, in streets to be named by them, ashes, dust, or refuse to be deposited in a box or barrel on the kerb-stone of the foot pavement before 8 o'clock in the morning. (Appendix A., p. 12.)

"Elementary Education Act, 1870" (33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.)—

The Commissioners of Sewers are the rating authority for collecting the monies required by the School Board for London in respect of the City. Appendix A., p. 18.

"Explosives Act, 1875" (38 Vict. c. 17.)—
The Act is carried out by the Common Council, but the costs are paid by the Commissioners out of the Consolidated Rate. Appendix A., p. 18.

"Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.), and the "Amendment Act of 1879" (42 & 43 Vict. c. 30.)—
The Commissioners of Sewers are the authority for carrying out these Acts within the City. (Appendix A., pp. 12, 14.)

"Weights and Measures Act, 1878" (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49.)—
The Act is carried out by the Common Council, but the costs are paid by the Commissioners out of the Consolidated Rate. (Appendix A., p. 18.)

"Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878" (41 & 42 Vict. c. 74.)—
This Act is carried out by the Corporation of London, but the costs are paid by the Commissioners out of the Consolidated Rate. (Appendix A., p. 18.)

"Electric Lighting Act, 1882" (45 & 46 Vict. c. 56.)—
Under the above Act and the Amendment Act of 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 12.) the Commissioners have made arrangement with companies for supplying the electric current to the City under terms of the "Electric Lighting Orders (No. 15) Confirmation Act, 1890" (53 & 54 Vict. c. 239.), and "Electric Lighting Orders (No. 10) Confirmation Act, 1891" (54 & 55 Vict. c. 212.). (Appendix A., pp. 14, 15.)

"Margarine Act, 1887" (50 & 51 Vict. c. 29.)—
To prevent the fraudulent sale of margarine as butter. (Appendix A., p. 14.)

"Sale of Horseflesh, &c. Regulation Act, 1889" (52 & 53 Vict. c. 11.)—
To regulate the sale of horseflesh for human food. (Appendix A., p. 14.)

"Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, 1889" (52 & 53 Vict. c. 27.)—
Giving powers to rate hoardings used for advertising purposes, and to allow or disallow advertisements on hoardings. (Appendix A., p. 15.)

"London Overhead Wires Act, 1891" (54 & 55 Vict. c. 77.)—
The Commissioners are the authority for carrying out this Act in the City. (Appendix A., p. 15.)

"London Sky Signs Act, 1891" (54 & 55 Vict. c. 78.), for the regulation and ultimate prevention of sky signs—
The Commissioners are the authority for this within the City. (Appendix A., p. 15.)

"Public Health (London) Act, 1891" (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.), which has recently taken the place of the several Nuisance, Removal, and Disease Prevention Acts, Sanitary Acts, Slaughter-house Acts, Infectious Diseases Notification Acts, Common Lodging Houses Acts, and others. (Appendix A., p. 15.)

The Commissioners also carefully watch all bills introduced into Parliament likely to affect the citizens of London, and endeavour to procure the amendment thereof, when such course appears to them necessary or desirable; the main expense of which is borne by the Corporation out of its own funds.

Mode of appointing the Commission.

By sec. 5 of the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," it is enacted "That from and after the commencement "of this Act, the sole power of ordering, designing, "making, enlarging, widening, deepening, raising, "altering, removing, repairing, cleansing and scouring of all common sewers, drains and vaults, and of "paving, cleansing, lighting and improving the several "streets within the City shall be, and the same is "hereby vested in the Mayor and Commonalty and "citizens of the City of London, to be executed by "such persons as by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the said City, in Common Council assembled, "shall from time to time be nominated, and, under "the common seal of the Mayor and Commonalty and "Citizens, be appointed for that purpose, which said "persons so from time to time to be nominated and "appointed shall be, and they are hereby constituted "Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution, "and shall be called 'The Commissioners of Sewers "of the City of London.'"

Sec. 6 enacts "That the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, in Common Council assembled shall, at the "first Common Council which shall be holden next "after the commencement of this Act, or at some "special Common Council to be called by the Lord "Mayor for that purpose, nominate and by Deed, "under the Common Seal of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, appoint such and so many "persons as they shall think proper to be the Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution."

Sec. 7.—"That it shall be lawful for the Mayor, "Aldermen, and Commons from time to time, when "and as often as they shall think fit so to do, to nominate and by Deed, under the Common Seal of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens, to appoint "such persons as they shall think proper to be Commissioners for carrying this Act into execution."

Sec. 8.—"That the authority of the Commissioners "for the time being shall in nowise be suspended or "taken away, save by the appointment from time to "time of new Commissioners."

And Sec. 9.—"That the Lord Mayor for the time "being of the City of London, and the Recorder and "the Common Serjeant for the time being of the "said City, shall, by virtue of their respective offices, "be three of the Commissioners for carrying this Act "into execution."

At the present time there are 92 Commissioners, including the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and Common Serjeant.

The Standing Order of the Court of Common Council, in regard to the constitution of the Commissioners being as follows:—

Copy 59th Standing Order, Common Council.

"The Commission of Sewers shall consist of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Common Serjeant, the Aldermen, not exceeding six, who are eligible, and who are not on the rota for hearing cases in which the Commissioners are prosecutors, and eighty-three Commoners, who are eligible to be selected from the several wards as follows:—

Aldersgate side, Within }	3
,, ,, Without }	
Aldgate	4
Bassishaw	2
Billingsgate	2
Bishopsgate side, Within	3
,, ,, Without	3
Bread Street	2
Bridge	2
Broad Street	4
Candlewick	2
Castle Baynard	4
Cheap	3
Coleman Street	4
Cordwainer	2
Cornhill	2
Cripplegate Within	4
,, Without	3
Dowgate	2
Farringdon, Within, North side	3
,, ,, South ,,	2
,, Without, North ,,	4
,, ,, South ,,	4
Langbourn	3
Lime Street	2
Portsoken	4
Queenhithe	2
Tower	4
Vintry	2
Walbrook	2

It is, and for many years has been, the practice at the beginning of the year for the members of the Common Council in the several wards to arrange, amongst themselves, which of their members shall represent the ward in the Court of Sewers for the ensuing year. The names are brought together at what is called a previous meeting, the day before the first Court of Common Council in January, and at the first Court, subject to any alterations that may be agreed to, the said members are nominated to form the Commission of Sewers, and at the next Court of Common Council the Deed is sealed appointing them to form the Commission, which usually continues till about the same time in the following year; though there have been occasions when a Commission has been superseded before the expiration of the year, notably

in 1886, when it was decided by the Court of Common Council to alter the constitution of the Commission and increase the number of members, which then amounted to 83, including all the Aldermen and deputies.

Finance and Borrowing Powers.

(Appendix A., p. 18.)

Sec. 168.—Under the provisions of the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," the Commissioners have power to raise a consolidated rate, not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.*, and a sewer rate, not exceeding 4*d.* in the £ in any one year.

Secs. 22 and 24.—Under the Artizans' Dwellings Act, now merged in the Housing of the Working Classes Act, they have power, in addition to the before-mentioned rates, of raising any amount that may be required for this purpose.

Sec. 54.—And under the Elementary Education Act, the Commissioners have also the power to raise, beyond the rates mentioned in the Sewers Act, any amount that may be required by the School Board.

The Commissioners have never availed themselves of the additional power of rating given by the Artizans' Dwellings Act, but have, notwithstanding their outlay of 328,765*l.* under that Act, kept their expenses within the limits granted by their Sewers Act, except as to the large sums required by the School Board: and of late years, after providing for their own purposes, including the expenses in relation to artizans' dwellings, have availed themselves of the power given by the Elementary Education Act, and raised in addition as much as has been required by the School Board.

At present the Commissioners are raising 2*s.* 2*d.* in the £ per annum (including 11*d.* for the School Board), leaving a margin of rating power of 7*d.* for their own proper purpose, and as a penny in the £ on City property is calculated to produce 16,600*l.*, it is clear the Commissioners have kept well within their rating powers.

The mode of making the rates is as follows:—In January of each year an estimate is prepared by the Commissioners of the amount required for their own proper expenses and for the School Board for the twelvemonth, and it is found that the amount will be met by a rate or rates of so much in the £, and they make an order for the Alderman or his deputy, and the major part of the Common Council in each ward to rate the property in such ward accordingly; this being done, the books are sent in to the office of the Commission, and after due examination are given to the collectors appointed annually by the Commissioners for them to collect the rates. (Appendix A., p 10.)

Under the "City of London Sewers' Act, 1848," the Commissioners have power to borrow on the security of the rates, but must pay the amount off within 20 years. (Appendix A., p. 10.)

The Artizans' Dwellings Act, continued by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, enables them to borrow for the purposes of that Act, and only requires the repayment to be within 50 years. (Appendix A., p. 18.)

By the "Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London Act, 1875" (38 & 39 Vict.) the Commissioners are empowered to borrow 500,000*l.* on the security of the consolidated rate, and to extend the repayment over 60 years. (Appendix A., p. 18.)

By the "City of London Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans' Dwellings) Act, 1881," the Corporation of London are empowered to borrow for the Commissioners of Sewers, in respect of Artizans' Dwellings, and for other purposes, 500,000*l.* by means of City Bonds. (Appendix A., p. 18.)

The Commissioners' loans at present outstanding are as follows:—

106,250*l.*; balance of 150,000*l.* loan at 4 per cent., contracted in 1876, of the London Life Association, to be repaid by half-yearly instalments in 60 years.

218,500*l.*; balance of 347,000*l.* at 3 per cent., raised through the Corporation of London in 1881, under the "City of London Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans' "Dwellings) Act, 1881," repayable in 30 years by annual drawing.

679,927*l.*; balance of 1,000,000*l.* loan at 3½ per cent., raised on Debenture Bonds, through the Bank of England in 1885, under the "Local Loans Act, 1875," repayable in 20 years by annual drawing.

500,000*l.*; loan at 3½ per cent., contracted through the Stock Exchange in 1891, under the Local Loans Act, repayable in 20 years by means of a sinking fund, the accumulations of which now amount to 37,052*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

153,000*l.*, raised through the Corporation of London in 1893, for 15 years at 3 per cent., under the "City of "London Commissioners of Sewers Artizans' Dwellings "Act, 1881."

Summary of Loans Outstanding.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Balance of London Life Loan at 4 per cent.	106,250	0	0
Balance of 3 per cent. Loan Corporation Bonds	218,500	0	0
Balance of 1,000,000*l.* Loan at 3½ per cent.	679,927	0	0
500,000*l.* Loan at 3½ per cent.	500,000	0	0
153,000*l.* Loan at 3 per cent. (Corporation Bonds)	153,000	0	0
	1,657,677	0	0
Less amount of sinking fund in respect of the Half-million Loan	37,052	18	6
	£1,620,624	1	6

Receipts and Expenditure.—Year ending Michaelmas, 1892.

RECEIPTS

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Amount of rates	433,807	0	0			
Charges and fees under various Acts	4,297	0	0			
Recoupments on cleansing account	8,710	0	0			
Sale of condemned meat	1,212	0	0			
Fees from underground conveniences	2,410	0	0			
Cemetery Board charges, &c.	9,627	0	0			
Rents from artizans' dwellings	5,589	0	0			
				£465,652	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Paving the streets	35,940	0	0			
Lighting the public lamps	15,627	0	0			
Cleansing and watering	46,077	0	0			
Sanitary works	3,706	0	0			
Mortuary and laboratory	453	0	0			
Condemned meat expenses	2,606	0	0			
Legal and Parliamentary expenses	2,452	0	0			
Sundry builders', carpenters', smiths', plumbers' and painters' work	5,505	0	0			
Stone yard wages, &c.	4,338	0	0			
Officers' salaries, collectors' commission, &c.	16,058	0	0			
Rent, rates, printing and stationery, office cleaning, &c., and clerks of works	3,369	0	0			
Standposts, hydrants and waterposts	1,027	0	0			
Latrines, urinals, &c.	6,977	0	0			
Carried forward	144,135	0	0			

		£	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -		144,135	0	0
Repayment of loans, payments to sinking fund, and interest on monies borrowed -	119,146 0 0*			
Charges for dangerous structures, explosives, Weights and Measures, and "Adulteration of Food Act"	1,806 0 0			
Cemetery wages, tradesmen, &c. -	5,731 0 0			
Cleansing and repairing, and building new sewers - -	6,450 0 0			
Dwelling-house improvement fund -	8,740 0 0			
School Board for London, proportion levied on the City - -	179,556 0 0			
		£465,564	0	0

Staff.

The following is an account of the Staff employed by the Commission:—

	Salary. £	s.	d.
Clerk's Department.			
Chief Clerk - - per annum	1,200	0	0
First Assistant Clerk - ,,	800	0	0
Second ,, ,, - ,,	400	0	0
Third ,, ,, - ,,	225	0	0
Five others paid by the week, varying from 1*l.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* Total for the year - - - -	585	0	0
Two messengers - - -	269	4	0
Rate Collectors.			
One paid by salary (450*l.* per annum) and 15 by commission (varying from ½ to 3½ per cent.) about -	5,700	0	0
Engineer's Department.			
Engineer and Surveyor, per annum	2,500	0	0
First Assistant ,,	650	0	0
Eleven others ,,	1,778	0	0
Four Inspectors of Pavements, 230*l.*, 180*l.*, 180*l.*, and 150*l.*=per annum	740	0	0
Two Inspectors of Sewers, 250*l.* and 175*l.* - - - = per annum	425	0	0
Three Clerks of Works, &c., 55*s.* to 63*s.* per week - - =	463	0	0
Lighting Inspector, per annum -	108	0	0
Stone Yard.			
Superintendent, 2*l.* 3*s.* per week= per annum	116	16	0*
46 masons and labourers, 24*s.* to 36*s.* per week= per annum	3,294	0	0
Sanitary Department.			
Medical Officer of Health and Food Analyst - - per annum	1,200	0	0
Sanitary Clerk - ,,	300	0	0
Three Sanitary Inspectors, 200*l.* each =per annum	600	0	0
Three Assistants, 120*l.* each=per annum	360	0	0
Four Inspectors of Meat and Slaughter Houses, 300*l.*, 200*l.*, 200*l.*, 200*l.* =per annum	900	0	0
Mortuary keeper, 45*s.* per week -	117	9	0*
Sanitary labourer, 29*s.* ,, -	75	8	0
Attendant at condemned meat sheds, 30*s.* per week =per annum	78	0	0
Carried forward - -	22,884	17	0

* Improvements are, in the first instance, paid for out of loans, the interest and repayment in respect of loans being alone charged to the rates.

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	22,884	17	0
Solicitor's Department.			
Solicitor - - per annum	1,500	0	0
Towards the expenses of his office =per annum	500	0	0
Cleansing Department.			
Superintendent - per annum	400	0	0*
Assistant Superintendent ,,	275	0	0
634 workers = ,,	30,269	0	0
Public Conveniences.			
Superintendent, 4*l.* 10*s.* per week =per annum	234	0	0
27 attendents, 21*s.* to 27*s.* per week =per annum	1,229	0	0
Cemetery.			
Superintendent - per annum	500	0	0*
34 gardeners, grave diggers, &c., 20*s.* to 42*s.* per week=per annum -	2,234	0	0
Artizans' Dwellings.			
Superintendent - per annum	124	16	0*
Five porters, 21*s.* to 25*s.* per week =per annum	283	8	0*
	£60,434	1	0

Administration.

The meetings of the Court of Sewers are usually held fortnightly on alternate Tuesdays, and at the first meeting of a new Commission a chairman is elected, under Section 22 of the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, and the members are appointed to form three Grand Committees, viz.:—

The Finance and Improvement Committee,
The Streets Committee,
The Sanitary Committee,

in nearly equal numbers (over 30 on each), the Lord Mayor, chairman, and late chairman being *ex-officio* placed on all committes.

An Audit Committee is formed by the appointment of five members from each of the Grand Committees, and to this Audit Committee all bills and accounts are submitted before payment.

To the Finance and Improvement Committee are referred all questions in relation to the accounts of the Treasurer, Assessments, Parliamentary Business, and Improvements.

To the Streets Committee are referred all questions relating to pavements, projections, scavenging, dusting, and watering, public conveniences, water supply, sewerage, and lighting.

To the Sanitary Committee are referred all questions relating to the City cemetery, nuisances, lodging houses, slaughter-houses, bakehouses, diseased meat, adulteration of food, and all other sanitary matters.

The said committees severally appoint one of their members as chairman, and they usually meet fortnightly, sometimes oftener; and for the elucidation of particular subjects small sub-committees are from time to time formed to closely examine into the matter and report to the Grand Committee.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Court the several committees report the results of their proceedings, motions are discussed, applications and letters on various important matters are read and referred to the proper committee, reports from the chief officers are read and considered, and warrants are signed for payment of the various amounts recommended by the Audit Committee.

Engineer's Department.

The duties of the engineer relate to the following works:—

Street improvements.
Pavements.
Stone yard.
Public lighting.

* And residence.

Public conveniences.
Street cleansing, the removal of snow, street watering and washing, and the removal of house and trade refuse.
Subways.
Sewers.
Water supply, hydrants, &c.
Artizans' dwellings.
Artesian well.
City cemetery at Ilford.

Street Improvements.

This is one of the most important subjects dealt with by the Commission. It involves the preparation of plans for the improvements, the negotiation and settlement of claims for compensation for the properties taken, the demolition of the premises, and the ultimate sale of the surplus lands after the improvements have been effected.

The magnitude of this work may be inferred from the fact that during the past 42 years (since the passing of the City of London Sewers Acts), there is not a main thoroughfare in the City which has not to some extent, and in some instances to a great extent, been widened and improved as opportunity occurred for doing so advantageously, or when the exigencies of the traffic made an improvement imperative. The minor streets also have, as opportunity offered, been largely improved.

During the last 42 years, 286 streets and public ways have been more or less improved. (Appendix B., p. 19.)

Amongst the main streets widened may be mentioned the following:—

Fleet Street.
Newgate Street (widened throughout).
Ludgate Hill (,, ,,).
St. Paul's Churchyard.
Poultry (widened throughout).
Queen Street (,, ,,).
Leadenhall Street.
Fenchurch Street.
Great Tower Street (widened throughout).
Eastcheap (,, ,,).
Threadneedle Street (,, ,,).
Liverpool Street (,, ,,).
Houndsditch.
Upper Thames Street.
Lower Thames Street.
Minories.
Aldgate.
Bishopsgate Street Within and Without.
Gracechurch Street.
Lombard Street.
Wood Street.
Fore Street.
Old and New Broad Streets.

Nearly the whole of these streets are omnibus lines, and their widening entitles them to be classed among Metropolitan Improvements of the first order and importance, looking at the great traffic which passes through them.

To these may be added the formation of Arthur Street East (now Monument Street), leading from Fish Street Hill to the Custom House, and Fore Street Avenue and Paper Street, which connect the main lines of Red Cross Street and Whitecross Street, and towards the formation of which the Commission contributed.

During the past 42 years the Commission has expended, out of the Consolidated Rate of the City, the sum of 4,254,423*l.* for improvements. Towards these the Metropolitan Board of Works contributed 591,576*l.* That, together with the money received from the sale of surplus lands, and also from contributions by the Corporation, amounting to 1,270,789*l.*, leaves a net sum of 2,392,058*l.* spent by the Commission in the City out of the rates for improvements, the largest portion of which has been upon the main lines of thoroughfare, which have benefited the whole of the Metropolis. (Appendix C., p. 24.)

Most of this work has been done under the Act of 57th Geo. 3. c. 29, commonly known as Michael Angelo Taylor's Act. This Act applies not only to the City, but to a large number of parishes in the central part of the Metropolis. Those parishes have therefore had the same opportunity of improving the thoroughfares under their control that the City has had. (Appendix A., p. 11.)

In addition to this special outlay, the ratepayers of the City have contributed annually about one-eighth of the cost of the improvements made in the Metropolis outside the City.

Pavements.

In respect of the surface of the public-ways of the City, the reparations and the maintenance of the pavements are carried out solely under the directions of the engineer, and the immediate supervision of four inspectors of pavements, who act under his directions. The engineer prepares the specifications for and supervises the work when in hand, and examines and certifies the accounts.

The total length of public-way in the City is about 48 miles, which may be classified as 15½ miles of main line, including all those which have omnibus traffic, 6½ miles of secondary streets, and 26 miles of third-class streets and places.

Forty-eight years ago the City streets were almost entirely paved with cobble stones or with large granite setts 6 inches wide and from 15 to 18 inches long. Paving setts 4 inches wide and ultimately 3 inches wide were first introduced in the City of London, and their employment spread from thence to the whole of the Metropolis.

Asphalte carriage-way pavements were first laid in the City of London. The Commission, in the year 1869, allowed a specimen to be laid, experimentally, in Threadneedle Street. This pavement appeared to the Commission to possess many advantages for streets of crowded traffic, such as those in the City, and as the traffic in Threadneedle Street was relatively small, it was necessary to test its suitability for streets of the greatest traffic, and the Commission determined to test it fully by laying it down in Cheapside and the Poultry, which, in 1870, were paved by the Val de Travers Asphalte Company, and are still laid with that material.

The cost of keeping the pavements of the City in proper condition has largely increased during the last 48 years, mainly owing to the increase of traffic; but in a degree owing to the better condition in which they are maintained, and to the introduction of noiseless pavements. This may be seen from the following table:—

	Average annual cost.
Ten years ending 1850 - - -	£22,806
,, ,, 1860 - - -	24,530
,, ,, 1870 - - -	31,353
,, ,, 1880 - - -	43,314
,, ,, 1890 - - -	40,682

The Commission also licences hoards and scaffolds on the public-ways, under special rules and regulations. It is the duty of the inspectors of pavements to see that these regulations are abided by.

Stone Yard.

The Commission has also a stone yard near the City, where all stone taken up from the pavements is re-dressed and prepared for use again.

This yard is also a depôt for storing various articles, such as:—Gas-posts and columns, sewer appliances (side entrance covers, gulley grates, air grates, &c.), hydrant covers, street orderly bins, and other things which are frequently wanted on emergencies.

Public Lighting.

(Gas.)

The Commissioners of Sewers being the public lighting authority of the City, the arrangement of the public lamps, and everything relating to the street lighting, is under their control.

The number of public gas lamps is 3,124, of which at the present time 1,866 alone are lighted, 1,258 remaining unlighted owing to the main thoroughfares of the City having been, during the last year-and-a-half, lighted by electricity. These lamps remain upon the public way, and are maintained ready for use to meet the contingency of failure in the electric lighting. This, up to the present time, has not occurred, and shortly the question of removing the disused gas lamps will be under consideration.

(Electric Lighting.)

Since 1878, the subject of lighting the City by electricity has been under the consideration of the Commission, was constantly considered by the Streets Committee during that time, and many experiments made under their direction.

In 1878, the Holborn Viaduct was lighted experimentally on the Jablochkoff system.

In 1881, a large experiment in electric lighting was made in order to test its suitability for public streets. Two contracts were entered into, one which comprised Blackfriars Bridge, New Bridge Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard (north side), and Cheapside (west of King Street), which were lighted on the Brush System—and one which included London Bridge, Queen Street (part of), Cheapside (east of King Street), King Street, Guildhall Yard, Poultry, Mansion House Street, Royal Exchange, King William Street, and Adelaide Street, which were lighted by Messrs. Siemens.

In 1881, the Holborn Viaduct was lighted by electricity with incandescent lamps on the Edison system.

In 1882, Southwark Bridge, Queen Victoria Street, Queen Street (part of), and Queen Street Place, were lighted experimentally by the Electric Light and Power Generator Company on the Maxim-Weston system. These were then the only extensive experiments made in public lighting.

In 1889, specifications were prepared and tenders thereon invited by the Commission for lighting the City by electricity. Eventually, contracts were entered into with two companies which are now merged in the City of London Electric Lighting Company. At the present time the whole of the main thoroughfares in the City are lighted by arc lamps, at a cost of about 12,272*l.* per annum.

The subject of lighting the minor streets by glow or incandescent lamps, and entirely dispensing with gas, is at the present time under the consideration of the Commission.

The exact situations of the arc lamps, the design for the posts, the opening and paving of the streets, and the general direction of the works, so as to cause the least inconvenience to the traffic, form also part of the duties of the Commission.

Public Conveniences.

There is altogether in the City accommodation upon the surface of the public-ways for 180 persons simultaneously, and for 165 in structures beneath the street surface.

In 1883, the first underground urinal was constructed round and beneath the public-way surrounding the Statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange.

Since then nine other similar structures have been built, and others will shortly be commenced.

Street Cleansing, Removal of the Snow, Street Watering, and the Removal of House and Trade Refuse.

Owing to the enormous traffic, the work of keeping the streets clean and removing the rubbish, is, as might be expected, one of great difficulty. A Day Census taken on the 4th May, 1891, showed that 92,372 vehicles and 1,186,094 persons, either on foot or in carriages, entered the City during 24 hours.

The day population of the City also—that is to say, those who pass the entire day within the City at their various occupations—was ascertained to be 301,384.

Up to November, 1867, the work of scavenging and the removal of the dust and refuse was done by contractors, the work being put out annually by the Commission to public tender.

Increasing difficulty was found in getting the work properly done, whilst at the same time the cost increased rapidly. The Commission then resolved to carry out the work by its own staff. A superintendent was appointed, workmen engaged, horses and carts purchased, and premises obtained at Whitefriars Dock and Macclesfield Wharf in the City Road.

Owing to various circumstances, the Commission had to give up these wharves, and in 1875, it purchased Letts' Wharf, at Commercial Road, Lambeth, at a cost of 24,525*l.*, where stabling for 94 horses, workmen's sheds, assembling rooms for the workmen, residences for foremen, and the necessary appliances for dealing with the City refuse, were constructed at a further cost of 25,530*l.*

In addition to this wharf, the Commission has a main depôt in Upper Thames Street, acquired at a cost of about 18,200*l.*, and another in Stoney Lane, which cost about 5,500*l.*

All the refuse is removed to Letts' Wharf, where it is sorted and dealt with in various ways. That which has manurial value is sold and taken away in barges down the River Thames. The harder materials are selected, and carted or barged away or are consumed in a destructor.

An apparatus, termed a destructor, for burning refuse was purchased in 1884, at a cost of about 12,100*l.*, and comprises 10 cells, with a 30 horse-power steam engine and boiler working the gear to raise the carts from the yard level to the top of the destructor. The smoke and vapour passes through superheated furnaces, and then to a chimney shaft 150 feet high.

The quantity of house and trade refuse consumed in the destructor is about 25,000 loads annually, or more than half the total quantity of such refuse removed from the City.

The quantity of refuse removed from the City increases as the traffic increases. In 1868, when the Commission first began the work, it was 49,420 loads. In 1882 it was 63,630 loads, and in 1892, 73,575 loads.

In the year 1867 the Commission first employed street orderlies during the day to keep the streets in a higher state of cleanliness. This system is still in operation, and has of late years to some extent been adopted in other parts of the Metropolis.

The work of cleansing the main thoroughfares begins at 8 o'clock in the evening, when the great traffic of the day is nearly over, and is in most cases finished by 8 or 9 a.m. on the next morning. The street orderlies begin their work at 7.30 a.m., after the streets have been swept, and cease at 4.30 p.m. in the winter, and 5 p.m. in the summer months.

In addition to this almost continuous cleansing by hand labour, some of the carriage-way pavements, when the weather permits, are washed with jet and hose, and in hot weather disinfected and deodorized every 24 hours. This, on account of the traffic, can only be done very late at night, when there is scarcely any carriage traffic. On wood pavements, in certain streets, a partial washing frequently precedes hand labour. In the winter months this washing requires discretion on account of the possibility of frost occurring.

The cleansing staff now consists of the superintendent, assistant superintendent, wharf keeper, bookkeepers, foremen, farriers, horsekeepers, workmen, and street orderlies. The total number of these is altogether 650. When snow occurs this number is doubled and trebled according to the quantity of snow that falls.

The cost of keeping the streets clean, and removing the house and trade refuse was, in the year 1869, about 20,807*l.* per annum. In the last three years, before the Commission undertook the work, it had risen from 7,830*l.* to 22,620*l.* per annum, and during the last three years, 1890–1 and 2, it has averaged 36,342*l.* per annum, exclusive of the cost of disinfectants.

The Commissioners, by their own staff, construct their own carts, waggons, harness, horse-shoes, &c.

Subways.

Subways exist beneath the Holborn Viaduct and approach streets others beneath Monument Street, Edmund Place, Lime Street, and Billiter Avenue.

Sewers.

With the exception of the main sewers, which are under the control and management of the London County Council, all the sewers within the City are under the control of the Commission. Their length is about 41 miles, necessitating the employment of a chief inspector of sewers, an assistant inspector, and a clerk of works. A staff of men is constantly employed in cleansing and flushing the sewers.

Water Supply.

The supply of water for street watering and washing, sewer flushing and other purposes, and all the appliances in connection therewith are under the control of the Commission, who has under its charge a complete

system of hydrants laid down by the Corporation in 1879.

The Commission also maintains standposts for supplying the inhabitants of the poorer courts and alleys with water for domestic purposes.

Artizans' Dwellings.

In 1868 the "Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act" (Torrens's Act) passed, and Amendment Acts relating thereto. Proceedings were from time to time instituted by the Commissioners of Sewers, it being the authority for carrying out the Acts under which various insanitary premises have been either closed or improved.

The carrying out of the "Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act of 1875" (Cross's Act) rests with the Commissioners, and shortly after the passing of the Act in 1875, areas were reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health, and schemes were prepared by the engineer for dealing with areas in Holiday Yard, Blewitt's Buildings, Golden Lane, and Petticoat Square.

The first two-named of these areas were under notice from the Commission dealt with by the owners of the properties. The Golden Lane and Petticoat Square sites were ultimately cleared at a cost of 236,604*l*.

Subsequently, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the construction of artizans' dwellings on the Golden Lane site was abandoned, and artizans' dwellings erected only on the Petticoat Square site.

These dwellings consist of five blocks, containing altogether 535 rooms and 36 shops, giving accommodation to about 1,000 persons. The buildings were designed and carried out under the direction of the Engineer to the Commission, as are also the works incidental to the maintenance of these buildings in a proper condition.

The cost of clearing the site was 120,526*l*. The cost of the buildings was 80,389*l*.

Artesian Well.

In 1887, the Commission being of opinion that the charges made by the New River Company for water supplied to the City generally were exceedingly high, resolved to sink an artesian well, which, whilst giving a supply to the artizans' dwellings, would enable them to form opinion as to whether an adequate supply of water might be obtained from wells in the chalk formation to supply the City generally.

Drawings and specifications were prepared by their engineer, a contract was let, and after much delay in carrying out the work, owing to the failure of the contractors and also to legal impediments, the well was completed in 1892. An engine-house, engine and pumps, were erected in the same year, and the dwellings have been supplied from this well since December, 1892.

This well is 9 feet 5 inches in diameter, for a depth of 228 feet, and is then continued with a 12-inch bore-hole to a further depth of 284 feet.

The cost of the well and laying on the supply to the buildings was 5,900*l*.

The water was pronounced, after repeated analyses by the Medical Officer of Health, to be of admirable quality.

Cemetery.

The Commissioners of Sewers became the Burial Board of the City of London in the year 1852, and they shortly afterwards obtained land, and laid out a large cemetery, at Ilford, in Essex, at a cost of about 82,000*l*.

Since the opening of this cemetery (on the 24th June 1856) to Michaelmas 1893, 255,931 interments had taken place, including 8,005 removals from other places.

There are 118 acres 2 roods inclosed (91 acres 1 rood consecrated and 27 acres 1 rood unconsecrated), and a reserve, not inclosed, of 49 acres, 2 roods, 13 perches.

By purchasing the ground for this cemetery, the Commissioners of Sewers acquired certain "commoners'" rights over Wanstead Flats and Epping Forest. This enabled the Corporation of the City of London to sue the parties who had wrongfully possessed themselves of forest land, and eventually through their action Epping Forest was preserved and dedicated to the free use of the public.

Sanitary Department.

The Sanitary Department comprises a medical officer of health and public analyst, a sanitary clerk, three qualified sanitary inspectors (who, in addition to the general work of their districts, are specially appointed inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1875-1879), three assistant sanitary inspectors on probation, four specially qualified inspectors of slaughter-houses and meat (who, since the passing of the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," have been termed sanitary inspectors, but their duties are confined exclusively to the markets), an occasional inspector of smoke nuisances, a resident keeper of the mortuary buildings, and two permanent and two occasional labourers in connexion with the working of the Department.

The special duties of the medical officer of health are laid down in the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848 and 1851, and the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891." The general duties of the Department comprise the investigation of the causes of all zymotic diseases within the City, a systematic house-to-house inspection of every class of property, including the water supply, factories and workshops, the detection and removal or amelioration of all nuisances, smoke, &c., the suppression of offensive trades, the supervision of the conduct and condition of the slaughter-houses, the seizure, condemnation, and destruction of all kinds of unsound or diseased food, including meat, fish, vegetables, and fruit, and attendance to give evidence at justice rooms in cases of prosecution, the collection of samples for analysis by the public analyst, the prompt attention to complaints from all classes of occupiers, proceedings under the "Artizans' Dwellings Act, 1875," now superseded by the Act, 1891, and City of London Sewers Acts, in relation to insanitary property, the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," the "Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890," the working of the Margarine, 1887, and Horse Flesh, 1889, Acts, the inspection of bakehouses, cowsheds, dairies, and common lodging-houses, the disinfection of premises, clothing, bedding, public vehicles, &c., after contagious diseases, the charge and supervision of the shelter provided for the accommodation and attendance upon persons temporarily dispossessed of their houses, &c., under Sec. 60, Sub-sec. 4, Public Health (London) Acts, 1891.

Accurate records are kept of all work done by the inspectors in their several districts which are tabulated and classified by the sanitary clerk, and upon which the medical officer of health bases his weekly reports to the Commissioners of Sewers.

In 1872 the Commissioners acquired, by purchase, land in Golden Lane, and have erected thereon a mortuary chapel, a post-mortem room, disinfecting apparatus, laboratories, microscopical room, and a coroner's court, at a cost of about 12,000*l*, and they have recently taken premises in Cotton Street at a rental of 275*l*. per annum, and are fitting them up as a shelter for persons during the disinfection of their own houses, as well as for persons whose houses are occupied by infectious patients too ill to be removed to hospital.

Depôts for the meat condemned in the City markets are provided at the central markets, Smithfield, fitted with tanks and appliances for chemically treating all such meat so as to unfit it for human consumption.

INDEX TO ACTS OF PARLIAMENT,

IN ORDER OF THEIR DATE.

57 Geo. III. c. 29.—Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 163.—The City of London Sewers Act, 1848.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 91.—The City of London Sewers Act, 1851.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.—The Burial Act, 1852.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 70.—The Public Libraries Act, 1855.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 122.—The Metropolitan Building Act, 1855.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 35.—The Burial Act, 1857.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 66.—Sale of Gas Act, 1859.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 134.—The Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 67.—Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.
33 & 34 Vict. c. 75.—Elementary Education Act, 1870.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 121.—London Hydraulic Power Act, 1871.
35 & 36 Vict. c. 38.—The Infant Life Protection Act, 1872.
38 Vict. c. 17.—Explosives Act, 1875.
38 & 39 Vict. c. 63.—Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875.
41 Vict. c. 16, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 53.—Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878 and 1883.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 49.—Weights and Measures Act, 1878.
41 & 42 Vict. c. 74.—Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878.
42 & 43 Vict. c. 30.—Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879.
44 & 45 Vict. c. 37.—Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, 1881.
45 & 46 Vict. c. 56.—Electric Lighting Act, 1882.
45 Vict. c. 14.—The Metropolis Management and Buildings (Amendment) Act, 1882.
47 & 48 Vict. c. 72.—London Hydraulic Power Act, 1884.
50 & 51 Vict. c. 29.—The Margarine Act, 1887.
51 & 52 Vict. c. 12.—Electric Lighting Act, 1888.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 11.—Sale of Horseflesh, &c. Regulation Act, 1889.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 27.—Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, 1889.
53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.—Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.—Public Health (London) Act, 1891.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 77.—London Overhead Wires Act, 1891.
54 & 55 Vict. c. 78.—London Sky Signs Act, 1891.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of the Statutory Powers and Duties of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

Acts of Parliament which are wholly or partly carried into effect by the Commissioners of Sewers, as the local authority for the City of London.

The City of London Sewers Act, 1848.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 163., 19 Chas. 2. c. 3.—The preamble of this Act shows that the Commissioners of Sewers were originally appointed under an Act passed in the reign of Charles II., intituled an Act for rebuilding the City of London, and their appointment then as now was to be by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of London.

Subsequent Acts passed in the reigns of George III. and IV. gave the Commissioners increased powers and duties, and continued the method of their appointment.

By the Act of 1848 all the previous Acts were repealed, and with a view of giving the Commissioners extended powers, the "Lands Clauses Consolidation "Act, 1845," was with the exception of *certain provisions*, incorporated with it.

The excepted provisions relate to the compulsory purchase of land, vesting and disposal of surplus lands, right of pre-emption, and recovery of penalties, &c.

General Powers.

Sec. 5.—The sole power of ordering, designing, making, enlarging, widening, deepening, raising, altering, removing, repairing, cleansing, and scouring of all common sewers, drains and vaults, and of paving, cleansing, lighting and improving the several streets within the City is vested in the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of London, to be executed by such persons as by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons in Common Council assembled, shall from time to time be nominated and be appointed for that purpose, which said persons are thereby constituted Commissioners for carrying the Act into execution, and are to be called "The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London."

Secs. 6 to 39.—These sections relate to the appointment of the Commissioners, provision of offices, holding of meetings, appointment of committees and their powers, appointment of chairman, revocation of resolutions and minuting of proceedings, appointment of clerks and officers, and regulation of their conduct, execution of contracts, obtaining estimates, advertising for proposals and security.

Secs. 40 and 41.—These sections direct how legal proceedings are to be instituted, and limits the liability of the Commissioners to the funds in their hands.

Sec. 42.—No Commissioner or member of the Court of Aldermen or Common Council is to be concerned in any contract, and provides a penalty.

Secs. 43 to 48.—These sections relate to the keeping of the accounts of the Commissioners, their annual examination and settlement, their inspection by mortgagees and creditors, the appointment and payment of auditors, their audit of the accounts and appeal against them, the transmission of annual account duly audited to the Town Clerk of London, and inspection by the public.

Secs. 49, 50, and 51.—The Commissioners are to cause a map to be made for inspection by owners or occupiers of houses showing existing sewer, drains, water and gas pipes, with a complete system of levelling and contour lines; an ordnance survey plan is to be procured and additions made to it, and such plan is to be engraved, &c., by the Commissioners.

Public Sewers and Drainage.

Secs. 52, 53, and 54.—All sewers and public drains and things connected therewith, and the entire management and control thereof, are vested in the Commissioners, and power is given to make sewers and drains either under the streets or private property, also to deepen and alter sewers, and to discontinue old sewers.

Note.—By the "Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855," (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120.), sec. 135, such of the sewers mentioned in Schedule D. to that Act as were then vested in the Commissioners, were by that Act vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works (now the London County Council). By sec. 58 of the "Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862" (25 & 26 Vict. c. 102.), no new sewer is to be made without the previous approval of the Metropolitan Board.

Water Supply.

Secs. 55 and 56.—The Commissioners can compel present and future water companies, having mains in the City, to furnish them with water for flushing drains, watering and washing streets, pavements and public places, supplying public pumps and baths and wash-houses in such quantities, at such times, and in such places, and upon such terms, and upon payment to be agreed on or fixed by two justices, with a penalty of 50*l.* per day on refusal or neglect after notice, except from unavoidable cause.

Private Drainage.

Secs. 57 to 72.—Under these sections the Commissioners have very extensive powers over private drains as to their constructions, repair, cleansing, and sufficiency. They preserve private sewer rights, and provide a penalty on the Commissioners for interference. Enable owners and occupiers of property beyond the limits of the City, with the consent of the Commissioners, to branch private sewers into the sewers vested in the Commissioners. Provide a penalty for so doing without consent. Enable Commissioners to compel owners, &c., of houses to drain into sewer, and provide penalty for neglect. No house to be built without drains constructed to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. Fourteen days' notice of the building or rebuilding of premises, or making of drains, to be given to the Commissioners, who are to regulate level of foundations and direction and materials of drains, with power on default for the Commissioners to cause building to be demolished. Houses rebuilt to be on a level determined by the Commissioners. Authorised private drains to be branched into sewers vested in the Commissioners under regulations, and provide penalty for contravention. Empower the Commissioners to branch private drains into sewers at the expense of owner, and recover the cost, &c. To agree with owners of houses, &c., to make house drains at their expense. For preventing the exhalation of effluvia through openings. All drains, both within and without houses, to be under the control of the Commissioners, who are empowered to repair and recover the cost from owners on neglect after notice. Commissioners empowered to authorise inspection of drains, enter premises, and open the ground. Penalty on persons making or altering drains, &c., contrary to the order of the Commissioners.

Secs. 73 and 74.—These sections provide powers for the Commissioners to enter into arrangements with Commissioners of Sewers in the neighbourhood of the City for the user of sewers in their respective districts on terms, and in the event of difference, the same is to be referred to and determined by the Board of Trade.

Sec. 75.—In default of persons liable to construct works, and do acts and things required by the Act, the same may be done by the Commissioners after notice, and the expense recovered from defaulter.

Sec. 76.—Provides penalty on gas company or other person permitting foul liquid to run into any sewer.

Nuisances and Sanitary Matters.

Secs. 77 to 114.—These sections confer very extensive powers on the Commissioners in reference to sanitary supervision of the City, and empower them—

To order the cleansing and purifying of houses and the abatement or removal of nuisances of every description.

The removal of accumulations of noxious matter and the cleansing of drains.

Sec. 80.—To appoint one or more medical officer or officers of health for the purpose of—

Inspecting and reporting periodically on the sanitary condition of the City;

Ascertaining the existence of disease, especially epidemics;

Pointing out nuisances and other local causes injuriously affecting public health;

Taking cognizance of existence of contagious or epidemic disease;

And pointing out the most efficacious mode of preventing the spread of such disease;

Pointing out the most efficient means for ventilating churches and other public edifices;

And other analogous duties.

Sec. 82.—The Commissioners may appoint scavengers or contract with other persons for—

The sweeping, cleansing, and watering of the streets

Sec. 83.—The collection of dirt, ashes, &c., and disposal of same.

The cleansing of drains, &c.

Sec. 84.—Providing for removal of trade refuse.

Sec. 88.—The Commissioners are required to appoint inspectors of nuisances with the following duties—

To superintend scavengers.

To report breaches of regulations and existence of nuisance.

To record and report complaints of citizens as to deficiency of water supply and infringement of Act and Regulations.

To make complaints before Justices and take legal proceedings.

Secs. 89 & 90.—Empowering Commissioners to provide places where the dead bodies of the poor may remain until interment, and to cause bodies to be removed there.

Sec. 97.—Prohibiting the trade of a knacker.

Sec. 98.—Commissioners and their officers empowered to enter land and houses for purposes of Act.

Secs. 99 to 104.—Power to compel due provision of privies, ashpits, &c., in private houses, and water-closets for both sexes in manufactories, and to provide public urinals, &c.

Secs. 105, 106, and 107.—To compel due provision as to water supply, cisterns, &c.

Secs. 108 and 109.—To order abatement of nuisances arising from manufactories.

Secs. 110, 111, and 112.—These sections relate to the depth of interments, restrictions as to materials of coffins, and penalties for offences.

Secs. 113 and 114.—Provide penalties on persons causing offensive smells and emptying privies, conveying offensive matter during prohibited hours or spilling same.

NOTE.—Many of the powers and duties referred to in the above sections, although not taken away, are included in those provided by the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891."

As to Streets.

Secs. 115, 116, 117, and 118.—These sections relate to the public lighting of the City, vest all the lamps, &c., in the Commissioners, empower the Commissioners to contract with companies and persons for lighting the City by gas, or otherwise, provide penalties for damaging lamps, &c.

Paving.

Secs. 119 to 144.—The pavements and materials of carriage-ways and foot-ways are vested in the Commissioners, and they have the following powers:

Sec. 120.—To pave and repair with such materials as they think fit all streets, and to raise and lower the the soil thereof.

Secs. 121 and 122.—To compel owners of courts and passages not thoroughfares to pave and drain same.

Sec. 125.—To control all vaults under streets which cannot be constructed without their consent.

Secs. 126, 127, and 128.—To pave new streets, one-third of cost being paid by owners of houses.

Sec. 129.—To place fences on sides of foot-ways and carriage-ways, and renew same, and remove obstructions.

Secs. 133 to 144.—To control Gas and Water Companies and others taking up paving.

General management and control of pavements.

Secs. 145 and 146.—To cause names of streets to be painted and houses numbered.

Sec. 147.—To water streets and provide public water supply.

Sec. 108.—Provide public dust bins.

Secs. 149 and 150.—To compel cleansing of foot-ways by owners and occupiers of houses, or to cause it to be done.

Secs. 151 and 152.—Provisions as to Inspectors of pavements and their duties.

Projections.

Secs. 153, 154, 155, and 156.—The Commissioners have the following powers:—

To compel rebuilding owners to set back for improvement on giving compensation.

To cause future projections to be removed.

To cause existing projections to be removed on giving compensation.

Dangerous Structures.

Secs. 157, 158, 159, and 160.—These sections enable the Commissioners to deal with ruinous and dangerous buildings, but it has generally been found more efficacious to deal with them under the Metropolis Buildings Act.

Hoards and Scaffolds.

Secs. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, and 166.—The Commissioners are the authority to require proper hoards, fences, &c., to be erected on rebuilding or repairing houses, and to licence and charge for same.

Sec. 167.—Provides a penalty for entering sewers or damaging gullies, &c.

Rating Powers.

Secs. 168 to 200.—These sections deal with the financial powers of the Commissioners, and give them, amongst others, the following powers:—

Once every year, or oftener, to direct the aldermen and major part of the Common Council of every ward, to make one or more rate or rates not exceeding 4*d.* in the £ in any one year for constructing, repairing, and cleansing sewers and maintaining sewerage and drainage and for securing, raising, paying moneys and interest.

Once in every year, or oftener, to direct the making of a consolidated rate, not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ in any one year, for forming, making, maintaining, repairing, paving, lighting, sweeping, cleansing and watering streets in the City, making and carrying out such improvements as they are authorised to make for sewerage purposes, offices, salaries and all expenses of carrying out Act, and for securing, raising, and paying money and interest.

Sec. 169.—Rate to be made on every person who shall inherit, hold, occupy, possess or enjoy any house or building within, or partly within, the City, and be collected yearly, half-yearly, or oftener.

Sec. 170.—Buildings in two wards to be assessed wholly in the ward in which the greater part is situated.

Sec. 171.—Value of property to be ascertained according to poor rate.

Sec. 172.—Commissioners to have the power of inspecting tax assessments.

Secs. 173, 174, and 175.—If poor rate an unfair criterion a valuation to be made.

NOTE.—These three preceding sections have been varied by the "Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869."

Sec. 176.—Owners and occupiers of public markets to be subject to same payments as farmers or lessees.

Sec. 177.—Houses, if empty at the time of making the rate, or afterwards, shall be charged at one-half rate, to be paid by owner or first tenant, and deducted by the latter out of his rent.

Sec. 178.—In houses let in apartments, any lodger shall be deemed the occupier, and shall pay the rate, and deduct same from his rent, provided the amount of rate does not exceed the rent.

Secs. 179 and 180.—Provision as to compounding for rates of houses let at less than 25*l.* per annum, or to weekly or monthly tenants, whether furnished or unfurnished.

Sec. 181.—Definition of the word owner.

Sec. 182.—If owner unknown he shall be sufficiently rated in the rate book as "owner."

Sec. 183.—Provides for the rating of houses rented at more than 25*l.* per annum, which are let out in apartments either furnished or unfurnished.

Sec. 184.—Rates to be vested in Commissioners and payable at such times as Commissioners shall order.

Sec. 185.—Copy of rate to be made and deposited at the office of the Commissioners, and be open to inspection of ratepayers.

Sec. 186.—Power to Commissioners to rectify errors in the rate.

Sec. 187.—Provision for rating all churches, chapels, churchyards, burial grounds, meeting houses, prisons, hospitals for sick persons, and public buildings, and all vacant spaces of ground (except St. Paul's) at 9*d.* per square yard towards the sewer rate, and 3*d.* per square yard towards the consolidated rate, such rate to be paid by the owner or overseers. In the event of the owner of any vacant space being unknown, the rate is to be advanced by the Chamberlain out of the City cash.

Secs. 188, 189, 190, 191, and 192.—These sections relate to appeals against the rates.

Sec. 193.—Rates may be prospective or retrospective.

Secs. 194, 195, 196, 197, and 198.—Relate to legal proceedings to be taken for the recovery of rates by summons, distress, commitment on default or by action at law if the rate is over 20*l.*

Sec. 199.—Actions or suits not to abate by the death or removal of the clerk.

Sec. 200.—Commissioners have power to remit or lessen the rate.

Secs. 201, 202, 203, and 204.—Regulate the proceedings of the rate collectors.

Sec. 205.—The Chamberlain of the City to pay all moneys ordered by Commissioners, to make entries in books, which are to be open to inspection of ratepayers. Copies of the accounts, when audited and passed, to be delivered to each House of Parliament.

Sec. 206.—Rate books to be received as evidence.

Borrowing Powers.

Secs. 207 to 230.—These sections deal with the powers of the Commissioners to raise moneys, provide forms of security, rate of interest, sinking fund, mode of paying off mortgages, method of enforcing payment of mortgages in arrear. (Vide Appendix A., p. 18.)

NOTE.—In recent years the Commissioners have found it more convenient to borrow under the powers of the Local Loans Act.

Legal and other Proceedings.

Secs. 231 to 260.—These sections relate to service and authentication of notices, &c., release to witnesses, tender of amends, provision for recovery of damages not otherwise provided for, apportionment by Commissioners of amount due from two or more persons.

Sec. 238.—Occupier enabled to recover from owner money paid.

Sec. 239.—Method of proceeding before justices in questions of damages.

Secs. 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, and 247.—Publication of penalties and penalties for defacing board used for publication. Recovery of penalties and their application.

Sec. 248.—Penalties to be used for within six months.

Sec. 249.—Damages to be made good in addition to penalties.

Secs. 253 and 254.—Appeal to quarter sessions.

Sec. 255.—Penalty on giving false evidence.

Secs. 256 and 257.—Penalties on obstructing, &c., or assaulting officers or workmen.

Sec. 258.—For compelling attendance of witnesses.

Sec. 262.—Interpretation clause, defining the meanings of various words and expressions in the Act, more particularly the following:—

"CITY."—The word City shall mean the City of London and the liberties thereof, and shall include such parts of Holborn, the Minories, and Aldersgate Street, as are or have been usually treated as being within the liberties of the City, and the courts and alleys leading into the same or communicating therewith, and also the north side of Eldon Street, formerly called Broker Row, Moorfields, and the courts and alleys leading into the same or communicating therewith, and all precincts and places within the City of London or the liberties thereof.

Secs. 263 and 264.—Provide for expenses, commencement, and duration of Act.

Sec. 265.—On expiration of Act 33 Geo. 3. and 4 Geo. 4. to be revived.

Sec. 266.—Declares the Act to be a Public Act.

Schedules A to H contain various forms referred to in the Act.

"THE CITY OF LONDON SEWERS ACT, 1851."

Sec. 1.—Repeals sec. 264 of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 2.—Provides for extending sec. 61 of the Act of 1848 to inlet of drains.

Sec. 3.—Repeals sec. 69 of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 4.—Provides penalty on persons sweeping dirt, &c., into sewers.

Sec. 5.—Extends powers given to Commissioners by the 77th section of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 6.—Refers to sec. 84 of the Act of 1848, and enables Commissioners to determine what is trade refuse.

Sec. 7.—Repeals the 85th section of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 8.—Provides for removal of accumulation of refuse and disposal of same and penalties.

Sec. 9.—Repeals 91st section of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 10.—Provides regulations for registration and inspection of lodging-houses.

Sec. 11.—Prohibits the letting of cellars in courts as dwellings.

Secs. 12 and 13.—Prohibit the letting as a dwelling any vault or cellar under any building in streets, except under conditions, and provide penalty.

Sec. 14.—Regulates the placing of steps to cellars.

Sec. 15.—Defines when a cellar is to be deemed a dwelling.

Sec. 18.—Requires a licence from the Commissioners for user of a place as a slaughter-house.

Sec. 19.—Commissioners to keep register of slaughter-houses.

Sec. 20.—Commissioners empowered to grant licences for erection and use of slaughter-houses.

Sec. 21.—Slaughter-houses discontinued, if used again to be licenced.

Sec. 22.—Empowers Commissioners to make regulations for management of slaughter-houses, and to provide penalties.

Sec. 23.—Certain cellars, &c., not to be used as slaughter-houses.

Secs. 24, 25, 26, and 27.—Empower Commissioners to appoint inspectors of slaughter-houses and meat, and provide their duties and regulations as to dealing with unsound cattle or meat.

Sec. 28.—The word "ashpit" in Act of 1848 to include dustbin.

Sec. 30.—On failure of owners or occupiers of premises to empty cesspools, &c., the Commissioners empowered to do it and recover cost.

Sec. 31.—If a continuous supply of water is provided, and the Commissioners deem it unnecessary that cisterns should be provided under the Act of 1848, then the provisions in that Act shall be no longer binding.

Secs. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36.—These sections empower the Commissioners with certain consents to appropriate and deal with closed burial grounds, lower their surfaces and plant or pave them. Provide for removal of bodies, tombs, or monuments.

Sec. 37.—Extends the effect of sections 117 and 118 of the Act of 1848.

Sec. 39.—Prohibits the flow of offensive liquid over footways and provides a penalty.

Sec. 40.—The provisions of section 151 of the Act of 1848 to apply to all inspectors.

Sec. 41.—The provisions of section 157 of the Act of 1848 to extend to houses unfit for human habitation.

Sec. 42.—Sections 170 and 177 of the Act of 1848 to extend to buildings as well as houses.

Sec. 43.—Altering rate on churches, &c., and vacant ground provided by section 187 of the Act of 1848, from 9*d.* and 3*d.* per square yard for the sewers and consolidated rates, respectively, to 3*d.* per square yard for both rates.

Sec. 44.—Exempts Royal Hospitals of St. Bartholomew and Christ from rating.

Sec. 46.—Empowers the Commissioners with certain consents to lay into the public street the ground to the west of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sec. 47.—Prohibits keeping live cattle in cellars.

Sec. 48.—Requires furnaces to be so constructed as to consume their own smoke, and provides penalty for neglect.

Sec. 49.—Provides penalty on persons exposing hides so as to be a nuisance.

Sec. 50.—Empowers Commissioners to execute works incidental to compulsory works, and recover the costs.

Sec. 51.—Cost of compulsory works may be recovered from any one of the parties interested in the premises.

Sec. 52.—Provides penalty on persons exposing unsound meat, &c., for sale, and for seizure of same.

Sec. 53.—Prohibits Commissioners who are shareholders, or employés, from sitting or voting as Commissioners in discussions on the undertaking in which they are interested.

Sec. 54.—Power for Commissioners to sell any land acquired by them for street widening, and not required for that purpose.

Sec. 55.—Power for Commissioners to grant leases and provisions requiring them to sell, within five years, any lands leased for more than 21 years.

Sec. 56.—Actions, &c., not to abate in consequence of repeal of Act of 1848.

Sec. 57.—Provisions of Act of 1848 unrepealed to be incorporated.

Sec. 58.—Saving the rights of the Crown and Corporation.

Sec. 59.—Saving rights of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

Secs. 60, 61, and 62.—Provide for expenses of obtaining Act, date of its commencement, and short title.

Street Improvement.

57 Geo. III., Cap. 29., Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.

Although the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," with the incorporation of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, empowered the Commissioners to improve the streets and acquire property for so doing by agreement, it provided no method by which the Commissioners could acquire property compulsorily or enable persons under disability to agree or to sell. The Commissioners consequently avail themselves of the above Act, which confers on them as Commissioners having the control of the pavements of the streets and public places in the City of London many and important powers, particularly the following:—

Sec. 79.—Orders of justices to discontinue or stop up courts, alleys and public places require the consent of the Commissioners, testified by writing under the hand of their clerk.

Sec. 80.—This section provides that for the improvement of the streets and public places the Commissioners may "alter, widen, turn or extend any of the "streets or other public places, and to lengthen and "continue or open the same from the sides or ends of "any streets or public places" "into any other street "or public place," "and to raise, level, lower, drain, "ballast, gravel or pave such new part or parts of any "such streets or public places so altered," &c. and if any houses, &c., or any part thereof, shall be adjudged by the Commissioners, "to project into, obstruct or "prevent them from so altering," &c. the said streets, and that the possession and purchase of such houses, &c., will be necessary for that purpose, the Commissioners may treat, &c., or employ any person to treat, &c., with the several owners and occupiers of all such hereditaments of whatsoever nature, tenure, kind, or quality for the purposes aforesaid, and to pay for the same out of money to arise and be received by them by virtue of any local Act of Parliament, and to pull down, use, sell or dispose of such houses, &c. and lay the sites thereof, or so much thereof as the Commissioners shall think proper, into the said streets and other public places.

Sec. 81.—Enables corporate or collegiate bodies, tenants for life, and others having a partial or qualified interest in any hereditaments, husbands, guardians, trustees, and all other persons whomsoever on behalf of themselves and others, and all other persons who are interested in such houses, &c., to treat and agree with the Commissioners for the absolute sale and conveyance of their property.

Sec. 82.—Provides that where persons interested in such lands, &c., refuse to treat or will not or cannot agree for the sale, or cannot be found or fail to produce a good title, the Commissioners are to issue a warrant to the sheriffs to summon a jury to appear before the justices at quarter sessions to assess the value of the respective interests of the owners and award the sums to be paid for the purchase of such houses, &c; or any injury or damage. If the sum assessed shall not exceed the sum offered the costs of such assessment shall be paid by the claimant.

Sec. 84.—Where the money to be paid for hereditaments belonging to persons under disability amounts to 200*l.* the same is to be paid into the Court of Chancery to be invested in the purchase of other hereditaments.

Sec. 85.—Provides for the application of compensation money over 20*l.* and not exceeding 200*l.*

Sec. 86.—Provides for the application of compensation money where less than 20*l.*

Sec. 87.—On payment of the sums agreed or awarded to the parties or into Court, the hereditaments shall vest in the Commissioners, who shall be deemed in law to be in the actual possession to all intents and purposes whatsoever freed and discharged from all former estates, &c.

Sec. 88.—Deals with question of title of persons to money paid into court.

Sec. 89.—Provides for payment by Commissioners of costs of re-investment of money paid into court.

Sec. 90.—Tenants at will, lessees for a year, or from year to year, to deliver possession on six months' notice. The Commissioners to compensate tenants compelled to quit before the expiration of their term. Disputes to be settled by a jury. Possession to be obtained by a warrant to the sheriffs.

Sec. 91.—Mortgagees, when not in possession, to convey on tender of mortgage money and interest due and six months' additional interest.

Sec. 92.—In the event of the mortgage money and interest due exceeding the value of the premises, the Commissioners are not to be liable to pay more than such value.

Sec. 94.—Upon payment of the principal and interest into the bank, the estate of the mortgagee shall vest in the Commissioners.

Sec. 95.—Mortgage monies to be paid before houses are pulled down or ground made use of.

Sec. 96.—Enables the Commissioners to dispose of estates acquired by them, provided the same are offered

to the persons from whom they were purchased, and provides for settlement of disputes as to value.

Sec. 97.—Enables the Commissioners to borrow money for the purposes of the Act.

"The Burial Act, 1852."

15 & 16 Vict. c. 85, s. 43.—This section enacts that it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the said City (*i.e.*, City of London), in Common Council assembled, if and when they see fit so to do, to authorise and direct the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London to exercise for the said City and Liberties all the powers and authorities vested in Burial Boards under that Act.

And the money required for defraying the expenses incurred under this Act by the said Commissioners shall be charged upon and payable out of the Consolidated Rate, authorised to be made by the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," or any moneys applicable for defraying the expenses by the said Act, charged upon or payable out of such rate.

And the provisions contained in the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," for the purpose (as therein expressed), of enabling the said Commissioners to effect the purchases therein authorised, shall be applicable for the purpose of enabling the said Commissioners to purchase land for the purposes of this Act, and the powers for and auxiliary to the sale and disposal of land given or expressed to be given by the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," and the "City of London Sewers Act, 1851," with respect to land purchased by the said Commissioners, for any of the purposes mentioned in such last-mentioned Act, and deemed by them unnecessary for such purposes, shall be applicable with respect to any land purchased by the said Commissioners for the purposes of this Act, which may not appear to them to be wanted for such purposes, and all the provisions of the said City of London Sewers Acts applicable to the exercise of the powers vested in the said Commissioners, shall be applicable to and for the purposes of this Act, as if the powers which under this Act may become vested in such Commissioners, had been powers vested in them under the said "City of London Sewers Act, 1848."

"The Burial Act, 1857."

20 & 21 Vict. c. 35, s. 4.—Commissioners, acting as Burial Board, with the approval of the major part of the vestries, to settle fees payable to churchwardens, &c.

Sec. 5.—Fees to be paid by Commissioners.

Sec. 6.—Commissioners to settle fees for burial of persons not residing in London.

Sec. 7.—Chaplains of cemetery to conform to regulations of Commissioners.

"Metropolitan Building Act, 1855."

Part II.—Dangerous Structures.

18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, s. 70.—In the case of any structure in the City of London, or the Liberties, the Commissioners are defined to mean the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and have the following powers:—

Sec. 69.—When informed that any structure is dangerous, to cause a survey to be made.

Sec. 72.—To cause structures certified as dangerous, to be shored up, &c., and to give notice to owner to take down, secure, or repair.

Sec. 73.—To take proceedings before a justice against owner for non-compliance with notice and on non-compliance with order of justice, the Commissioners may rectify such dangerous structure and recover all expenses incurred with respect thereto.

Sec. 74.—On default of payment by owner of expenses, to sell such structure and pay the surplus (if any) to owner.

Sec. 75.—Payments made by the Commissioners in respect of any structure shall be out of the Consolidated Rate.

Sec. 81.—To appoint officers and make regulations for the purposes of this part of the Act, and expenses incurred to be paid out of Consolidated Rate.

"The Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867."

30 & 31 Vict. c. 134.—This Act affects the Commissioners of Sewers as the scavenging authority in the City of London, as follows:—

Sec. 5.—Prohibits removal of dust, &c., from any house in such streets as may be named by the Commissioner of Police between certain hours, and provides a penalty.

Sec. 25.—Commissioners empowered to name streets in which the inhabitants may deposit, before eight in the morning, boxes or barrels of ashes, &c., on the kerbstone of the foot pavement, for removal by the scavenger.

"Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869."

32 & 33 Vict. c. 67, sec. 45.—This section provides that the valuation list for time being in force shall be conclusive evidence of the rateable value of the several hereditaments included therein, for the purpose of (*inter alia*) the Sewers Consolidated and other rates in the City of London.

So far therefore, as regards every hereditament included in any valuation list, the "rateable value" therein mentioned is substituted for the "annual value," as provided by the "Sewers Act, 1848," for the purpose of the Sewers and Consolidated Rates.

"London Hydraulic Powers Act, 1871."

34 & 35 Vict. c. 121, sec. 35.—By this section, the Commissioners, on constructing any subway, or tube, or covered way, for the purpose of receiving gas, water, or other pipes, may, by giving written notice to the "Company," require that the pipes of the "Company" shall be removed from their then position, and laid in any such subway, tube, or covered way.

The Company shall contribute to the expense of constructing such subways, &c.

"Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875."

38 & 39 Vict. c. 63, s. 10.—The Commissioners of Sewers are constituted the local authority in the City of London to carry Act into effect, and have power—

Ib.—To appoint public analysts and to remove them, such appointments and removals to be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

Sec. 13.—To direct medical officer of health, or other officer appointed by the local authority, to obtain a sample of food or drug for analysis.

Sec. 19.—Every analyst appointed under this Act to report quarterly to local authority.

Local authority to transmit certified copy of such reports annually to the Local Government Board.

Sec. 20.—To take proceedings against offenders for recovery of penalty on certificate of analyst.

Sec. 26.—To receive penalties and apply the same towards the expenses of executing this Act.

Sec. 29.—Expenses incurred in executing Act to be paid out of the Consolidated Rate.

Streets.—Naming and Numbering.

45 Vict. c. 14.—"The Metropolis Management and Buildings Amendment Act, 1882."

Sec. 5, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 87.—The Commissioners of Sewers, in compliance with any order of the Board, in pursuance of sec. 87 of the "Metropolis Management Act, 1862," are from time to time to cause the naming and numbering of the streets in the City.

41 Vict. c. 16, and 46 & 47 Vict. c. 53.—Factory and Workshops Acts, 1878 and 1883.

46 & 47 Vict. c. 53, s. 18, 41 Vict. c. 16, s. 96.—For the purposes of these two Acts the Commissioners are constituted the local and sanitary authorities in the City of London.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.—"Factory and Workshops Act, 1878."

41 Vict. c. 16.—Under this Act the Commissioners have following powers:—

Sec. 4.—Upon receipt of notice by an inspector, under this Act, of sanitary defects in a factory or workshop, punishable or remediable under the law relating to public health, but not under this Act, to make inquiry into subject of notice, and take such action as they may deem proper for enforcing the law.

The power of enforcing the following sections conferred by "Public Health (London) Act, 1891" (54 & 55 Vict. c. 76, s. 26).

Sec. 34.—To enforce the lime-washing, painting, and washing of the interior of bakehouses within the City.

Sec. 35.—To prevent a place on the same level with the bakehouse being used as a sleeping place, except under certain structural conditions.

Sec. 81.—To enforce fine for not keeping bakehouse, which is a workshop, in conformity with Act.

46 & 47 Vict. c. 53.—"Factory and Workshop Act, 1883."

The "Public Health (London) Act, 1891" confers the following powers on Commissioners, viz.:—

Sec. 15.—To prevent any room or place being used or occupied as a bakehouse, which was not so occupied before 1st of June 1883, unless the regulations contained in this section are complied with.

Sec. 16.—To enforce penalty for the user of any place as a bakehouse when unfit on sanitary grounds.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 36.—The proceedings of the Commissioners of Sewers, in relation to the acquisition of the site and erection of artizans dwellings now owned by them, were regulated by the "Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," which has been repealed and replaced by the

53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.—"Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890."

Which gives them increased powers and duties as follows:—

Sch. 1.—The Commissioners of Sewers are constituted the local authority in the City of London, and the local rate is defined "as the Sewer Rate and the Consolidated "Rate levied by such Commissioners, or either of such "rates."

Sec. 4 and 5.—Local authority, on being satisfied by official representation of the Medical Officer of Health of the unhealthiness of district, to make scheme for its improvement.

Sec. 7.—On completion of improvement scheme, local authority shall notify the fact by inserting advertisements in a local paper, and during the month following such insertion shall serve a notice on every occupier, &c., of any lands to be compulsorily taken.

Sec. 8, sub-sec. 6.—Local authority to present petition to a Secretary of State, praying for Order confirming such scheme, to be subsequently confirmed by Act of Parliament.

Sub-sec. 8.—Costs of confirming authority and other persons to be paid by local authority.

Sub-sec. 11.—Scheme in the City of London to provide for the accommodation of at least as many persons of the working classes as may be displaced.

Sec. 12, Sub-sec. 1.—Duty of Local Authority to take steps for carrying scheme into effect when confirmed by Parliament.

Sub-sec. 2.—The Local Authority may let or sell, under condition that purchasers or lessees will carry out scheme.

Sub-sec. 3.—Engage with other persons to carry out scheme.

Sub-sec. 4.—In any grant or lease to impose suitable conditions and restrictions as to elevation, &c., and accommodation, and make due provisions as to sanitary arrangements.

Sub-sec. 5.—If the Local Authority erect dwellings, the same are to be disposed of within ten years, unless otherwise determined by confirming authority.

Sub-sec. 6.—Contract with freeholders to carry scheme into effect.

Sec. 22.—Upon the purchase of any lands required for the purpose of carrying into effect any scheme, all rights of way and other easements shall vest in the Local Authority, compensation being paid to persons proved to have sustained loss.

Sec. 23.—For the purpose of providing accommodation for persons of the working classes displaced by any improvement scheme, local authority may appropriate any lands belonging to them, or purchase by agreement any further lands.

Sec. 24.—Any deficiency in the "Dwelling House Improvement Fund," from which the expenses of this part of the Act are to be defrayed, is to be supplied out of the local rates or borrowed monies.

Sub-sec. 4.—Local rate limit not to apply to rate required to be levied for expenses under this part of this Act.

Sec. 25, Sub-sec. 3.—The Commissioners may for the purposes of this part of Act borrow such money as they may require on the credit of the local rates.

Sec. 26.—In case of illness of medical officer of health, the Commissioners have power to appoint a substitute for a period of six months or less.

Part II.

Unhealthy Dwelling-houses.

Sec. 31.—The Local Government Board may order local authority to proceed under this part of Act on their declining or neglecting to put it in force after complaint of dwelling-house being unfit for habitation.

Sec. 32.—Duty of local authority to cause an inspection of district from time to time, and if, on representation of medical officers of health, any dwelling-house appear to be unfit for habitation, to take proceedings (under the Sanitary Acts) against the owner or occupier for the closing of such dwelling-house.

Sub-sec. 3.—To recover penalties from owner for non-compliance with order on such proceedings.

Sec. 33, Sub-sec. 3.—Power is given the local authority to order demolition of building in case owner does not undertake to execute the necessary works to render building fit for habitation, or in case owner, having undertaken to execute such works, fails to execute them within time allowed by local authority or Court.

Sec. 34.—Power to local authority, on owners neglecting to take down such building, to proceed to take down and remove same, and sell the materials, and after deducting incidental expenses to pay balance (if any) to owner.

Sub-sec. 2.—Power, where a building has been so taken down and removed, to prevent the erection of any building which will be dangerous to health.

Sec. 36.—Power to local authority to charge the inheritance or fee of the premises with the expenses, by way of annuity, on completion of works.

Sec. 38, Sub-sec. 11.—Power to local authority to purchase houses for the opening of alleys, &c., where ventilation, &c., is obstructed, and to pull down such obstructing buildings, and keep whole of site open, or such part thereof as is required for remedying evils caused by such obstructing building.

Sub-sec. 12.—Power to dedicate any land so acquired as a highway or other public place.

Sec. 39.—Power to make scheme for area comprising houses closed by closing order.

Sub-sec. 3.—To petition Local Government Board for order sanctioning scheme.

Sub-sec. 4.—To purchase by agreement area comprised in scheme, and if whole is thus purchased, order to take effect without confirmation by Act.

Sec. 42.—Local authority to pay their expenses incurred in the execution of this part of the Act out of the local rate, notwithstanding any limit.

Sec. 43.—Power to borrow money.

Sec. 46, Sub-sec. 2.—Commissioners of Sewers deemed to be the urban authority as respects the City of London, and may borrow under Part I. of Act for purchase-money or compensation payable under this part of this Act.

Part III.

Lodging-houses.

Sec. 56.—Where this part of the Act has been adopted in the City of London the Commissioners are empowered to carry it into execution, and exercise the same powers as in the execution of their duties under the Acts conferring powers on such Commissioners, and have the following powers:—

Sec. 57.—To acquire lands for purposes of this part of Act.

Sub-secs. 2 and 3, and Sec. 58.—To contract for purchase or lease of any lodging-houses for the working classes, and appropriate same and any other land to purposes of this part of the Act.

Sec. 59.—To erect lodging-houses on land acquired, and to convert buildings into lodging-houses.

Sec. 60.—With consent of the Local Government Board to sell any lands vested in them for the purposes of this part of Act, and apply proceeds towards purchase of lands better adapted for those purposes.

Sec. 61.—To manage, regulate, and control lodging-houses acquired by them.

Sub-sec. 2.—To make reasonable charges for tenancy.

Sec. 62.—To make bye-laws for regulation of lodging-houses.

Sec. 64.—To sell lodging-houses established for seven years when considered too expensive (subject to consent of Local Government Board).

Sec. 65.—Expenses incurred by local authority in execution of this part of the Act to be paid out of the "Dwelling House Improvement Fund," under Part I. of this Act.

Sec. 66.—The Commissioners of Sewers may borrow money for the purposes of the execution of this part of the Act.

Sec. 70.—Power for local authority and any authorised officer to inspect lodging-houses established under this part of Act.

Part IV.

Supplemental.

Sec. 77.—Power to local authority to authorise any person, on giving 24 hours' notice, to enter any premises which they are authorised to purchase compulsorily under Part I. or Part II. of this Act, for the purpose of surveying and valuing such premises.

Sec. 78.—Local authority to compensate tenants for less than a year for expense of removing where premises are purchased in pursuance of a scheme under Part I. or Part II. of this Act, and are not closed by a Closing Order.

Sec. 80.—Separate accounts to be kept by local authority of receipts and expenditure under each part of the Act.

Sec. 81.—Local authority has power to appoint committees out of their own number for certain purposes.

Sec. 91.—Powers of Act to be cumulative.

"Sale of Food and Drugs Act (Amendment Act), 1879."

42 and 43 Vict. c. 30, s. 3.—Local authority may direct medical officer or other officer appointed by them to obtain a sample of milk at the place of delivery to submit to analyst for analysis, and may take proceedings and enforce penalties on conviction.

"Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1881."

44 and 45 Vict. c. 37, s. 27.—For the purposes of this Act the Commissioners of Sewers are constituted the "Sanitary Authority" in the City of London. And have the following powers:—

Sec. 5.—To provide and maintain at the request and cost of the owner of any work in which acid is produced or used, drains for carrying off acid produced in such work, with like powers as they have for providing sewers.

Sec. 19.—To apply to the central authority (*i.e.*, Local Government Board) for an additional inspector under the Act on undertaking to pay a proportion of his salary.

Sec. 27.—To complain in case of nuisance to central authority, who shall make inquiry into matters complained of, and the sanitary authority, if required by the central authority so to do, shall pay expenses of such inquiry.

"London Hydraulic Power Act, 1884."

47 & 48 Vict. c. 72, s. 7.—In carrying out the works authorised by these Acts, the Company are required to give seven days' notice of their intention to break up or disturb any street or place, or the pavement thereof, under the control of the Commissioners. To attend to the directions of the engineer of the Commissioners, and not to open more of the streets at one time than the engineer shall authorise, within 10 days at the furthest, or such further time as the engineer shall prescribe; the Company are to restore the pavement and indemnify the Commissioners against any expense, with a penalty for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act, or with the direction of the engineer, and power to the Commissioners to restore the street, &c., and recover the expenses from the Company.

"The Margarine Act, 1887."

50 & 51 Vict. c. 29, s. 13.—The Commissioners of Sewers, as the local authority authorised to appoint a public analyst under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875," are constituted the local authority for the City of London, and have the same powers as regards taking proceedings as they have under the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875" (s. 12).

"Sale of Horseflesh, &c., Regulation Act, 1889."

52 & 53 Vict. c. 11, s. 8.—For the purposes of this Act the Commissioners of Sewers are constituted the local authority in the City of London and the Liberties thereof.

11 and 12 Vict. c. 163, s. 80. 54 and 55 Vict. c. 76, s. 106.—The Commissioners being authorised to appoint a medical officer of health and inspectors of nuisances, have to enforce the Act and take proceedings for recovery of penalties, &c.

Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888.

45 & 46 Vict. c. 56, Schedule.—The mayor, commonality, and citizens acting by the Commissioners of Sewers are constituted the local authority of the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and the local rate is the Consolidated Sewers Rate.

The local authority has the following powers:—

Sec. 3.—To apply to Board of Trade for a licence to supply electricity for public or private purposes within their area.

Sec. 4.—To apply to Board of Trade for Provisional Order, to be confirmed by Act of Parliament, to supply electricity for public or private purposes.

Sec. 6.—Power to make, rescind, alter or repeal bye-laws for securing the safety of the public, and providing penalties, such bye-laws to be confirmed by the Board of Trade.

Sec. 7.—Provides for the expenses of local authority and definition of local rate in the schedule.

Sec. 14.—Power to consent to placing of electric lines above ground or across any street, to require removal of same or to remove, and recover expenses.

"The Electric Lighting Act, 1888."

51 & 52 Vict. c. 12.—As the local authority under this Act for the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers are affected by the following provisions:—

Sec. 1.—No Provisional Order authorising the supply of electricity by any undertakers within the district of any local authority, shall be granted by the Board of Trade without the consent of such local authority, except in certain cases.

Sec. 2.—Repeals Section 27 of the Act of 1882, and enables a local authority six months after the expiration of 42 years, or such shorter period as is specified in the Provisional Order affecting their district, from the date of the Confirmation Act, and at subsequent periods of 10 years, to require the undertakers to sell their undertaking on terms. Power for the Board of Trade to determine any other question and fix the date of such purchase, after which the property of the undertakers and their powers are to vest in local authority.

Sec. 3.—Enables Board of Trade, by Provisional Order, to vary the terms under which any local authority may require undertakers to sell.

53 & 54 Vict. c. 239.—In addition to the powers conferred on the Commissioners by the Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888, in the year 1890 the "Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 15) Act, 1890," and in the year 1891 the "Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation (No. 10) Act, 1891" (54 & 55 Vict. c. 212), were passed, which confirmed three Provisional Orders, comprising the whole of the City of London, and under these Acts the Commissioners have the following powers:—

If they purchase the undertaking, or any part thereof, to become the undertakers from date of purchase.

To make representations to the Board of Trade as to the efficiency of the undertakers, also upon failure of undertakers to deposit the necessary security within the time limited.

To inspect the accounts at all times, and require all necessary information and vouchers to be supplied.

To licence the construction, in any street, of boxes, necessary for purposes of supplying energy.

With approval of Board of Trade to prescribe the hours during which the undertakers are to have access to such boxes and provide penalty for infringement.

On notice of works with plan, giving details being served.

To approve or disapprove same and notify their approval or disapproval to undertakers.

On default of undertakers to comply with requirements and restrictions they shall make full compensation to local authority for any loss or damage occasioned thereby.

To serve notice upon undertakers of desire to exercise all or any of the powers or duties of the undertakers in relation to breaking up streets, filling in, re-instating or making good such streets, &c., &c., under the management of such local authority.

Power to alter the positions of any electric lines or works of the undertakers being under any street or place which may interfere with the lawful exercise of any powers vested in them as the local authority in relation to such street or place subject to conditions.

To receive three days' notice from undertakers before the latter commence to dig or sink any trench for laying down new electric lines (other than service lines) or other works near to which any sewer, drain, work, &c., under their control has been lawfully placed.

To require electric lines to be laid in any existing subways which are vested in them as the local authority.

With approval of Board of Trade to extend time limited for the laying of mains, &c.

To make representations to the Board of Trade as to default of undertakers to lay mains, &c., within specified time.

To agree with undertakers as to supply of energy to public lamps, and as to conditions for same.

To receive one month's notice of change of method of charging.

To agree with undertakers as to charge for supplying energy for public lamps. In default of agreement to be settled by arbitration.

To appoint one or more electric inspectors.

If they appoint inspector, to regulate duties of and fees to be taken by such inspector, also to account for such fees, and see to application of same.

To pay remuneration to any electric inspector as they may determine.

To require the undertakers, at their own cost, to establish a reasonable number of testing stations, to maintain same and proper instruments for the purpose.

To receive inspector's report, and if dissatisfied with same to appeal to Board of Trade.

To require a copy map of area of supply to be furnished.

To consent to transfer of undertaking.

To purchase undertaking.

If the Commissioners become undertakers they have following powers:—

To acquire by purchase or on lease, and use any lands for the purposes of Order.

To dispose of any lands acquired under Order not for the time required for purposes of Orders.

To make representation to Board of Trade where undertakers make default in consequence of insolvency.

To consent to revocation of order as to area of supply.

Power within two months of service of such notice of revocation of order to require undertakers to sell to them the undertaking, or such part thereof as is within their district.

To remove and recover costs of removal and reinstatement of street from the undertakers, and to sell works on failure of undertakers to pay expenses.

Power to make representations to Board of Trade on receiving notice of application for extension of time for performance of any duties.

"Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, 1889."

52 & 53 Vict. c. 27.—The Local Authority in the City of London for the purposes of this Act is the Commissioners of Sewers, whose licence is necessary for the erection of any hoard, power being given them by this Act to charge for the affixing of advertisements thereto, and to impose such conditions as they may determine.

"London Overhead Wires Act, 1891."

54 & 55 Vict. c. 77. s. 2.—The Commissioners of Sewers are constituted the Local Authority for carrying this Act into effect in the City of London.

They have the following powers, viz.:—

Sec. 4.—Power to alter or remove on default of company so doing on requisition of owner or occupier any wires over or supported on lands or buildings, such removal being requisite in consequence of alteration, rebuilding or otherwise, and recover costs from the company.

Sec. 6.—To enforce byelaws made by the County Council.

Sec. 8.—To appoint inspectors and other officers for the purposes of the Act.

Sec. 9.—Dangerous wires and those not in accordance with byelaws may be required by the Local Authority to be removed, renewed, or altered, and where owner cannot be ascertained, Local Authority may remove.

Secs. 13 and 14.—To recover penalties, &c., in a summary way, and if recovered by the Commissioners to be paid into the credit of Consolidated Rate.

Sec. 22.—All expenses of Commissioners in execution of the Act to be paid out of Consolidated Rate.

"London Sky Signs Act, 1891."

54 & 55 Vict. c. 78., Ib. sec. 3.—For the purposes of giving effect to this Act within the City of London, the District Surveyor is to report to the Commissioners of Sewers, from time to time, as to any sky signs existing contrary to the provisions of the Act. The Commissioners have the following powers:—

Ib. Sec. 7.—To licence retention for two years of a sky sign on the certificate of the District Surveyor.

Ib. Sec. 8.—On application with certificate of District Surveyor to renew licence for a further period of two years, and a subsequent further period of two years, making six years in all.

Ib. Sec. 14.—To take proceedings for the taking down and removal of unauthorised sky signs under Part II. of the Metropolitan Buildings Acts, and to recover expenses of such removal.

Ib. Sec. 15.—The expenses of the Commissioners in the execution of the Act to be paid out of their consolidated rate.

"The Public Health (London) Act, 1891."

54 & 55 Vict. c. 76.—By sec. 99 it is provided that the Sanitary Authority shall be "In the City of London the Commissioners of Sewers," and, by sec. 138, all powers, rights, and remedies given by the Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other powers, rights, and remedies conferred by any Act of Parliament, law, or custom, and all such other powers, rights, and remedies may be exercised and put in force in the same manner and by the same authority as if this Act had not passed.

It is assumed, therefore, that the powers and rights of the Commissioners of Sewers, under the Acts of 1848 and 1851 are in full force, but it may be convenient to refer to the provisions of those Acts that are and are not affected by the Act of 1891.

Act of 1848.—The following powers given by the Acts of 1848 and 1851 are unaffected, viz., those relating to:—

Secs. 1 to 56, 63 to 67.—The appointment and proceedings of the Commissioners, and their accounts, appointment of officers other than medical officer and sanitary inspectors.

Secs. 73, 74, 88, 96, 97, 110, 111, 112, 114 to 122, 125 to end of Act. Act of 1851 Secs. 1, 3, 4, 32 to 37, 40, 42, 43 to 47, 50, 51, 53 to end of Act.—Public sewers and drains, carriage and foot-way paving, public lighting, improvement of streets and public places, ordering and collecting of rates, borrowing of money, licensing of hoards and removal of projections, dealing with dangerous or uninhabitable houses.

Act of 1848. Secs. 57 to 62, 68, 70, 71, 72, 75 to 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 98 to 102, 104 to 109, 113, 147, 149, 150.—The powers affected by the Act of 1891 are chiefly those relating to sanitary matters and nuisances, especially the following:—

Act of 1851. Secs. 2, 5 to 8, 10 to 31, 38, 39, 41, 48, 49, 52.—Private drainage, inspection of premises, unsound food, sanitary regulations and bye-laws, water supply, both public and private, offensive trades, smoke nuisance, scavenging, public and private conveniences, infectious diseases and epidemics, underground rooms, provision of hospitals, refuges and ambulances, appointment of medical officer and sanitary inspectors.

The following are the more important sections affecting the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Sewers, as the sanitary authority for the City of London, viz.:—

Sec. 1. The sanitary authority is to cause inspection to be made of their district, with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist, and to enforce the provisions of this Act for the purpose of abating the same, and otherwise to put in force the powers relating to public health and local government, so as to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises within their district.

Secs. 2 to 18.—Deal first with nuisances generally, and, secondly, with particular nuisances, and are chiefly

re-enactments of statutes hitherto in force, with various alterations and amendments, giving the sanitary authority greater powers.

Sec. 2.—Enlarges the list of nuisances to include any cistern, water-closet, earth-closet, or dung pit so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health. Any premises which are in such a state as to be "dangerous" to health as well as "injurious," are now declared to be a nuisance, and liable to be dealt with summarily.

Sec. 3.—Any person may now give information of a nuisance to the sanitary authority, who are required to at once serve notice to cause the same to be abated.

Sec. 4.—(1.) The notice may, if the sanitary authority think it desirable, specify any works to be executed; (2) And it may also require the person causing the nuisance to do what is necessary for preventing the recurrence of the nuisance; (3) Under certain circumstances the sanitary authority may themselves abate the nuisance, and where the nuisance is absence of water fittings, the premises are to be deemed unfit for habitation, and provides a penalty.

Sec. 5.—On non-compliance with the notice, a summary order may be obtained for the abatement of the nuisance, and such Order may be either an "abatement order," a "prohibition order," or a "closing order," or a combination of such orders.

Sec. 6.—Appeals to Quarter Sessions against nuisance orders are checked by the imposition of a fine, 20*s.* a day for non-compliance with the order in the event of the appeal being dismissed or abandoned.

Secs. 7 to 14.—Re-enact and extend the powers contained in the Nuisances Removal Acts, and other repealed statutes, and relate to the details of carrying out the previous sections.

Sec. 15.—If any person causes any drain, &c., to be a nuisance by wilfully destroying or damaging the same, or any water supply apparatus, pipe, or work connected therewith, or wilfully stops up or interferes with, or improperly uses the same, he is liable to a fine of 5*l.*

Sec. 16.—Every sanitary authority is required to make, observe, and enforce bye-laws: (1) For the prevention of certain nuisances. (2) For the prevention of the keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance. (3) As to the paving of yards and open spaces in connexion with dwelling houses.

Sec. 19.—After the 1st January, 1892, certain businesses are prohibited altogether, certain others are prohibited without the sanction of the Commissioners, and bye-laws are to be made for regulating the conduct of any such businesses.

Sec. 21.—Deals with nuisances arising from any trade, business, process or manufacture causing effluvia, and to this extent increases the powers of the sanitary authorities under previous Acts. The duty of the sanitary authority is imperative, and if the nuisance is certified to them, they shall make complaint before a justice of the peace, and the person causing the nuisance is liable to a fine not exceeding 50*l.*

Sec. 22.—The removal of house and street refuse, when collected or deposited by a sanitary authority, is deemed to be a business to which the provisions of sec. 21 apply, and any premises used for the treatment of such refuse which are a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, shall be a nuisance liable to be dealt with under the Act, and for that purpose the County Council shall be deemed to be a sanitary authority, and may make complaint or take proceedings under this section.

Secs. 23 and 24.—Deal with the abatement of smoke nuisances, but confer no greater powers on the sanitary authority than it previously possessed, and the powers of the Commissioners, under the provisions of the "Sewers Act, 1851," are expressly reserved.

Sec. 25.—Imposes on the sanitary authority the duty of giving notice for the lime-washing and cleaning of workshops, and imposes a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, and a further fine, after conviction, of not exceeding 10*s.* a day for non-compliance of such notice, and, in addition, the sanitary authority may do the requisite work and recover the cost.

Sec. 26.—The duty is thrown on the sanitary authority of enforcing certain sections of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 and 1883, as respects every bakehouse which is a workshop.

Sec. 28.—"The Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City, acting by the Council," are to enforce the orders and regulations of the Local Government Board relating to dairies, but the expenses incurred are to be paid out of the Consolidated Rate.

Sec. 29 to 36.—Relate to the duty of the sanitary authority in reference to the cleansing of streets and removal of refuse. Hitherto the obligation of cleansing the foot-way adjoining his premises was thrown on the occupier or owner, but by the Act this duty has now been transferred to the sanitary authority, in addition to that of keeping the streets properly swept and cleansed, so far as is reasonably practicable, and in the same way to collect and remove from the streets all street refuse, and in default of so doing the sanitary authorities will be liable to a fine not exceeding 20*l.* (Sec. 29).

Sec. 30.—The sanitary authority is bound to secure the due removal at proper times of house refuse, &c. from premises, and to give notice of the times appointed for such removal. Where any refuse, &c. is not removed after 48 hours' notice in writing, the sanitary authority is liable to be fined 20*l.*

Secs. 31 and 32.—The sanitary authority is either to employ scavengers or contract for the execution of its duties with respect to the sweeping and cleansing of streets, and the removal of street and house refuse, and the ownership of such refuse is vested in the sanitary authority.

Sec. 33.—Relates to the removal of trade refuse, and any dispute as to what is to be considered trade refuse may be determined by a magistrate.

Sec. 34.—In addition to the penalty provided by Sec. 30, this section enables the occupier, after giving the sanitary authority 24 hours' notice, to dispose of his house refuse in the event of the sanitary authority neglecting to remove the same.

Sec. 35.—Requires sanitary inspector to serve a 48 hours' notice for the removal of any accumulation of obnoxious matter, and on non-compliance with such notice empowers the sanitary authority to remove same, and recover the expenses incurred.

Sec. 36.—Deals with removal of refuse, &c. from stables, cow-houses, &c., and enables the sanitary authority, by public notice, to require the periodical removal of such refuse.

Sec. 37.—Every newly-erected or rebuilt house shall be provided with a sufficient ashpit and one or more proper water-closets, under a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* The sanitary authority can, by notice, require the owner or occupier to provide such ashpit or water-closets, and on non-compliance with the notice the owner or occupier is liable to a fine, or the sanitary authority may enter and do the requisite work, and recover the expense from the owner of the house.

Sec. 39.—This section requires the sanitary authority to make and enforce bye-laws with respect to the keeping of water-closets supplied with sufficient water.

Secs. 40 and 41.—Enable the sanitary authority to enter premises after notice, and, in an emergency, without notice, to examine various sanitary works, provide penalties for improperly making or altering sanitary works, discontinuing water supply, or creating a nuisance by destroying any sink, &c. The sanitary authority, instead of proceeding for a fine, may do the requisite work and recover the expenses.

Sec. 42.—Any person, or his agent, servant, or workman, so constructing or repairing a water-closet or drain as to cause it to be a nuisance or dangerous to health, is liable to a fine of 20*l.*

Sec. 43.—The sanitary authority is required either to drain, cleanse, &c. all ditches, &c. containing drainage, &c., or by notice to cause the owner or occupier of any premises to do such work as may be required, and penalties are provided for non-compliance with the notice.

Sec. 44.—Every sanitary authority may now provide and maintain public lavatories and ash-pits, and public sanitary convenience where requisite, and for that purpose the sub-soil of any road, exclusive of the foot-way, shall be vested in such authority.

Sec. 45.—Where the sanitary authority provide the above conveniences, they may: (1) make regulations with respect to the management and bye-laws as to the user; (2) let the same for any term not exceeding three years; (3) charge fees for the use of lavatories or water-closets.

Sec. 46.—Provides penalties for injuring, &c. sanitary conveniences used in common, and the persons using the same are liable to a fine and a daily penalty should such conveniences become a nuisance.

Sec. 47.—This section re-enacts the "Nuisances Removal Amendment Act, 1863," but with important amendments. Amongst others it applies to any article, whether solid or liquid, intended for the food of man. On conviction a maximum fine of 50*l.* instead of 20*l.* for

every animal or article, and a maximum term of six instead of three months' imprisonment, with or without hard labour may now be imposed.

There is also a new provision, that upon a second conviction within 12 months, the Court may order notice of the facts to be affixed for not longer than 21 days to the premises occupied by the defendant.

A person may, by written notice, require the sanitary authority to remove any article in his possession unfit for the food of man as if it were trade refuse.

Secs. 48 to 54.—These sections relate to the supply of water for both public and private purposes.

Sec. 48.—An occupied house without a proper and sufficient water supply is a nuisance, and can be dealt with accordingly, and, if a dwelling-house, shall be deemed unfit for human habitation.

No house hereafter built or rebuilt shall be occupied without a certificate from the sanitary authority that it has a proper and sufficient water supply, and a fine and daily penalty are provided on the owner permitting a house to be occupied without a certificate or order of a Court.

Sec. 49.—Where a water company, supplying water for profit, may lawfully cut off the water, and cease to supply any inhabited dwelling-house, they shall, under a penalty, give twenty-four hours' notice thereof to the sanitary authority.

Sec. 50.—The sanitary authority is required to make byelaws for the cleanliness of cisterns, &c., used for storing water for drinking or domestic purposes, or for manufacturing drink.

Sec. 51.—Existing public cisterns, fountains, &c., used for the gratuitous supply of water are vested in the sanitary authority, and power is given to provide and maintain them and substitute other works equally convenient, and they may maintain and supply other public cisterns, &c., and may provide and maintain public wells, pumps, and drinking fountains.

Secs. 52 and 53.—Provide a fine and daily penalty for causing any source of water supply to be fouled, and damaging any fountain or pump, or causing water to be polluted.

Sec. 54.—The sanitary authority may apply for an Order of Court directing the closing of any well, &c., either permanently or temporarily, where representation has been made that the water is so polluted as to be dangerous to health. The Court may direct an analysis of the water, and a penalty is provided for failure to comply with any order, or it may be executed by the sanitary authority and the expenses recovered.

Secs. 55 to 74.—Relate to the notification and prevention of infectious diseases, and to a great extent reproduce, with amendments, "The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," and other statutes, which, so far as the metropolis is concerned, are repealed by the new Act.

Sec. 69.—A person who knows himself to be suffering from a dangerous infectious disease is liable to a fine of 10*l.* if he milks any animal, or picks fruit, or engages in any occupation connected with food, or carries on business in such a manner as to be likely to spread the infection.

Sec. 75.—Enables any sanitary authority to provide hospitals—(1.) By building such hospitals. (2.) By contracting for the use of any hospital or part of a hospital. (3.) By agreement with any person having the management of any hospital for the reception of the sick inhabitants of their district on payment.

Sec. 76.—Enables the sanitary authority to recover the cost of maintenance of a non-infectious patient who is not a pauper.

Sec. 77.—Empowers the sanitary authority, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, to provide temporary supply of medicine.

Sec. 78.—To provide and maintain carriages for conveyance of infected persons.

Sec. 82.—The sanitary authority are to execute the regulations issued by the Local Government Board as to epidemic diseases, and sec. 87 provides for the repayment to the sanitary authority of certain expenses.

Sec. 88.—Enables the sanitary authority to make byelaws with respect to the management and charges for the use of a mortuary, and to provide for the decent and economical interment, at charges to be fixed by such byelaws, of any dead body received into a mortuary.

Sec. 89.—Gives power for the removal of the body of any person who has died of any infectious disease at the cost of the sanitary authority.

Sec. 90.—Any sanitary authority may provide and maintain a proper building for the reception of dead bodies for post-mortem examination.

Sec. 94.—Makes it compulsory on the sanitary authority to make and enforce byelaws as to lodging-houses other than those under the "Common Lodging Houses Act, 1851," in the same way as was required by the "Sanitary Act, 1866."

Secs. 96, 97, 98.—Relate to the occupation of underground rooms as dwellings, and contain new and more stringent requirements as to the size, construction, and situation of such rooms. General regulations providing for classes of underground rooms may be made by the sanitary authority. Underground rooms occupied contrary to the Act are to be reported to the sanitary authority.

Sec. 99.—Defines the sanitary authority for the execution of the Act to be, in the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers, and by sub-sec. 4, where a sanitary authority appoints a committee for the purposes of the Act, that committee may serve and receive notices, take proceedings, and empower any officer of the authority to make complaints and take proceedings on their behalf, and otherwise to execute the Act.

Sec. 100.—The power given by this section to the County Council to prosecute, on default of the sanitary authority, does not extend to the Commissioners (sec. 133*d*.), and although sec. 101 provides for proceedings where complaint is made by the County Council to the Local Government Board of default of sanitary authority, yet this does not apply to the Commission, as proceedings against them are regulated by secs. 134 and 135.

Secs. 103 and 105.—The expenses incurred under the Act are to be defrayed by the Commissioners out of the Sewer and the Consolidated Rates, or either of such rates, and increased power to borrow money is given by sec. 105.

Sec. 106.—Every sanitary authority is required to appoint one or more medical officers of health.

Sec, 107.—An adequate number of duly qualified sanitary inspectors shall be appointed by every sanitary authority, and such inspectors are required to report to the sanitary authority the existence of any nuisances.

Sec. 108.—This section confers on the Board of Trade the same powers as they have in the case of district medical officer of a poor law union, with regard to the qualification, appointment, duties, salary, and tenure of office of every medical officer of health and sanitary inspector, and one-half of the salary of every such medical officer and sanitary inspector shall be paid by the County Council, in accordance with sec. 24 of the "Local Government Act, 1888."

It also provides for the qualifications of the medical officer, for his removal, and that he is not to be appointed for a limited time only. It also provides for the qualification of a sanitary inspector.

Sec. 114.—All byelaws made by any sanitary authority are to be made subject and according to the provisions in secs. 182 to 186 of the "Public Health Act, 1875," and it is necessary, amongst other things, that the bye-laws be submitted to and confirmed by the Local Government Board.

Secs. 115 to 121.—Relate to legal proceedings, and 122 provides that a justice of the peace shall not be incapable of acting in cases arising under the Act, by reason of his being a member of any sanitary authority.

Sec. 125 and 126.—Relate to appeals to Quarter Sessions and County Council, but the latter does not affect the Commisssioners of Sewers (sec. 133*a*.).

Secs. 127 and 128.—Provide for the authentication and service of notices.

Secs. 133 to 135.—These sections relate to the application of the Act to the City of London.

Sec. 133.—There is to be no appeal from the Commissioners to the County Council. (*b*) The bye-laws made by the County Council are not to extend to the City. (*c*) The Commissioners are not to be required by the County Council to provide a building for post-mortem examinations (sec. 90). (*d*.) The powers of the County Council, to proceed in case of default of a sanitary authority, are not to extend to the Commissioners.

Sec. 134.—The Local Government Board is empowered to authorise any officer of police of the City of London to proceed in certain cases against nuisances, on its being proved that the Commissioners have made default.

Sec. 135.—Provides for proceedings to be taken by the Local Government Board, on complaint being made

that the Commissioners have made default in executing or enforcing the Act.

Sec. 139.—Relates to the salary and tenure of office of any medical officer of health or inspector of nuisances, holding office under an appointment made before the commencement of the Act.

Sec. 142.—Provides for the repeal of various Acts and portions of Acts, and Sub-sec. 3 requires the first bye-laws under the Act to be submitted to the Local Government Board within six months from the 1st January, 1892.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT under which the Commissioners, as the rating authority in the City, contribute towards or defray the cost of carrying into effect.

"PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1855."

18 and 19 Vict. c. 70, s. 24.—The expenses of carrying this Act into effect by the Common Council in the City of London are to be paid out of the Consolidated Rate raised by the Commissioners of Sewers.

"SALE OF GAS ACT, 1859."

22 & 23 Vict. c. 66, s. 7.—The expenses incurred in the carrying into effect of this Act in the City of London by the Common Council are to be paid out of the Consolidated Rate raised by the Commissioners of Sewers.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 75—"THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870." (School Board in Metropolis.)

Sec. 37, sub-sec. 10.—The School Board, when constituted for the Metropolis is to apportion the amount required to be raised to meet the deficiency in the school fund among the different parts of the Metropolis mentioned in the 3rd column of the 1st schedule to the Act.

Schedule 1.—By the schedule the local rate is defined to be "in the City of London the Consolidated Rate," and the rating authority the "Commissioners of Sewers."

Sec. 54.—"If the rating authorities have no moneys "in their hands in respect of the local rate, they shall, "or if they have paid the amount then for the purpose "of reimbursing themselves, they may, notwithstanding "any limit under any Act of Parliament or otherwise, "levy the said rate or any contributions thereto, or any "increase of the said rate or contributions, and for "that purpose shall have the same powers of levying "a rate, and requiring contributions as they have for "the purpose of defraying expenses in which the local "rate is ordinarily applicable."

The power given by this section would enable the Commissioners to exceed the limit of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £ for the Consolidated Rate as provided by the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," Section 168.

"THE INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT, 1872."

35 & 36 Vict., c. 38, s. 10.—The expenses incurred in the execution of this Act by the Common Council are to be defrayed out of the local rate, which in this case is the "Consolidated Rate" raised by the Commissioners of Sewers.

38 Vict. c. 17.—"THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1875."

Sec. 67.—The local authority for the purposes of the Act is—

1. In the City of London the Corporation of the said City.

Sec. 70.—All expenses incurred by any local authority in carrying into effect the execution of the Act are to be paid out of the local rate, which is defined to be—

In the City of London the Consolidated Rate.

"WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1878."

41 & 42 Vict., c. 49, s. 51, schedule 4.—The expenses incurred under this Act by the local authority, the Corporation, are to be paid out of the local rate referred to in the schedule as the "Consolidated Rate" authorised to be raised by the Commissioners of Sewers.

"CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878."

41 & 42 Vict., c. 74, s. 46.—The expenses incurred in the execution of this Act by the Corporation are to be paid out oft he Consolidated Rate raised by the Commissioners of Sewers.

Borrowing Powers.

11 & 12 Vict. c. 163, s. 207 *et seq.* 38 & 39 Vict. c. 4.—In addition to the powers conferred by the "City of London Sewers Act, 1848," the Commissioners, in the year 1875, obtained an Act called "The Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London Act, 1875," for better enabling them to borrow money on the security of the Consolidated Rate, and empowered them to raise not exceeding 500,000*l.* by either—

Secs. 3, 4, and 5.—(1) Mortgages, with coupons for interest;

Sec. 6.—(2) Debenture Stock.

Sec. 8.—All monies borrowed under the Act to be repaid within 60 years.

Sec. 10.—The limit of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the £, provided by the Act of 1848, for the Consolidated Rate, is not to be exceeded.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 83, s. 34.—In January 1876, "The Local Loans Act, 1875," came into force, and the Commissioners of Sewers, being "an authority having power to levy a rate," were enabled to borrow money either by—

Sec. 5.—(1) The issue of debentures with coupons for interest;

Sec. 6.—(2) The creation of Debenture Stock bearing interest;

Sec. 7.—(3) The issue of annuity certificates.

38 & 39 Vict. c. 36., ss. 21, 22.—By "The Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875," the Commissioners of Sewers, as the local authority for the City of London, were empowered to borrow money for the purposes of the Act on either the Sewers or Consolidated Rate, and the limit imposed by the Act of 1848 was not to apply to any rate required to be levied for the purposes of that Act.

53 & 54 Vict. c. 70.—By the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890," which repealed the Artizans and Labourers' Dwellings Act of 1875—

Sec. 92 & 1st Sch., Sec. 25 (3), Secs. 46, 66.—The Commissioners of Sewers, as the local authority for the City of London, may borrow and take up at interest such money on the credit of the local rates or any of them as they may require for the purposes of the Act, and any limit imposed by any other Act of Parliament is not to apply to any rate required to be levied for the purpose of defraying any expenses under the Act.

45 & 46 Vict. c. 89.—In the year 1881 the Commissioners applied to Parliament for and obtained an Act called "The City of London Commissioners of Sewers (Artizans' Dwellings) Act, 1881," to enable them to borrow from the Corporation money for the purposes of carrying out the various Artizans' Dwellings Acts.

Sec. 3.—Under this Act the Corporation were authorised to borrow on the credit of ratos which the Commissioners were authorised to levy, and of the whole revenues of the lands and property belonging to the Corporation, not exceeding 500,000*l.*, and advance the same to the Commissioners.

Sec. 4.—The money borrowed was to be secured by bonds under the Common Seal of the Corporation.

Sec. 10.—The repayment of the amount advanced by the Corporation to the Commissioners was to be secured by a charge on all rates the Commissioners were authorised to levy under any Act of Parliament.

Sec. 11.—The money borrowed by the Commissioners was to be applied for the purposes of the Artizans' Dwellings Acts, or for any other purpose for which the Commissioners are authorised to incur expense or borrow money.

54 & 55 Vict. c. 76, s. 99.—Under the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," the Commissioners, as the local authority in the City of London, are authorised to borrow—

Sec. 105.—(1) For the purpose of the provision of hospitals and mortuaries under the Act, and for the purposes of the Epidemic Regulations under the Act;

(2) With the consent of the Local Government Board, for the purpose of providing certain things required by the Act;

(3) For the purposes for which they may borrow under the Acts relating to the execution of their other duties.

NOTE.—No specific method of raising money is provided by the Act.

APPENDIX B.

Improvements carried out by the Commissioners of Sewers, 1851 to 1893.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
	1851.
Cripplegate Without	Moor Lane (east side).
Billingsgate	Philpot Lane (east side).
Cripplegate Within	Milk Street (north-east corner).
Bishopsgate Without	Half Moon Street (east end).
Castle Baynard	Upper Thames Street, between Bennett's Hill and Addle Hill.
Tower	Lower Thames Street, Tower Hill (angle of).
	1852.
Langbourn	Lime Street (east side, south end).
Cheap	Gresham Street (north-east corner of King Street).
Cordwainer	Budge Row (south side).
Farringdon Without	West Street, Smithfield.
" "	Chancery Lane.
" "	Fleur-de-lis Court (Fetter Lane), portion of.
Bishopsgate Without	Rose Alley (New Court, Bishopsgate Street).
	1853.
Coleman Street	White's Alley.
"	Whalebone Court.
Portsoken	Middlesex Street.
"	Stoney Lane.
Castle Baynard	Upper Thames Street (west of Poter's Hill).
Farringdon Without	Chancery Lane.
	1854.
Farringdon Without	Chancery Lane.
Queenhithe	Upper Thames Street, east of Peter's Hill.
Farringdon Without	Fetter Lane.
" "	Fleur-de-lis Court.
Cordwainer	Budge Row.
Bread Street	Little Distaff Lane.
Broad Street	Throgmorton Street.
Portsoken	Houndsditch.
Billingsgate	Pudding Lane (south-west corner).
Farringdon Within	Printing-house Lane.
Coleman Street	White's Alley.
Farringdon Within	Newgate Market.
	1855.
Farringdon Without	Chancery Lane.
" "	Fetter Lane.
Cordwainer	Budge Row.
Cripplegate Without	Little Moorfields.
Portsoken	Harrow Alley, Aldgate.
Cripplegate Within	Love Lane, Wood Street.
" "	Little Love Lane, Wood Street.
Aldersgate Within	Oat Lane.
" "	Lilypot Lane.
	1856.
Farringdon Without	Fleur-de-lis Court.
" "	Fetter Lane.
Tower	Mark Lane (south end).
Farringdon Within	Newgate Street.
Cheap	Paneras Lane.
Bread Street	Little Distaff Lane.
	1857.
Farringdon Without	Chancery Lane.
" "	Fetter Lane.
Aldersgate Without	Maidenhead Court.
Broad Street	Threadneedle Street.
Bridewell Precinct	Tudor Street.
Coleman Street	Lothbury.
Langbourn	Mincing Lane.
	1858.
Cordwainer	Bow Lane.
Cripplegate Within	Gresham Street, West.
Cripplegate Without	Aldermanbury Postern.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
Castle Baynard	Little Knightrider Street.
"	Little Carter Lane.
Coleman Street	Little Bell Alley.
Aldgate	Fenchurch Street.
"	Leadenhall Street.
Portsoken	Minories.
Bassishaw	Mason's Alley.
Coleman Street	White Rose Court
	1859.
Farringdon Within	Newgate Street.
Farringdon Without	Fleet Street.
Queenhithe	Upper Thames Street.
Portsoken	Aldgate.
Cordwainer	Size Lane.
"	Budge Row.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
Cordwainer	Watling Street.
Cripplegate Without	Barbican.
Aldgate	Fenchurch Street
Farringdon Without	Fetter Lane.
Cheap	Pancras Lane.
Farringdon Without	Plough Court.
	1860.
Queenhithe	Upper Thames Street.
Billingsgate	Lower Thames Street.
Castle Baynard	Upper Thames Street.
Bread Street	Bread Street and Old Fish Street.
Cheap	Lawrence Lane.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
Lime Street	Leadenhall Street.
Bishopsgate Without	Bishopsgate Street Without.
Aldgate	Aldgate.
Broad Street	Lothbury.
Cordwainer	Watling Street.
	1861.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
Cordwainer	Watling Street.
Castle Baynard	Godliman Street and Little Knightrider Street (corner of).
Queenhithe	Little Trinity Lane.
Castle Baynard	Little Knightrider Street.
"	Little Carter Lane.
Farringdon Without	St. Andrew's Hill.
Vintry	Maiden Lane and Queen Street (corner of).
Bassishaw	Basinghall Street (northern end).
Farringdon Within	King Edward Street (southern end).
"	Newgate Street.
	1862.
Farringdon Without	Fleet Street.
Broad Street	Lothbury.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
Broad Street	Throgmorton Street.
Lime Street	Leadenhall Street.
Portsoken	Hutchison Street.
Bread Street	Little Distaff Lane.
Cripplegate Within	Milk Street (north-west corner).
Broad Street	Threadneedle Street.
Castle Baynard	London House Yard.
	1863.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street (east end).
Lime Street	Lime Street (north end).
Castle Baynard	Rutland Wharf.
"	Little Carter Lane (south side).
Tower	Great Tower Street.
"	Barking Alley and Barking Passage.
	1864.
Tower	St. Dunstan's Hill.
Castle Baynard	Little Knightrider Street.
Lime Street	St. Mary Axe.
Aldgate	Cooper's Row.
Bishopsgate Without	Bishopsgate Street Without.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
Billingsgate - -	St. Mary-at Hill.
Bridge - - -	Gracechurch Street.
Aldgate - - -	Colchester Street (east end).
Aldersgate Within -	Angel Street.
Langbourn - -	Lime Street.
1865.	
Farringdon Within -	Newgate Street.
Lime Street - -	Leadenhall Street.
,, - -	St. Mary Axe.
Bishopsgate Within -	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Broad Street - -	Throgmorton Street.
,, - -	Threadneedle Street.
Cripplegate Within -	Clement's Court.
Bishopsgate Within -	Camomile Street (west end).
Cripplegate Without -	Fore Street.
,, ,, -	New Basinghall Street.
Vintry - - -	Cloak Lane and College Hill.
Farringdon Within -	Blue Coat Buildings.
Cheap - - -	St. Lawrence Jewry Churchyard.
Cripplegate Within -	Silver Street.
Dowgate - - -	Dowgate Hill.
,, - - -	Bush Lane.
Bishopsgate Without -	Liverpool Street, between Broad Street and Bloomfield Street.
1866.	
Tower - - -	Great Tower Street, between Mark Lane and Seething Lane.
,, - - -	Barking Alley.
Broad Street - -	Throgmorton Street.
,, - -	Old Broad Street.
,, - -	Token House Yard.
Bishopsgate Within -	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Bassishaw - - -	Basinghall Street.
Cripplegate - -	Wood Street (south end).
Farringdon Without -	Ashentree Court.
Lime Street - -	Leadenhall Street.
Tower - - -	Water Lane.
Cripplegate Without -	Aldermanbury Postern.
Castle Baynard - -	St. Paul's Churchyard.
1867.	
Bishopsgate Within -	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Farringdon Without -	Wine Office Court.
Lime Street - -	Leadenhall Street.
Portsoken - -	Houndsditch.
Langbourn - -	Lombard Street (east end).
Farringdon Within -	Newgate Street (north-east corner).
1868.	
Broad Street - -	Throgmorton Street.
Bishopsgate Within -	Great St. Helen's.
Farringdon Without -	Wine Office Court.
Broad Street - -	Threadneedle Street.
Bassishaw - - -	Basinghall Street.
Langbourn - -	Fenchurch Street.
Aldgate - - -	Bury Street.
Tower - - -	Seething Lane.
Cripplegate Within -	Silver Street and Wood Street (corner of).
Cordwainer - -	Watling Street.
Aldersgate Without -	Hare Court.
Cripplegate Without -	Paul's Alley.
Farringdon Without -	Fetter Lane and Rolls Buildings.
Castle Baynard - -	Warwick Lane and Paternoster Row.
Farringdon Within -	Newgate Street.
Farringdon Without -	Ludgate Hill.
Broad Street - -	Mansion House Street.
Langbourn - -	Lombard Street.
,, - -	Fenchurch Street.
,, - -	Gracechurch Street.
Aldgate - - -	Fenchurch Street.
1869.	
Farringdon Without -	Ludgate Hill.
Cripplegate Within -	Goldsmith Street and Wood Street (north-west corner).
Aldgate - - -	Fenchurch Street.
Langbourn - -	Lombard Street.
1870.	
Aldgate - - -	Fenchurch Street.
,, - - -	Leadenhall Street.
Cripplegate Without -	Milton Street.
Cripplegate Within -	Wood Street and Gresham Street.
Bassishaw - - -	Basinghall Street.
Portsoken - - -	Fleur-de-lis Court.
Farringdon Within -	Union Street.
1871.	
Castle Baynard - -	Upper Thames Street (north side).
Tower - - -	Lower Thames Street.
Portsoken - - -	Swan Street (west end).
Farringdon Without -	Fleet Street and Farringdon Street.
1872.	
Langbourn - -	Mark Lane.
Aldgate - - -	Fenchurch Street.
Castle Baynard - -	Upper Thames Street.
Billingsgate - -	St. Mary-at-Hill.
Farringdon Without -	Old Bailey and Ludgate Hill.
Aldgate - - -	St. Mary Axe.
Broad Street - -	Throgmorton Street.
Bishopsgate Without -	Bishopsgate Street Without.
Langbourn - -	Lime Street.
Cheap - - -	Poultry.
Bassishaw - - -	Basinghall Street.
Bread Street - -	Cannon Street and Red Lion Court.
Queenhithe - -	Huggin Lane and Upper Thames Street.
Aldersgate - -	Lilypot Lane and Staining Lane.
Cornhill - - -	Cornhill and Finch Lane.
Farringdon Without -	Fleet Street and Farringdon Street.
Castle Baynard - -	Paul's Wharf (western side).
Cripplegate Without -	Reynold's Court, Moor Lane.
1873.	
Aldgate - - -	Fenchurch Street.
Broad Street - -	Throgmorton Street.
Billingsgate -	St. Mary-at-Hill.
Castle Baynard - -	Earl Street.
Bread Street - -	Distaff Lane.
Aldersgate Without -	Aldersgate Street.
Farringdon Without -	Ludgate Hill.
Bridge - - -	Old Fish Street Hill and Upper Thames Street.
Farringdon Within -	Bath Street.
Cordwainer -	Queen Street.
1874.	
Billingsgate - -	St. Mary-at-Hill.
Aldgate - - -	Aldgate.
,, - - -	Jewry Street.
Queenhithe - -	Upper Thames Street.
Langbourn - -	Lombard Street.
Queenhithe - -	Little Trinity Lane.
Farringdon Without -	Cock Lane.
Farringdon Within -	Warwick Lane (western side).
,, ,, -	Newgate Street.
Aldersgate Within -	Noble Street and Lilypot Lane.
Broad Street - -	Threadneedle Street.
Farringdon Without -	Fleet Street and New Bridge Street.
Castle Baynard - -	St. Paul's Churchyard (western end).
Coleman Street - -	Black Swan Alley (southern end).
Farringdon Within -	Glasshouse Yard and Cloister Court.
Aldersgate Without -	Barbican (south-western end).
,, ,, -	Aldersgate Street.
1875.	
Aldgate - - -	Aldgate.
Castle Baynard - -	St. Andrew's Hill.
Queenhithe - -	Upper Thames Street.
Cordwainer - -	Budge Row.
Coleman Street - -	Eldon Street and Blomfield Street.
Aldgate - - -	Leadenhall Street.
Billingsgate - -	Rood Lane and Eastcheap.
Queenhithe - -	Bread Street Hill.
Coleman Street - -	Little Swan Alley.
,, - -	Great Bell Alley.
,, - -	Little Bell Alley.
,, - -	Moorgate Street Buildings.
Bishopsgate Without -	Sun Street Passage.
1876.	
Billingsgate - -	St. Mary-at-Hill.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
Bishopsgate Within	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Cripplegate Within	Wood Street.
Tower	Seething Lane.
,,	Mark Lane.
Bassishaw	Basinghall Street.
Langbourn	Lime Street.
,,	Fenchurch Street.
Castle Baynard	Knightrider Street.
Queenhithe	Little Trinity Lane.
Cripplegate Within	London Wall.
Queenhithe	Upper Thames Street.
Aldgate	Jewry Street.
Farringdon Without	Ludgate Hill.
Cripplegate Without	Prince's Street, Barbican.
Tower	Mark Lane Square.
Bishopsgate Within	Bull's Head Passage.
Cripplegate Without	Barbican.
Farringdon Without	Holborn.
,, ,,	Brook Street
Farringdon Within	Newgate Street.
Bishopsgate Without	Houndsditch and Bishopsgate Street Without.
Farringdon Without	Half Paved Court, Dorset Street.
Cheap	Poultry.
Aldgate	Lime Street.
,,	Billiter Avenue.
1877.	
Vintry	Upper Thames Street.
Aldgate	Leadenhall Street.
,,	King Street, Aldgate.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
,,	Little Tower Street.
Bassishaw	Basinghall Street.
Farringdon Without	Fleet Lane (north side).
Cordwainer	Watling Street.
Bishopsgate Within	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Aldgate	Aldgate.
Aldersgate Without	Jewin Street.
Bishopsgate Within	St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.
Aldgate	St James's Churchyard, Mitre Square.
Langbourn	Mark Lane and Fenchurch Street.
Cripplegate Within	Goldsmith Street and Gutter Lane.
Walbrook	Suffolk Lane and Lawrence Pountney Hill.
Cordwainer	Bow Lane and Cannon Street.
Portsoken	Church Row, Aldgate.
Bridge	Talbot Court (southern side).
Coleman Street	Little Moorfields.
Cripplegate Without	Brackley Street.
1878.	
Bread Street	Watling Street.
Billingsgate	Little Tower Street and St. Mary-at-Hill.
Dowgate	Upper Thames Street.
Billingsgate	St. Mary-at-Hill.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
Cordwainer	Pancras Lane.
Bassishaw	Basinghall Street.
Cripplegate Without	Milton Street.
Cripplegate Within	Gresham Street.
Langbourn	Lime Street.
Farringdon Without	Fleet Lane.
Aldersgate Without	Jewin Street.
,, ,,	Aldersgate Street.
Castle Baynard	Bennett's Hill and Queen Victoria Street.
Bassishaw	Church Passage, Basinghall Street.
Cripplegate Without	Well Street, Cripplegate.
Cordwainer	Well Court, Queen Street.
Cripplegate Without	Sun Court, Moor Lane.
Castle Baynard	St. Andrew's Wharf, Upper Thames Street.
,,	White Hart Street.
,,	Warwick Lane.
Cripplegate Without	Silk Street.
Cheap	Cheapside.
Cordwainer	Bow Lane and Cannon Street.
Farringdon Without	Salisbury Court and Fleet Street.
,, ,,	Fleet Lane and Old Bailey.
Aldgate	Bury Street and Bevis Marks.
Cripplegate Within	Phillip Lane and London Wall.
Bishopsgate Within	Gracechurch Street.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
1879.	
Queenhithe	Little Trinity Lane.
Bread Street	Friday Street.
Cripplegate Within	Wood Street.
Bishopsgate Within	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Dowgate	Upper Thames Street.
Bishopsgate Without	Bishopsgate Street Without.
,, ,,	Artillery Lane.
Cripplegate Without	Golden Lane.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Cripplegate Within	Aldermanbury.
Cripplegate Without	Wall Street (north-east end).
Aldersgate Without	Long Lane and Aldersgate Street.
Farringdon Without	Long Lane.
,, ,,	Cloth Street.
Aldgate	Bury Street.
Farringdon Within	Ludgate Hill.
Tower	Seething Lane.
Aldgate	Heneage Lane.
Cheap	Queen Street.
Cripplegate Without	Cripplegate Churchyard.
Aldersgate Without	Half Moon Passage.
Cripplegate Without	Chapel Street and Whitecross Street.
Farringdon Without	Bartholomew Close.
Cripplegate Without	Prince's Street, Barbican.
,, ,,	Charles Street.
,, ,,	Brackley Street.
Portsoken	Harrow Alley.
,,	Stoney Lane.
1880.	
Farringdon Without	Fleet Street.
Aldgate	Bury Street.
Portsoken	Minories.
Aldgate	St. Mary Axe.
Farringdon Within	Ludgate Hill.
Cheap	Pancras Lane.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Portsoken	Aldgate High Street.
Farringdon Without	Long Lane.
Aldgate	Billiter Street.
Farringdon Without	Bride Lane.
,, ,,	West Harding Street.
,, ,,	Fetter Lane.
Cripplegate Without	Fore Street.
Cripplegate Within	Aldermanbury.
Bridge	Upper Thames Street.
Castle Baynard	,, ,,
Billingsgate	Monument Yard.
,,	Pudding Lane.
Bridge	Fish Street Hill.
Aldersgate Within	Lilypot Lane and Noble Street.
Cripplegate Without	Little Moorfields.
,, ,,	White Street (eastern end).
,, ,,	Ropemaker Street (western end).
Castle Baynard	Addle Hill (western side).
,,	Wardrobe Place (southern end).
Cripplegate Without	Sun Court, Moor Lane.
Aldgate	Sussex place (northern end).
,,	Lime Street Square (western entrance).
1881.	
Farringdon Within	Little Bridge Street (southern side).
Broad Street	Old Broad Street.
,,	Wormwood Street.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Billingsgate	Pudding Lane.
Lime Street	St. Mary Axe.
Tower	Mark Lane.
Lime Street	Leadenhall Street (western end).
,,	Gracechurch Street.
Bassishaw	Basinghall Street.
Farringdon Within	Ludgate Hill.
,, ,,	Warwick Lane.
Aldersgate Without	Edmund's Place.
Cripplegate Without	Jewin Street.
Cripplegate Within	Aldermanbury Avenue.
Aldersgate Without	Aldersgate Street.
Farringdon Without	Rolls Buildings.
1882.	
Vintry	Upper Thames Street.
Bassishaw	Basinghall Street.
Billingsgate	Pudding Lane.
Farringdon Within	Warwick Lane.
Cheap	Pancras Lane.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
Aldersgate Without	Falcon Street (northern side).
Cheap	Trump Street (northern side).
"	Lawrence Lane.
Farringdon Without	Fleet Street.
Cripplegate Within	Aldermanbury.
Farringdon Within	Broadway and Evangelist Court.
Cripplegate Without	Jewin Street and Well Street.
Bishopsgate Within	Wrestlers' Court, Camomile Street.
Coleman Street	King's Arms Yard.
Farringdon Without	Bream's Buildings.
Bridge	Fish Street Hill.
	1883.
Farringdon Within	Warwick Lane.
Cripplegate Without	Fore Street.
" "	Moor Lane.
Castle Baynard	Upper Thames Street.
Queenhithe	" "
Cripplegate Without	Milton Street.
Bishopsgate Within	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Portsoken	Swan Street, Minories.
Walbrook	St. Swithin's Lane.
Lime Street	St. Mary Axe and Camomile Street.
Billingsgate	Pudding Lane.
Lime Street	Leadenhall Street and Gracechurch Street.
Cripplegate Without	Whitecross Street and Fore Street.
Billingsgate	Philpot Lane and Eastcheap.
Candlewick	Nicolas Lane and Cannon Street.
Cripplegate Without	Well Street and Jewin Street.
Cripplegate Within	Love Lane and Wood Street.
Aldersgate Without	Falcon Street.
Farringdon Within	Little Bridge Street.
Portsoken	Goodman's Yard.
Dowgate	Waterside Passage.
Broad Street	Copthall Court.
"	Great Winchester Street (northern side).
Vintry	Sugar Loaf Court (Upper Thames Street).
	1884.
Aldgate	St. Mary Axe.
"	Bury Court.
Farringdon Within	Warwick Lane.
" "	Gutter Lane.
Broad Street	Throgmorton Street.
Bread Street	Watling Street.
Aldgate	Jewry Street.
Farringdon Within	Lovell's Court.
Farringdon Without	New Street Square.
Cripplegate Within	Phillip Lane.
Langbourn	Lime Street and Cullum Street.
Dowgate	Upper Thames Street.
Coleman Street	London Wall and Coleman Street.
Bishopsgate Within	St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate.
Cripplegate Within	Wood Street.
" "	Addle Street.
Farringdon Within	Ave Maria Lane.
Farringdon Without	Dean Street and New Street Square.
Cripplegate Without	Red Cross Street and Jewin Street.
Farringdon Without	Bartholomew Close.
Farringdon Within	Gutter Lane.
Lime Street	St. Mary Axe.
Farringdon Within	Lovell's Court.
Farringdon Without	Apollo Court.
Bridge	Wheatsheaf Alley.
Farringdon Without	Bishop's Court.
" "	Green Arbor Court.
Walbrook	Church Passage and George Street.
Cripplegate Without	Falcon Street.
" "	Castle Street.
Farringdon Without	Long Lane.
" "	Hayne Street.
Farringdon Within	Broadway.
Bishopsgate Within	Corbet Court.
Dowgate	Waterside.
Candlewick	King William Street.
Bridge	Gracechurch Street.
Billingsgate and Bridge	Eastcheap.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
"	Seething Lane.
"	Mark Lane.
"	Mincing Lane.
Billingsgate	Rood Lane.
Billingsgate	Botolph Lane.
"	Pudding Lane.
"	St. Mary-at-Hill.
"	Fish Street Hill.
	1885.
Bridge	Gracechurch Street.
Aldersgate Without	Aldersgate Street.
Cripplegate Within	London Wall.
Castle Baynard	Upper Thames Street.
Farringdon Within	Ludgate Hill.
Vintry	Cloak Lane.
"	Great St. Thomas Apostle.
"	Garlick Hill.
Cripplegate Within	London Wall (south side).
Farringdon Within	Friday Street.
Cripplegate Within	Wood Street (northern end)
" "	Addle Street (western end).
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Bishopsgate Without	Blomfield Street.
" "	New Broad Street.
Aldersgate Without	Aldersgate Street.
Cripplegate Without	Honeysuckle Square.
Aldersgate Without	Little Britain.
Cheap	Queen Street.
Cripplegate Without	Butler's Alley.
Broad Street	Old Broad Street.
	1886.
Farringdon Without	Long Lane (northern side).
" "	King Street, Smithfield.
Farringdon Within	Warwick Lane.
" "	Amen Corner.
Cripplegate Within	Gutter Lane.
Queenhithe	Upper Thames Street.
"	Bread Street Hill.
Broad Street	Old Broad Street.
Cripplegate Without	Fore Street.
" "	Aldermanbury Postern.
Aldersgate Without	Aldersgate Street.
Broad Street	Blomfield Street and London Wall.
Bishopsgate Without	New Broad Street.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Bishopsgate Within	Gracechurch Street.
Broad Street	Great Winchester Street.
"	Little Winchester Street and London Wall.
Cripplegate Without	Red Cross Street and Jewin Street.
Billingsgate	Botolph Lane (western side).
Coleman Street	London Wall (north side).
Aldgate	Heneage Lane.
"	Bevis Marks.
"	Duke Street.
Farringdon Without	Bartholomew Close.
Aldgate	Creechurch Lane (west side).
Cripplegate Without	Moor Lane.
" "	Fore Street.
Cheap	Queen Street.
Farringdon Within	St. Paul's Churchyard.
" "	Old Change.
" "	Watling Street.
	1887.
Farringdon Without	Bell Yard, Fleet Street.
Cripplegate Without	Fore Street.
" "	Moor Lane.
Queenhithe	Upper Thames Street.
Farringdon Without	New Street Square.
Farringdon Within	Warwick Lane.
Bishopsgate Within	Bishopsgate Street Within.
Cripplegate Without	Aldermanbury Postern.
Cordwainer	Red Lion Court (south side).
Cheap	Russia Row.
Coleman Street	Finsbury Pavement and South Place.
Portsoken	Aldgate High Street and Middlesex Street.
Cripplegate Within	Monkwell Street (eastern side).
Bishopsgate Within	Gracechurch Street.
Aldersgate Without	Little Britain and Bartholomew Close.
Aldgate	Fenchurch Buildings (western side).
"	Mitre Square.
Cripplegate Without	Gresham Place.
" "	Butler's Alley.
Bishopsgate Within	Ship Tavern Passage (north-east side).

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
Bishopsgate Without	Catherine Wheel Alley and Bishopsgate Street Without.
Bishopsgate Within	Clarke's Place and Bishopsgate Street Within.
Farringdon Without	Temple Street.
Cripplegate Without	Fore Street.
" "	Fore Street Avenue.
" "	Maidenhead Court.
" "	Moorfields.
Billingsgate	Arthur Street East.
"	Monument Yard.
"	Pudding Lane.
"	Botolph Lane.
"	St. Mary-at-Hill.
"	Lower Thames Street.
"	Love Lane.
	1888.
Aldersgate Without	Little Britain.
Bread Street	Watling Street.
Broad Street	Old Broad Street.
"	Threadneedle Street.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Cripplegate Without	New Basinghall Street.
" "	Fore Street.
Tower	Beer Lane and Lower Thames Street.
Walbrook	Church Passage (Mansion House).
"	Walbrook.
Langbourn	Lime Street and Fenchurch Street.
Cripplegate Without	Moorfields.
Broad Street	Mansion House Street.
Aldgate	Duke Street (Aldgate).
Castle Baynard	Carter Lane and Creed Lane.
"	Knightrider Street and Peter's Hill.
Broad Street	Austin Friars.
	1889.
Farringdon Within	Creed Lane.
Farringdon Without	Dean Street, Fetter Lane.
Aldgate	Fenchurch Street.
Tower	Great Tower Street.
Cripplegate Without	Moor Lane.
" "	Milton Street.
" "	New Basinghall Street.
Vintry	Upper Thames Street.
Farringdon Within	Wood Street.
Aldersgate Without	Aldersgate Street.
Bread Street	Distaff Lane.
Aldgate	King Street, Cree Church Lane.
"	Aldgate, High Street.
Cripplegate Within	Milk Street, Cheapside.
Aldersgate Without	Jewin Street.
Bread Street	Bread Street.

Ward.	Situation where Improvements were effected.
Walbrook	Salters' Hall Court and Oxford Court, Cannon Street.
Aldgate	Duke Street, Aldgate.
Walbrook	St. Swithin's Lane.
Billingsgate	Love Lane.
Portsoken	Minories.
Castle Baynard	Paul's Chain and Godliman Street.
Portsoken	Stoney Lane.
Farringdon Without	Ludgate Hill and St. Martin's Court.
	1890.
Farringdon Without	Fetter Lane.
Aldersgate Without	Little Britain.
Vintry	Upper Thames Street.
Bread Street	Watling Street.
Bishopsgate Without	Widegate Street.
Langbourn	Fenchurch Street.
Broad Street	Threadneedle Street.
Bridge	Gracechurch Street.
Broad Street	Old Broad Street.
Farringdon Without	Fetter Lane.
Coleman Street	Little Bell Alley.
Bishopsgate Without	Devonshire Street and Bishopsgate Street Without.
	1891.
Bread Street	Friday Street.
Cripplegate Without	Milton Street.
Castle Baynard	Warwick Lane.
Farringdon Without	Tudor Street.
Broad Street	New Broad Street and Wormwood Street.
Portsoken	Minories.
Aldersgate Within	Gresham Street and St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Broad Street	Threadneedle Street.
Bread Street	Old Broad Street.
Coleman Street	Little Bell Alley.
Portsoken	Houndsditch and Aldgate High Street.
Castle Baynard	St. Paul's Chain and Godliman Street.
Farringdon Without	King Street and Smithfield.
	1892.
Bread Street	Friday Street.
Cripplegate Without	Whitecross Street.
Vintry	Garlick Hill.
Aldersgate Without	Little Britain.
Coleman Street	Old Jewry and Church Court.
Aldgate	King Street, Aldgate.
Farringdon Within	Warwick Lane.

APPENDIX C.

Amounts expended by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London on Improvements from 1851 to 1892 (inclusive).

	Gross.	Recoupments from Sale of Ground, &c.	Net Expenditure.
	£	£	£
1851	2,233	—	2,233
1852	3,739	—	3,739
1853	9,159	—	9,159
1854	18,178	429	17,749
1855	10,861	212	10,649
1856	5,757	2,965	2,792
1857	16,058	1,088	14,970
1858	21,269	2,308	18,961
1859	19,240	11,372	7,868
1860	10,764	13,366	10,810
1861	16,153	2,741	
1862	35,087	11,834	23,253
1863	20,166	2,625	17,541
1864	36,433	10,784	25,649
1865	29,660	10,114	19,546
1866	121,547	24,200	97,347
1867	43,556	6,190	37,366
1868	150,181	813	149,368
1869	20,370	13,575	6,795
1870	92,867	12,852	80,015
1871	43,568	1,829	41,739
1872	156,054	16,457	139,597
1873	119,925	105,559	14,366
1874	81,629	67,214	14,415
1875	86,786	14,246	72,540
1876	191,940	53,264	138,676
1877	93,807	39,641	54,166
1878	75,809	32,574	43,235
1879	59,056	76,659	111,306
1880	138,159	9,250	
1881	171,706	37,228	134,478
1882	447,019	80,762	366,257
1883	234,206	30,548	203,658
1884	352,076	29,806	322,270
1885	444,999	88,415	356,584
1886	227,566	95,377	132,189
1887	129,142	90,524	38,618
1888	163,969	111,002	52,967
1889	162,631	40,517	122,114
1890	89,055	29,534	59,521
1891	44,798	41,844	2,954
1892	57,245	8,071	49,174
	4,254,423	1,227,789	3,026,634*

* Of this amount the sum of 591,576*l.* was contributed by the late Metropolitan Board of Works, and 43,000*l.* by the Corporation of London.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT

HANDED IN BY THE

TOWN CLERK OF THE CITY OF LONDON

CONTAINING THE

RECOMMENDATIONS

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

STATE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON IN 1853-54;

AND

Observations of the Corporation, showing (as requested) to what extent, and in what manner (if at all), the various Suggestions have been met.

INDEX.

	Page.
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF 1854, WITH REFERENCE TO—	
Accounts of the Corporation	(7)
Admission of Brokers	(6)
Aldermen, Court of	(2)
Aldermen, Election of	(1)
Auditors, Election of	(7)
Boundaries of the City	(8)
Charters, Issue of new	(1)
Coal duties	(9)
Common Hall, Elections in	(3)
Conservancy of Thames	(7)
Courts of Hustings and St. Martins-le-Grand, Abolition	(5)
Fellowship of Porters	(5)
Irish Society, Dissolution	(7)
Lord Mayor, Election of	(1)
Lord Mayor and Sheriffs' Courts Consolidation	(4)
Metage, Compulsory abolition of	(5)
Metropolis, Division of	(8)
Metropolitan Board of Works, Creation	(8)
„ „ Rate	(9)
Mortgaging Land, and Returns of Reven ue and Expenditure	(7)
Police, Amalgamation of City and Metropolitan	(6)
Securities and money of the Corporation, Lodgment of	(7)
Sheriffs, Election of	(4)
Stipendiary Magistrates, Extension of Powers to City	(2)
Street Tolls	(6)
Trade Regulations	(5)
Voters, Qualifications	(3)
Wards, Reduction of Number	(2)
Watermen's and Lightermen's Privileges, Abolition	(7)

RECOMMENDATIONS of the ROYAL COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into the state of the Corporation of the City of London in 1853–1854; and observations of the Corporation, showing (as requested), to what extent, and in what manner (if at all), the various suggestions have been met.

1. "*That a new Charter be issued containing all such provisions in existing Charters of the Corporation of London, and all such Customs of the City as it may be deemed expedient to preserve.*"

This recommendation has not been met by a new charter being issued since the date of the Commissioners' Report, but the Corporation has from time to time, as occasion has required, by virtue of ancient custom—confirmed by charter—modified its constitution by Acts of Common Council and byelaws, or standing orders.

The Corporation has, in this respect, a more extensive privilege than any other corporation; one which was confirmed by Charter of 3rd June, 15th Edward III., enabling the Mayor and Aldermen, with the consent of the Commonalty, "where any customs theretofore used "and obtained proved hard or defective, or any matters "newly arising within the City needed amendment, "and no remedy had been previously provided, to "apply and ordain a convenient remedy as often as it "should seem expedient; so that the same were agree-"able to good faith and reason, for the common ad-"vantage of the Citizens and other liege subjects "sojourning with them, and useful to King and "people."

It was in accordance with this immemorial usage and custom that the constitution of the Court of Common Council was fixed by an ordinance of that body in the 7th Richard II.; and similar ordinances have changed the nature of the office of Alderman, by first making the office annual (as declared by Charter of Edward II.), and afterwards constituting the office one for life (as declared by Statute, 17 Richard II., c. 11).

In 1853—at the time the Royal Commission was sitting—an Act of Common Council was passed (12th May, 1853), abolishing certain holidays or *dies non* in the Mayor's Court, the observance of which had been found inconvenient to the suitors of the Court and productive of delay in the administration of justice, and in such Act of Common Council the ancient custom and the Charter of Edward III., already referred to, were recited in the preamble.

The same Charter is recited in an Act of Common Council passed on the 18th December 1856, abolishing all laws and customs which prohibited persons, other than Freemen, from carrying on business by retail within the City; also in an Act of the same date abolishing street tolls in the City; also in an Act of the 10th December 1857, changing the day and altering the mode then in use for returning the names of persons elected to be Common Councillors; also in an Act of the 10th February 1859, to amend the oath taken by the Town Clerk of the City of London, and to separate that office from the office of registrar of the Mayor's Court.

It is also recited in an Act of the 15th February 1866, abolishing the oath theretofore taken by various City officials, and substituting a declaration in lieu thereof; in an Act of the 14th March, 1889, altering the form of Indenture of Apprenticeship according to the custom of the City of London, and in many other Acts, which will be referred to under the various heads.

2. "*That the Lord Mayor be elected by the Common Council from the Common Councillors, or from persons qualified to be Common Councillors.*"

This recommendation elicited the strongest disapproval and provoked the greatest opposition on the part of the Livery of London, with whom had rested for upwards of 650 years the privilege of electing the Chief Magistrate of the City of London; an opposition which was based upon the proposed interference with an ancient chartered right, confirmed by Acts of Parliament, and was successfully continued on every occasion of an attempt being made in Parliament to give effect to this recommendation.

The Lord Mayor consequently continues to be elected on Michaelmas Day by the Livery in Common Hall, from amongst those Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff. In accordance with ancient custom, the names of all the Aldermen eligible are submitted to the Livery, and two are selected by show of hands, or by the taking of a poll, if one be demanded; the final choice resting with the Court of Aldermen.

The only alteration made with regard to the election of Lord Mayor since the date of the Commissioners' recommendation, is by the City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), which only applies in the event of a poll being demanded. Section 4 of that Act provides that, in all future elections of (*inter alios*) Lord Mayor, the Secondary of the City shall prepare or cause to be prepared a list of such of the Freemen of the City as are Liverymen of the several Companies and entitled to vote at such elections. The list is to be completed by the 31st of May in every year and to be prepared and printed at the cost of the Corporation, and copies thereof are to be supplied on application, at the rate provided by Schedule D. of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18.

In case of a poll being demanded, it is to be taken by ballot and in the same manner, so far as circumstances will admit, as at a contested Parliamentary Election under the Ballot Act 1872, and on the third day after the poll has been demanded, between the hours of eight and six, as provided by sub-sec. 7 of sec. 35 of the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884. Prior to the passing of the City of London Ballot Act, 1887, the voting was open and the poll lasted for seven days.

3. "*That the Aldermen be elected by the Burgesses of the Wards for six years, and be re-eligible; that they be Justices of the Peace during their term of office.*"

This recommendation provoked great opposition on the part of the citizens of London, involving, as would, the curtailment of a privilege much esteemed, not merely by the Aldermen, but by their electors, and imposing the necessity for subjecting gentlemen who exercised magisterial functions to continual election and re-election. So impressed was the Government of that day by the objections urged against the adoption of this recommendation that, in the Bill introduced into Parliament by Sir George Grey, in 1858, to give effect to certain of the Commissioners' recommendations, no alteration was made in the existing tenure of the office of Alderman, or in his magisterial position and duties.

The Aldermen of the several Wards of the City are still elected for life, as they have been since the 17th Richard II. (1393). By Statute, 17 Richard II. c. 11, it is provided that "The Aldermen of London shall not "hereafter be elected yearly, but remain until they be "put out for a reasonable cause," and section 9 of 12 & 13 Vict., c. xciv., contains ample provision for disqualification in the event of insolvency or neglect of duty.

They are Justices by virtue of their office under the 42nd Elizabeth, c. 2, sec. 8 (1601), confirmed by Charter of George II. (1741), and are also Justices of Oyer and Terminer under the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834 (4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 36), and are named in the Commissions for holding the Old Bailey Sessions.

Although no alteration has been made in the nature of the office, yet the right of voting for Aldermen has been extended by the City of London Municipal Elections' Amendment Act, 1867 (30 Vict. c. i).

By section 2 of that Act, the right of voting for (*inter alios*) Aldermen, which had previously been vested only in those Freemen who were registered as persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of Parliament within the City, was extended to all male persons rated at 10*l.* per annum for a period of 12 months previous to 1st of December in any year, either solely or jointly with any other person, provided that, in the case of a

joint occupation, the amount when divided by the number of occupiers would give a sum of not less than 10*l.* per annum to each occupier.

By section 3 the right of voting was extended to all occupiers on the Register of Voters for Members of Parliament and then in force, in respect of the occupation of premises within the Ward in which the right of voting is being exercised, and, by section 4, to all persons who would be entitled to be on the Register of Voters, as occupiers of premises within the Ward in which the election is pending, if resident, but who are non-resident.

The effect of these provisions has been to increase the number of Municipal Voters in the City from 5,903—the number entitled to vote in 1852—to 29,337, the total number at present on the Ward Lists of the City, of persons entitled to vote at elections of (*inter alios*) Aldermen.

By the City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), all elections of Aldermen taking place after the date of that Act are (in case of a poll being demanded) to be taken by ballot in the same manner, as far as possible, as at a contested Parliamentary Election under the Ballot Act, 1872; and, by section 5, the polling at an election for (*inter alios*) Alderman is to take place on the day following that fixed for the election, and to remain open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., but is in all other respects to be subject to the provisions of section 6 of the 12 & 13 Vict. c. xciv. (the City of London Election Act, 1849). Prior to the passing of this Act, the election used to be by open voting, and the poll was closed at four o'clock.

4. "*That the powers of the Municipal Corporations Act with respect to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates be extended to the Corporation of London.*"

This recommendation is somewhat inconsistent with the concluding portion of the last (or third) recommendation, viz., that the Aldermen should be Justices of the Peace.

The powers referred to are now embodied in section 161 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 50), and are as follow:—

(1.) If the Council of a Borough desire a Stipendiary appointed they may present a petition to the Secretary of State, and in response thereto the Queen may appoint a barrister of seven years' standing.
(2.) Who is to hold office during the Queen's pleasure, and
(3.) Shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the Borough.
(4 and 5.) His salary is to be paid quarterly.
(6.) No new appointment is to be made until a further application is submitted, as mentioned in subsection 1 (*supra*).
(7.) More than one Stipendiary may be appointed.

The citizens being perfectly content with the manner in which the Aldermen discharged their magisterial duties, and believing it to be a great advantage in a large commercial centre like that of the City of London to have as magistrates gentlemen well versed in the intricacies of commercial life, and possessing a knowledge of the daily routine of business or trade, declined to voluntarily inflict upon themselves, already large ratepayers, the very unnecessary burthen of Stipendiary Magistrates. The Government of the day, fully appreciating and frankly admitting the reasonableness of the opposition raised to this proposal of the Royal Commissioners declined to support it, by the introduction into their Bill of 1858 of an alteration in the mode in which criminal justice was then and is still dispensed by the Aldermen in the City; a course which Parliament has, hitherto, seen no reason to depart from; consequently there are no Stipendiary Magistrates in the City. The Aldermen, by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict. c. 43), are empowered, when sitting at either of the City justice rooms, to do alone (in the absence of any express enactment to the contrary) any act which by any statute, past or future, is directed to be done by more than one justice, and they sit in rotation at the Guildhall Justice Room. The Lord Mayor, as Chief Magistrate of the City, invariably presides at the Mansion House Justice Room. In his unavoidable absence an Alderman—usually one who has served the office of Lord Mayor—sits for him.

Statistics clearly show that the decisions of the Aldermen, when called in question in Courts of higher jurisdiction, are invariably upheld, and compare most favourably with the appeals from the decisions of stipendiaries; and even the Royal Commissioners who made the recommendation admitted that the Aldermen had discharged their magisterial duties "in a very "satisfactory and efficient manner."

5. "*That the Court of Aldermen be abolished, and that its functions be transferred to the Common Council.*"

This recommendation was objected to by even the Court of Common Council, to which body it was proposed to transfer the duties of the Court of Aldermen.

The Court of Aldermen is an ancient Court of Record. It governed the City long before the existence of a Common Council.

Amongst its varied duties was that of having cognisance of the election, and return of all persons elected into any place or office at any wardmote held in the City. It consequently, when its jurisdiction was invoked, tried, and still tries, the validity of the election (*inter alios*) Common Councilmen. It also exercised, and still exercises, jurisdiction over the Livery Companies, although attempts have occasionally been made to obtain parliamentary sanction to the abolition of this time-honoured institution.

The Court of Aldermen still exists; but has been relieved of some of its functions by the Local Government Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 41). By sec. 41, subsec. 1 (*a*) of that Act, its jurisdiction, under the following Acts, was transferred to the Court of Common Council:—

Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict. c. 17).
Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 & 42 Vict. c. 49).
Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879 (34 & 35 Vict. c. 105 and 42 & 43 Vict. c. 47).
Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts (29 & 30 Vict. c. 117 and 118; 35 & 36 Vict. c. 21; and 37 & 38 Vict. c. 47).
Acts relating to pauper lunatic asylums, so far as regards the provision, enlargement, maintenance, management, and visitation of, and other dealing with such asylums.

The carrying out of these various Acts is delegated by the Court of Common Council to Committees, upon all of which Aldermen are placed by election.

The members of the Court of Aldermen have by Statute and under deeds and wills of private individuals, been appointed trustees of important public and private charities and trusts; the Court appoints the Visiting Committee of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, and a moiety of the Visiting Committee for Her Majesty's Gaol of Holloway, under the Prisons Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 21); it appoints two members of its body to attend the quarter sessions for the County of London on the hearing of appeals in relation to City property under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 67); it affixes the seal to documents belonging to the Royal Hospitals; it admits persons by servitude to the Freedom of the City; and possesses other important duties and privileges, including the election of the Recorder of London, and the various clerks and assistant clerks of the justice rooms in the City. It has also concurrent jurisdiction with Her Majesty in the dismissal of the Chief Commissioner of City Police and the right to approve or disapprove of the various regulations for the government of the City Police Force.

6. "*That the number of wards be reduced to some number not less than* 12, *nor greater than* 16, *and that their area and population be, as far as possible, made equal.*"

No sufficient reason was adduced for such a material change. The representation of the wards in the Court of Common Council was, and is apportioned to the area, the property, the ratings, and the number of votes in every ward. Equality of representation was already secured, although the wards were and are unequal. Moreover, the wards had existed in their then and present form from the earliest period of the history of the City of London; they enjoyed peculiar local advantages which had descended to them generation after generation, including ward charities extremely difficult to re-apportion, and ward schools most undesirable to re-constitute.

With a view to endeavouring to give effect to this recommendation, the Court of Common Council, in the month of February, 1857, resolved to reduce the number of the wards to 20, and even had prepared and

introduced into the House of Commons a Bill to carry out that, among other objects, but an outcry from one end of the City to another arose. Municipal privileges were alleged to be affected, local rights prejudiced, and ward property injured. Even a proposal to simply re-adjust the wards, without changing the number of Aldermen or reducing the number of Common Councillors, provoked opposition, the result being that both the Corporation Bill and the Government Bill of 1858 had to be dropped, the Government Bill being withdrawn on the 1st of July of that year. Similar proposals have always since met with a similar fate, and the number of wards in the City remains at 26, as it has done since the division of Farringdon into separate wards of "Farringdon Within" and "Farringdon Without" in 1393 by Statute 17, Richard II. c. 13.

With the exception of the ward of Bridge Without (the representation of which is offered to the Senior Alderman) the Alderman of each ward is elected in the manner prescribed by the City Election Act (30 Vict. c. 1), before referred to.

Of course the rateable value of the City has enormously grown since the Commissioners reported, and the foregoing arguments, in opposition to reducing the number of the City wards, have daily gained additional strength.

The day population of the several wards has also largely increased. It varies considerably, ranging from (according to the returns shown by the day census of the City taken on the 27th April 1891) :—

1,710 in Bassishaw (the smallest ward) with a rateable value of 30,074*l.*, and four representatives in the Court of Common Council, to 55,219 in Farringdon Without (the largest ward) with a rateable value of 526,858*l.*, and 16 representatives in the Court.

7. "*That each Ward return one Alderman and five Common Councilmen to the Common Council, and that their qualification be that prescribed by the Municipal Corporations Act for the larger class of Boroughs—namely, the possession of Real or Personal Estate of 1,000l.; or being rated on an annual value of at least 30l.*"

The arguments put forward for objecting to the reduction in the number of the wards of the City were advanced with increased strength against the recommendation to reduce the number of representatives in 22 of the wards. The Court of Common Council, unlike Municipal Councils, is a legislative body, elected annually by the citizens; its numbers have from time to time been increased to correspond with the ever-increasing wealth and importance of the City. In the time of Richard II. each ward returned four representatives. It was pointed out, with some force, that by first reducing the wards to 16, and then their representatives to six, the Commissioners were expecting the citizens of London in 1856 to rest content with a similar number to that which represented them in the Court of Common Council in 1272; although the rateable value and position of the City were beyond comparison! The Corporation of London has always prided itself on being an open, large, and powerful body; and, notwithstanding its endeavours to so far fall in with the Commissioners' recommendation as to limit the number of Common Councilmen to 150, and inserted that number in the Bill it promoted in 1858, and although the Government suggested, in their Bill of the same year, that each ward should be at liberty to elect six Common Councilmen, the opposition of the citizens as a body was too great, and the Bills (as previously mentioned) were withdrawn.

Of course the objection to any reduction of the number of representatives on account of the amount of the rateable value of the City is four times stronger now. In 1852 the annual rateable value of property assessed to the police rate in the wards of the City was 1,116,019*l.*; in 1891 the total rateable value was 4,153,930*l.* In 1852 the number of Municipal voters was 5,903; in 1893, 29,337. There has, consequently, been no alteration made in the number of the representatives of the several wards, and the total number remains at 206.

The qualification for Aldermen and Common Councilmen has not been altered since the date of the Commissioners' recommendation; that for the former being regulated by Act of Common Council of the 17th April, 1812, and that for Common Councilmen by the City Election Act, 1849 (12 & 13 Vict. c. xciv. s. 5).

Under the Act of Common Council of 1812 a person (who must be free of the City) elected as an Alderman is liable to a fine of 500*l.* if he refuses to accept that office, unless he, voluntarily, makes oath that he is not worth 30,000*l.*; and under the Act of 1849 the qualification for a Common Councilman is the being a Freeman of the City, rated to the extent of 10*l.* per annum for premises situate in the ward he desires to represent, and being on the Parliamentary Register of Voters for the City, and then in force in respect of the qualifying premises.

By ancient custom, any Freeman can also be elected a Common Councilman who is a householder in the ward, paying scot and bearing lot.

By Act of Common Council of the 10th December 1857, after reciting that it was then the practice at the annual election of the Common Council on St. Thomas's Day, to suspend the return of persons elected until the following Plough Monday, which led to great inconvenience, and was often found to be an impediment to the transaction of public business of importance, it was enacted that thenceforth the presiding officer at any election of Common Councilman for any ward of the City, should sign the return of the person elected, and deliver the same to the town clerk on the day of election, or the following day, and that upon taking the oaths and signing the declarations required by law, the person elected should be deemed to be a Common Councilman and entitled to act as such.

8. "*That the voters in the Wardmote Elections be the occupiers of premises in the ward rated to the amount of 10l. per annum, without any additional qualification.*"

This recommendation has been literally carried out by the provisions of section 2 of the City Election Amendment Act, 1867 (30 Vict. c. i.).

In addition, the right of voting in wardmote elections has been extended (by section 3) to all occupiers on the Parliamentary Register then in force, in respect of the occupation of premises in the ward in which the election is pending, and (by section 4) to all such persons who would be entitled to be on the register of voters, if resident, but who are non-resident.

The City of London Ballot Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), which provides for all wardmote elections (when a poll is demanded) being taken by ballot, also repeals so much of the City Election Acts as relates to the oaths or declarations of voters at municipal elections in the City, and substitutes the two following questions to be put to voters, namely :—

Section 7 (1) (*a.*) Are you the person enrolled in the list now in force, &c. (reading entry from list)?

(*b.*) Have you already voted at the present election?

(9.) "*That the elections in Common Hall be abolished.*"

The effect of carrying this recommendation into practice would have been to disfranchise some 10,000 of the most respectable electors in Europe, including merchants and bankers of the first city in the world.

In the reign of Edward IV., the Court of Common Council made an ordinance that the Livery Companies of the City should send a number of their most discreet and wise members, clothed in the livery of the Company, to public elections in Common Hall. This was the origin of the livery franchise which has remained to the present day; a franchise which one of the witnesses called before the Commissioners asserted to be "the most important and the purest."

The elections which took and still take place in Common Hall are the following :—

Midsummer Day.—The Sheriffs of the City of London (pursuant to various Acts of Common Council, the last being passed in 1878).

The Chamberlain (under letters patent, 12 Edward II., 1318-19).

The Bridge Masters (under charter).

Ale conners (ancient officers empowered to search and examine premises of licensed victuallers four times during the year to discover if adulteration practised).

Auditors of City's accounts (pursuant to statute 11, Geo. I. c. 18).

Michaelmas Day (day of election altered to this day in 1546).—The Lord Mayor (under various Acts of Common Council, dating back to 1215), first elected by the Livery Companies in 1376.

All elections in Common Hall were regulated in 1725 by 11 Geo. I. c. 18.

Elections in Common Hall are now also regulated (when a poll is demanded) by the City of London Ballot

Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict. c. xiii.), by section 2, of which a poll may be demanded by any candidate, or any two or more electors, and when demanded is to be taken by ballot, and (sec. 3) as nearly as possible in the same manner as at a contested Parliamentary election under the Ballot Act, 1872.

At the time of the passing of the City of London Ballot Act, there was no authorised list of persons entitled to vote at elections in Common Hall, and section 4 of that Act remedies this defect by directing (as previously mentioned) that the Secondary of the City shall prepare such a list of Freemen of the City as are Liverymen of the several Companies by the 31st of May in every year, which is to be prepared and printed at the expense of the Corporation, who are to supply copies on application at the rate provided by Schedule D. of 6 & 7 Vict. c. 18.

By section 5 of the Act, the poll, when demanded, is to be taken on the third day after the demand for a poll has been made, and is to remain open for one day only, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., as provided by the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, sec. 35 (7).

All declarations by voters are rendered unnecessary, and by section 7 (1) (*a*) and (*b*), the only questions permitted to be put to voters are:—

Are you the person enrolled in the list now in force, &c. ?

Have you already voted at the present election ?

10. *"That the Sheriffs be elected by the Common Council."*

This recommendation, following as it did upon the lines of previous ones which sought to seriously curtail, if not absolutely to abolish, the privileges of the Livery of London, met with like opposition; more especially as its adoption would have revived a very old struggle between the Common Council and the Livery, which happily had been put an end to, many centuries previously by the passing of an Act of Common Council (15 Edward IV.). The reasons assigned in opposition to the recommendation of the Commissioners to abolish all elections in Common Hall naturally applied with almost equal force to this one; no sufficient evidence having been adduced before the Commissioners to justify the repeal of the statute 11 Geo. I. c. 18, or the various Acts of Common Council regulating the office of Sheriff.

The Sheriffs of London are still elected by the Liverymen assembled in Common Hall, but since the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, they ceased to have any authority in the county of Middlesex.

By Act of Common Council of the 2nd May 1878, all former Acts, orders, and ordinances relating to the office of Shrievalty were repealed, and section 2 of the Act vests the right of electing to the office in the Liverymen of the several Companies of the City in Common Hall assembled.

Section 3 fixes the day of election as the 24th June in each year; casual vacancies, &c., to be filled up by elections on a day to be fixed by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen (sec. 4). Sections 5 and 6 deal with the date of entering into office and the term of office. Section 11 fixes the fine to be paid by a person nominated for the office and declining to serve at 200*l.*, payment of which exempts him for ever again being liable to serve, unless he shall afterwards take upon himself the office of Alderman, in which case he shall be liable to serve as Sheriff, notwithstanding payment of such fine.

By section 13 any person elected as Sheriff may claim exemption if he voluntary makes oath before the Court of Aldermen that he is not worth 30,000*l.*, without payment of a fine.

Section 14 provides for a bond of 1,000*l.* being given by Sheriffs Elect for due attendance at Guildhall, on September 28th, to be sworn in; and in case of default to give such bond (sec. 15), the person elected, if an Alderman, forfeits 600*l.*, or if not an Alderman 400*l.*, and similar penalties are imposed by section 16 in the event of refusal to take office of a person elected to be Sheriff on 14th September, or between 14th and 22nd Septem ber. Section 17 also imposes similar penalties on not taking office in time, in case of election on 22nd September, or between 22nd and 28th September, or on vacancy occurring in office of Sheriff, or upon holding over.

By section 18 the penalties are to be sued for in the name of the Chamberlain in one of Her Majesty's Courts of Record within the City, and by section 19 the City Solicitor is to commence proceedings without order.

Section 20 deals with application of penalties which, in certain contingencies, are to be applied towards the maintenance of the City of London Freemen's Orphan School.

By section 21 no person is eligible to serve the office a second time.

The City of London Ballot Act (previously referred to) applies, also, to elections of Sheriffs.

A candidate for the office of Lord Mayor, besides being an Alderman, must have served as one of the Sheriffs of London, although he need not have been or be a member of the Court of Common Council. Moreover, the election by the Livery of a Sheriff requires the approval of the Sovereign, testified by Royal Warrant.

11. *"That the Lord Mayor's Court and the Sheriffs' Court be consolidated and that an Appeal be given from such Court to one of the superior Courts at Westminster."*

This recommendation was not acted upon, for the very simple reason that the jurisdiction of these two City Courts was, and is, dissimilar; the one (the Lord Mayor's Court) partaking more of the nature of a superior court; the other—except in regard to extended jurisdiction—being essentially a County Court. In the one you could, and still can, enjoy the privilege of trial by 12 special jurors; in the other you were, and are, bound to rest content with a jury of five common jurors. Parliament had but recently dealt with the Sheriffs' Court, when it conferred extra jurisdiction upon it by the passing of the London (City) Small Debts Extension Act, 1852 (15 Vict., c. lxxvii.). The suggestion of the Commissioners in regard to an appeal to one of the superior Courts of Westminster was unnecessary so far as the Sheriffs' Court was concerned, but, as regards the Mayor's Court, was met by the passing of the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. clvii.) providing for appeals in all cases of error to the Exchequer Chamber, superseded now by the Divisional Courts of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court (Judicature Act, 1873, sec. 45). That the business of these two Courts has been in no way impaired by their non-consolidation can be best shown by the fact that whereas in 1858, the number of actions entered in the Mayor's Court (apart from Foreign Attachments and Bills of Proof) was 2,793 for the recovery of a total amount of 67,760*l.*, the number in 1892 was 11,457, and the total amount sought to be recovered 291,870*l.*; the number of causes tried in 1858 was 133, and in 1892, 502. In the Sheriffs' Court (now called the City of London Court), in pursuance of the County Courts Act, 1867 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 71), 12,936 plaints were issued in the year 1858, to recover a total amount of 44,779*l.*; whereas in 1892, 32,382 plaints were issued, and the total amount sued for 197,343*l.*

Although Parliament has from time to time extended the jurisdiction of both Courts, it has not hitherto deemed it necessary to give effect to the Commissioners' recommendation of consolidation. The following short particulars speak for themselves:—

Certain sections of the Common Law Procedure Acts, 1852, 1854, and 1860, of the Local Courts of Record Act, 1872, the Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, and other Acts have been applied to the Mayor's Court.

By section 7 of the Local Courts of Record Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 86), the Recorder, as Judge of the Mayor's Court, is empowered to appoint a deputy or assistant judge, which appointment is subject to confirmation by the Lord Chancellor, and approval by the Court of Common Council. The increase in the business of the Court necessitated the exercise of this power in 1874, and an assistant judge has been appointed ever since.

Section 89 of the Judicature Act, 1873, further extended the jurisdiction of the Mayor's Court by enabling it to grant in any proceeding such relief, redress, or remedy, either absolute or conditional, and to give such and the like effect to every ground of defence or counter claim, equitable or legal, in as full and ample a manner as might be done by the High Court of Justice.

Certain of the rules of the High Court have also been applied to the Mayor's Court under the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857, the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1884, and the Debtors' Act, 1869, which rules came into operation on the 15th June, 1892.

Rules as to judgment summonses have also been sanctioned, and by an Order in Council the Arbitration

Act, 1889, and section 23 of the Partnership Act, 1890, have also been applied.

The Rule Committee of the High Court, so recently as 1890, authorised a fresh scale of fees to be taken and costs to be allowed.

In addition to exercising the same jurisdiction as County Courts generally, the Sheriffs' (or City of London) Court had conferred upon it the County Court Admiralty Jurisdiction, given to certain inferior courts by the Act of the 31 & 32 Vict. c. 71.

By the City of London Court Act, 1871 (34 Vict. c. 3), sec. 3, the fees of the City of London Court were assimilated to those taken in other County Courts.

Under the Local Courts of Record Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. 86), the judge of this Court has power to appoint a deputy. Section 8 of the same Act enacts that the provisions of clause 12 of the schedule to the Act as to removing actions into the superior Courts shall not apply to the City of London Court. Actions can now only be removed into the High Court under the provisions of the County Courts Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vict. c. 43), and the rules made thereunder.

The Court was rebuilt, and has very recently been enlarged, under the provisions of the City of London Court Act, 1882 (45 Vict. c. ix.).

By section 185 of the County Courts Act, 1888, the judge and officers of this Court are to have the same jurisdiction, power, and authority in all respects (except the power of appointing officers) as other County Courts, but nothing is to take away, lessen, or diminish the powers, rights, privileges, &c., of the Court of Common Council in relation to the Court.

Since 1889 the sittings of the Court have been continuous all the year round, and it is believed this is the only Court in the kingdom which sits from the 1st January to the 31st December without the usual vacations

12. "*That the Court of Husting be abolished.*"

It was deemed quite unnecessary to carry this recommendation into effect, for the Corporation had already met what, in part, gave rise to the Commissioners' proposition for the abolition of this very ancient Court, by the removal of its appellate jurisdiction in respect of personal actions commenced in the Sheriffs' Court (15 Vict. c. lxxvii.), and the transfer of a considerable portion of its remaining jurisdiction to the Lord Mayor's Court. It continued and continues as a Court for the enrolment of deeds. Of late years the enrolment of wills has ceased. The number of wills upon the Rolls of the Court exceeds 4,000, and they extend from the year 1258 to 1688.

This Court, for centuries, served the purpose of a registry for all documents affecting real estate; and it still offers exceptional facilities for the registration of incumbrances and other dealings with property in the City.

13. "*That the Court of St. Martin's-le-Grand be abolished.*"

This Court was practically a Court of Appeal from the Court of Husting (the latter Court being formerly the only Court of Appeal from the Sheriffs' Court), and usually consisted of a commission of five judges of the Superior Courts, from whose judgment a writ of error again lay to the House of Lords. The Court anciently sat at the Church of St. Martin's-le-Grand, but after the Charter of Henry VIII. at the Guildhall. The proceedings, however, being very expensive, the Court was rarely resorted to for many years prior to the date of the Commissioners' recommendations, and had, practically, even at that time, fallen into disuse; and, in fact, so far as concerned its appellate jurisdiction over the Mayor's Court, that was abolished by section 4 of the Mayor's Court Procedure Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. clvii.), and the jurisdiction given to the old Exchequer Chamber.

14. "*That all Regulations prohibiting Persons not free of the City from carrying on any Trade, or using any handicraft within the City, be abolished.*"

These regulations were voluntarily repealed by the Corporation by an Act of Common Council passed on the 18th December 1856. This Act, after reciting an Act of Common Council of the 15th April 1606, under which the regulations in question were made, and the Charter of Edward III. (before referred to), confirming the ancient right of the Corporation to modify and amend their customs, enacted that from and after the passing of the Act in question it should be lawful for all persons, whether free of the City or not, to carry on any trade, or exercise any handicraft within the City or liberties, notwithstanding any law, custom, franchise or privilege to the contrary.

15. "*That the Metage of Grain, Fruit, and other Measurable Goods be no longer compulsory.*"

This recommendation, unaccompanied as it was by any suggestion that the Corporation should be compensated for the proposed confiscation of its ancient chartered rights, producing at that time some 10,000*l.*, gave rise to much indignation. The Corporation had acquired its metage rights from the Crown before the time of legal memory, and still holds them by the best of titles, prescriptive right and immemorial possession. Notwithstanding these rights were confirmed to the citizens by Charter of James I. (after an ineffectual attempt on the part of that Monarch to question their legality), Charles II. and James II. both attempted by *quo warranto* proceedings to oust the Corporation of its metage revenues and privileges; but a statute of 2 William and Mary (s. 1, c. 8) reversed the judgment delivered in such litigation, and restored to the Corporation its ancient rights. The effect of following up this recommendation by a Government Bill, containing a clause abolishing the Corporation's right of metage, was to raise such an opposition to a Government measure, on the ground of positive injustice, as could not have been anticipated, and to furnish the Corporation with so many supporters even from the Government side of the House, that, notwithstanding an actual amendment of the Bill, by the insertion of a clause empowering the Corporation to receive, for a period of 10 years, a duty of $\frac{3}{4}d.$ for every quarter of grain imported to enable them to compensate the officers, the Bill, as a whole, had to be withdrawn.

The Corporation continued to receive these dues, as heretofore, down to the year 1872, when, in connexion with the acquisition of Epping Forest (as fully explained in the Corporation statement), the offer to voluntarily surrender them was made to the Government of the day, and led to the passing of the Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. c.), under which compulsory metage of grain, and compulsory metage dues on grain, and fillage and lastage in the Port of London were to cease as from the 31st October 1872 (section 3); after which date it was provided (by section 4) that for a period of 30 years the Corporation might demand and receive, in respect of all grain brought into the Port of London for sale, a duty at the rate of $\frac{8}{16}$ of a 1*d.* per cwt., to be called "The City of London Grain Duty," which duty was to be held by the Corporation (subject to the provisions of the Act) for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, not within the Metropolis as defined by the "Metropolis Management Act, 1855."

Under the powers of this and subsequent Acts, the Corporation borrowed large sums of money for the purpose of purchasing open spaces for the people, among which may be enumerated Epping Forest, Wanstead Park, Burnham Beeches, Coulsdon Commons, &c., &c., the amount borrowed in each case being secured, contingently, on the general revenues and estates of the Corporation.

By section 16 of the Act the Corporation was empowered to make such provision as it might think fit for voluntary metage and weighing of grain, &c. brought into the Port of London, the revenue (if any) to be derived therefrom to belong to the Corporation. By section 18 the Corporation's ancient rights, in respect of the matters dealt with by the Act, are to revive in the event of the Act itself being repealed within the period of 30 years referred to.

It should be added that the revenue derived from the grain duty is quite insufficient to maintain all the open spaces acquired by the Corporation, in addition to paying interest on the debt incurred in their acquisition, and, consequently, a considerable portion of this expense falls upon, and is met by, the City's cash.

16. "*That the Fellowship of Porters be dissolved, and that other privileges of Porters be abolished.*"

This recommendation was almost a natural sequence to the Commissioners' recommendation that all compulsory metage dues should be abolished. A full statement of the origin of this body will be found in the Corporation's Statement (p. 311), but it may be found convenient to shortly state that by ancient Charter, the Lord Mayor for the time being, or his deputy, was constituted chief measurer of grain, &c. imported into the Port of London; and the Corporation

possessed and still possesses the right to regulate the trade of porterage in connexion with its metage. As the duty of measuring was impossible of being personally performed, and as the porterage of grain, &c. was outside the ordinary work of the Corporation, the Fellowship of Billingsgate Porters was created by Act of Common Council on the 5th October 1620.

Many Acts of Common Council have been passed since that date, and also since the Commissioners' recommendation, with a view to benefiting the members of this ancient body; but the greatest difficulty has been found in satisfying the members or in preventing disputes among themselves; and consequently upon an almost unanimously expressed wish of the porters that the body should be wound up, the Court of Common Council has recently granted the prayer of a petition presented for disbandment, and a scheme is now in course of preparation for the winding up of the Fellowship and making an equitable distribution of its funds.

The following Acts of Common Council affecting the Fellowship have been passed since the Commissioners' report:—

15*th June* 1855.—For reducing the number of rulers of the Fellowship from 12 to 7.

17*th January* 1861.—For reducing the number of rulers from 7 to 6, and for regulating their admission into office.

26*th November* 1868.—For consolidating and amending former Acts of Common Council relating to the Fellowship.

[The Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. c.) which, by sec. 19, provided for the appointment of two trade rulers on the Court of Rulers of the Fellowship representing respectively the directors of the Corn Exchange Company and the London Corn Exchange Company; but, in other respects, reserving the rights of the Fellowship]

7*th December* 1876.—For reducing the number of elected rulers from 6 to 5.

29*th May* 1884.—For reducing the number of elected rulers from 5 to 4, and for other purposes.

This is a consolidating Act, and repeals all former Acts, &c.

9*th June* 1887.—For reducing the number of elected rulers from 4 to 3 as from 24th June 1888, and providing for future elected rulers to hold office for three years. This also is a consolidating Act, and repeals all former Acts inconsistent therewith.

16*th June* 1892.—For reducing the number of elected rulers from 3 to 2, and providing for the duties of collector or pennyman.

8*th June* 1893.—For reducing the number of elected rulers from 2 to 1, and suspending the election of a pennyman.

17. "*That the admission of Brokers by the Court of Aldermen be abolished.*"

From time immemorial the Corporation had exercised jurisdiction over sworn brokers; the very fact of their having been admitted by the Court of Aldermen being used by them as a certificate of character. It was customary to require a broker so desiring to be sworn into office to enter into a bond with sureties for the due execution of its duties; thus affording the Court of Aldermen the opportunity of investigating complaints made by the brokers' clients, and in most instances of giving redress. The custom confirmed by statute had been upheld in the courts of law, and its beneficial effect to the public often commented upon from the Bench. With the consent of the brokers themselves this recommendation was not carried into effect by the Corporation until September 1886; nor did the efforts of the Government of 1858 to obtain Parliamentary sanction to the proposed abolition of an ancient right meet with success; the Government proposal not being accompanied by any offer of compensation to the Corporation for a serious loss of revenue; although generously providing for the payment of compensation to Corporation officers out of Corporation funds!

By the provisions of the London Brokers' Relief Act, 1884 (47 Vict. c. 3, s. 2), it was enacted that, from and after the 29th September 1886, it should not be necessary for any person to be admitted by the Court of Aldermen to act as a broker within the City of London and liberties, and that brokers so acting should not, after that day, be liable to pay to the Chamberlain the yearly sums of 40*s.* and 3*l.*, payable under statutes of the 6th Anne and 57th George III. respectively, or any other sum or sums of money.

This Act was the result of a compromise entered into between the Corporation and representatives of the London brokers in the session of 1883, when a Bill was introduced for putting an immediate end to the supervision of the Corporation over the brokers.

In the result, the Bill of 1883 was withdrawn, and an amended Bill introduced in the following session to which the Corporation gave their consent, and which was duly passed into law. Doubtless, with the flood of outside and uncontrolled brokers which immediately followed the coming into operation of the above statute the old sworn brokers rue the day when they gave effect to the Commissioners' recommendation.

18. "*That the street toll on carts not the property of the Freemen be abolished.*"

These tolls were voluntarily remitted by the Corporation by Act of Common Council, passed on the 18th December 1856. They amounted to a toll of 2*d.* on every waggon belonging to non-freemen coming into or going out of the City laden with goods or merchandise, and also a toll of 1*d.* on every City cart entering or leaving the City laden with foreigner's goods, except those belonging to Freemen.

On the credit of these tolls the Corporation raised a sum of 60,000*l.* in the year 1838 for the purpose of effecting certain important street improvements in the City, and from that date the produce of the tolls had been set apart to repay the amount so borrowed and the interest thereon.

In the year 1854 the whole amount had been paid off, and the produce of the tolls again fell into and became a portion of the unappropriated revenue of the Corporation, and the Corporation decided, after due deliberation, and in the interests of trade, and to facilitate the transaction of business operations in the City, to remit and abolish these tolls, and, accordingly, on the 27th July 1854 the Court of Common Council passed a resolution to remit the same, and from and after the 31st December 1854 they were altogether remitted, and no collection took place after that date.

The object of the Act of 1856 was to repeal all previous Acts of Common Council imposing the tolls in question, and to absolutely abolish them, notwithstanding any law, custom, or usage to the contrary.

19. "*That the City Police be incorporated with the Metropolitan Police.*"

The history of the formation of the City Police Force and the reasons which have always prevailed for keeping it distinct from that of the Metropolitan Police will be found elsewhere. Suffice it to say that this recommendation did not meet with the approval of the citizens of London—the parties most interested—and did not receive the support of the Government of the day, and has not been carried into effect.

On the occasion of his introduction of the City of London Corporation Bill (4th February 1858), Sir George Grey, then Home Secretary, was asked whether there were any provisions in the Bill providing for the consolidation of the City and Metropolitan Police Forces under one responsible management, and replied, "There are no provisions in the present Bill relative "to the consolidation of the two bodies of police. "When introducing the former Bill I stated so fully "my reasons for not including any provisions of that "kind in the Bill, that I did not think it necessary to "enter into that subject on the present occasion."

The efficiency of the City Police Force has never been called in question, and it is difficult to see what advantage—even pecuniary—would ensue from its amalgamation with the Metropolitan Police, seeing that one-fourth of the total cost of the Force is borne by the Corporation out of City's cash, and that the Corporation receives no Government subvention.

The Force is regulated by statute (2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.).

A set of new regulations has quite recently been drawn up by the Commissioner of City Police, approved by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and allowed by the Home Secretary, with a view to the increase of its numerical strength, and, if possible, its efficiency.

20. "*That the Conservancy of the River Thames be transferred to a Board consisting of—*

The Lord Mayor.
The First Lord of the Admiralty.
The President of the Board of Trade.
The Deputy Master of the Trinity House.
The First Commissioner of Works."

This recommendation has not been acted on; one very obvious objection being the absolute impossibility of the many matters of detail in the purview of the Conservancy being attended to by a body so constituted. The elective and representative principle that now prevails in constituting the Board of Conservators appears to be the most satisfactory that can be devised, and to this constitution the Corporation willingly assented, as the following short particulars will show:—

The honourable rather than the profitable duties appertaining to the Conservancy of the River Thames had vested in the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London from time immemorial, and were confirmed to them by Charters and Acts of Parliament. These duties were not exercised for profit, but for the benefit of the trade and navigation of the Port of London, for the advantage of the owners of riverside property, and the good of the Metropolis generally. No complaint had been made in regard to the fulfilment by the Corporation of its duties as Conservators. Unfortunately, on the very eve of the Navigation Committee of the Corporation carrying into execution a report presented by them and adopted by the Court of Common Council in 1844, for the making of an Embankment of the Thames at an initial cost of 60,000*l.*, Chancery proceedings were commenced, at the instance of the Crown, claiming the bed and soil of the Thames. In the interests of riparian owners generally, as well as of the citizens of London, the claim was resisted, and it was not until the 18th December 1856 that the litigation was stayed upon terms embodied in an agreement of that date, and, in accordance with which agreement a conveyance of the Crown's right in the bed and soil of the Thames was executed in favour of the Corporation for the consideration therein mentioned; the full particulars of which, and of the agreement, will be found set out in the preamble to the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. cxlvii.), under which, with the assent of the Corporation, the Conservancy of the Thames was vested in a Corporate Body of 12 persons, consisting of the Lord Mayor, two Aldermen, four members of the Court of Common Council, the Deputy Master of the Trinity House, two nominees of the Lord High Admiral, one appointed by the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council appointed for the consideration of matters relating to trade, and one by the Trinity House Board.

The Corporation is similarly represented on the Board of Conservancy at the present day, although the composition of the Board has been otherwise varied.

21. "*That the exclusive privileges of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen on the River Thames be abolished.*"

The Corporation has no control whatever over this Company, which is regulated under the provisions of an Act passed in the year 1859 (22 & 23 Vict. c. cxxxiii.), section 11 of which provides for the affairs of the Company being managed (as they then were) by the Court of Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Watermen's and Lightermen's Company; as amended by an Act of the present Session of Parliament.

22. "*That the Accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation be consolidated.*"

This suggestion is an impracticable one, and no change in the manner of keeping the accounts of the Corporation in the direction indicated has been made since 1854. All the various accounts kept by the Chamberlain, as Treasurer of the Corporation are, necessarily, entirely distinct, there being 12 separate accounts in connexion with the City's cash, and 31 separate accounts in respect of the several public and trust funds administered by the Corporation.

These accounts are annually prepared and stated in conformity with resolutions of the Court of Common Council passed on the 13th September 1860, and the 16th November 1871, upon a Report of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee; and are printed in conformity with the 46th Standing Order of that Court. Many of them are annually laid before Parliament, and are usually printed by order of the House of Commons (*see* page 35 of Statement).

23. "*That the money and securities of the Corporation be lodged in the Bank of England.*"

The account of the Chamberlain of London, who is the Corporation Treasurer, is kept at the Bank of England; and the aggregate cash balances in the Chamber are the subject of special regulation.

The Corporation securities are lodged in the strong rooms of the Chamberlain; there being separate safes for debenture bonds and other floating securities representing investments on behalf of the profit and loss account of the Chamberlain's office; others for securities for moneys lent at interest and subject to withdrawal at call or on notice; and others again for securities held on behalf of the various public and trust funds administered by the Corporation. These securities are kept under three different locks and keys, which are held respectively by the Lord Mayor, the Chamberlain of London, and the City Comptroller.

The registered stocks and debentures, which are not strictly payable to bearer only in the case of the profit and loss, or banking account of the Chamberlain, are placed in the names of the Chamberlain, his Chief Clerk and his Cashier; and all other debentures and inscribed stock—not being bearer bonds—belonging to the trust funds administered by the Corporation are registered in the names of the three Corporation Trustees, namely, the Chamberlain, the Town Clerk, and the Comptroller.

24. "*The election of Auditors be amended.*"

The mode of election of the Auditors of the Chamberlain's and Bridge Master's accounts has undergone no change since the date of the Commissioners' recommendation, being still regulated by the City Election Act (11 Geo. I. c. xviii.), under which the Auditors are elected annually by the Livery in Common Hall.

Since the year 1878, however, up to which time only the accounts of the City's cash, the Reserve Fund, the Foreign Cattle Market, the Bridge-House, the Gresham Estate, and Epping Forest were examined by the Auditors, the whole of the Chamberlain's accounts (except those the audit of which is specifically provided for by statute) have, annually, been submitted to the Auditors, notwithstanding that many of such accounts are previously audited by the several Corporation committees.

25. "*That the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Acts, with respect to the mortgaging of lands and the making of an annual return of revenue and expenditure to the Secretary of State, be extended to the Corporation of London.*"

The provisions of the Municipal Corporation Acts, alluded to in the above recommendation, have not been extended to the Corporation of London.

An annual return of revenue and expenditure is practically made to the whole world, since the accounts are printed in book form, and any citizen may claim to have a copy of the same on payment of 1*s.*

Many of the trust and public accounts are annually laid before Parliament (*see* p. 35 of Statement).

The Corporation also, voluntarily, forwards bound copies of all its accounts, both those relating to City's cash and the several trust and public funds under its control, annually (*inter alios*), to the following departments, persons, and bodies, namely:—

The Board of Trade.
The Local Government Board (2).
The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the London County Council and other members and officials (6).
The Public Press (24).
The Stock Exchange.
The London Chamber of Commerce.
The leading Provincial Corporations (13).

26. "*That the Irish Society be dissolved, that its trusts be declared by Act of Parliament, and that new Trustees be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.*"

This recommendation has not been carried into effect, and the Corporation still appoints the Irish Society annually, in accordance with Charter of 10th April 1662 (14 Car. II.), and continues to exercise a visitorial or superintending power over the conduct and proceedings of the society.

A Select Committee was appointed in 1889, which reported to Parliament that there was no complaint as

to the manner in which the Irish Society performed its duties. A Select Committee was appointed again in 1890, and yet again in 1891, to inquire into and report as to the terms of the charters by which the Irish estates were granted, and as to the power to dispose of such estates, and in the latter year the Committee published a very voluminous report, but without arriving at any very definite conclusions.

At the present time, most, if not all, of the companies above alluded to have parted with their estates, and a Chancery suit is now pending in the Irish Courts, to which the Corporation, the Irish Society, and all the Companies interested have been made parties, with a view to having certain public trusts declared.

27. "*That the external boundaries of the City remain unchanged; but that the municipal connexion between the Corporation of London and a part of the Borough of Southwark be abolished.*"

No change has taken place in the connexion between the Corporation and the borough of Southwark since the date of the Commissioners' report, but the authority now exercised by the Corporation is almost nominal, the whole area of the liberty being within the jurisdiction of the county of London.

This connexion commenced in 1327, when, in consequence of a petition from the citizens of London to the King in Parliament, asking for protection against thieves and felons, who, after committing depredations in the City, escaped into Southwark, King Edward III., by his second Charter, dated the 6th March 1327, in the first year of his reign, granted to the citizens of London the village (now borough) of Southwark for their use and benefit for ever at a yearly farm.

Again, it was ordained by Charter, granted to the City, in 1550, by Edward VI., that the citizens of the City of London in Southwark should "have, hold, and "enjoy so many, so great, the same, such and the like "rights, jurisdictions, liberties, franchises, and privi- "leges" as the citizens of the City within the City of London did, and under the same Charter the City of London obtained certain manors, extending to Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Newington, and Lambeth, the areas of which, however, were not specified. As a result of that Charter the Corporation appoints an Alderman to the ward of Bridge Without, a steward, a high bailiff, who acts as returning officer in elections for the whole Parliamentary divisions of Southwark, and a Coroner, who holds inquests in Southwark.

In the year 1550 an Alderman for the ward was elected by the Court of Aldermen, and a few months afterwards, by Act of Common Council, it was ordered that the Alderman for the ward should be elected the same as Aldermen in other wards, but in 1558 that Act was repealed, and the Court of Aldermen continued to appoint until 1711, when, by an Act of Common Council, it was ordered that as from that time the aldermancy should be offered to the senior Alderman, and if he declined, then it was to be offered to each of the Aldermen above the Chair, and then, if each one declined, by Act of Common Council, passed in 1725, if all the Aldermen who had passed the Chair refused to accept the office, the Common Council might elect any Freeman; but no record can be found that such a necessity has ever arisen.

Under the Bill, introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in 1858, it was proposed (1) to abolish the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City as Justices for Southwark, and the duties performed by them were to be performed by the Justices of the Peace for the County of Surrey. (2) That the Coroner of the City should have no jurisdiction in Southwark, but that the Coroner for the County of Surrey should act. (3) That the office of high bailiff should be abolished, and upon there ceasing to be a high bailiff, a returning officer should be appointed by the Sheriff of the County of Surrey, and a high bailiff by the Judge of the Southwark County Court. The Bill was, however, withdrawn.

In March 1892 a deputation from the parishes of St. Saviour's and St. Olave's, Southwark, waited upon the Court of Aldermen, when they urged that they might "be in the order and government of the "Lord Mayor, and that all citizens of the City in "Southwark might enjoy the same liberties, franchises, "and privileges that citizens of the City enjoyed in the "City of London."

The Court of Aldermen, after hearing the deputation at some length, declined to accede to the request, the deputation having informed them that they were not prepared to contribute in any way to the Corporation expenses, by rate or otherwise; and the Corporation were further advised that Parliamentary authority was necessary, more especially as the special privileges of the City in regard to freedom, &c., could not attach.

The Court of Aldermen still appoint an Alderman to the Ward of Bridge Without, and also a Steward of Southwark. The Court of Common Council still appoint the High Bailiff, who discharges the duties as heretofore, and they also appoint the Coroner, who acts for Southwark as well for as the City.

28. "*That the rest of the Metropolis be divided into districts for municipal purposes.*"

With regard to this recommendation the Corporation has, for very many years past, affirmed the desirability, as a principle, of the sub-division of the metropolis, into several manageable municipalities, as affording the best guarantee for the good government of the metropolis and the municipal welfare of its inhabitants, and on the 12th May 1870 the Court of Common Council agreed with the following recommendation of one of their committees:—"That the principle of municipal "government having been adopted by the Legislature, "and approved by the country as the best and wisest "system of local government, and having existed in "the City for nearly 1,000 years, the best form of "government of the metropolis would be the establish- "ment of municipalities in the different (then existing) "Parliamentary boroughs."

Since that recommendation was agreed to, the extra metropolitan districts of Croydon, West Ham, and Richmond have been incorporated but nothing further has been done to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners.

The same Corporation Committee recommended to the Court of Common Council, on the 5th November 1885, "That the area of the metropolis, as defined by the "Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, should be "divided into nine separate municipalities, which, "with the City of London, would then form ten "municipalities for the metropolitan district." The proposal thus made was to divide that part of the metropolis on the north of the River Thames into seven divisions, and that on the south into three.

Despite the efforts of the Corporation, the recommendation still remains uncomplied with.

29. "*That in the event of such division being made, a Metropolitan Board of Works be created, composed of members deputed to it from the Council of each Metropolitan Municipal Body, including the Common Council of London.*"

In the year 1855 the Metropolis Local Management Act (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120) was passed. That Act defined the metropolis, and it constituted and incorporated a board called "The Metropolitan Board of Works," which was to consist of 46 members, to which the Corporation of London in Common Council assembled were to elect three.

The same Act provided for the formation of parishes within the metropolis into districts, and the constitution of district boards, and also for the incorporation of vestries and district boards, and it further provided for the election of members of the Metropolitan Board from the various district boards and vestries throughout the metropolis.

The powers and duties of the vestries and district boards were defined by the statute, and all sewers, except the main sewer, were to vest in them, and they were to repair, maintain, and construct new ones if occasion required. All powers relating to paving, &c., were to vest in the vestries and district boards, and they were empowered to water streets and cause footways to be cleansed, and discharge many other duties defined by the statute.

All the main sewers (including the main sewer vested in the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London) became vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Act. Power was also given them to regulate the naming of streets and the numbering of houses, and also to make wider and improve streets, &c., in the metropolis, or to contribute with any persons to carry out any such improvement.

The powers vested in the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers were transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Power was given in the Act for boards and vestries to enter into contracts and to purchase lands for the purposes of the Act, and to dispose of any surplus land not required.

Provision was also made for defraying the expenses of the Metropolitan Board of Works by rates.

Pursuant to section ccxlii. nothing in the Act was to divest the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of any powers or property vested in them in relation to such parts of any of the parishes mentioned in one of the schedules to the Act, nor was such property to be subject to be rated or assessed by any district board.

30. "*That the Coal Duties now collected by the Corporation of London, so long as they remain in force, be under the administration of this Board (the Metropolitan Board of Works), and that in case the Coal Duties, which expire in* 1862, *should not be renewed, the* 4*d. Duty now levied on behalf of the City should cease at the same time*"

The Act under which the Corporation were empowered to collect the coal dues, which is referred to above, was the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 101, which renewed the dues up to the 5th day of July 1862.

The duty upon coal was 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton, which was collected by the Corporation. Originally 4*d.* per ton was applied by the Corporation to its own corporate uses, but in the year 1847, with the sanction of Parliament, the Corporation effected a charge of 300,000*l.* towards making certain street improvements in the City, and since that time the 4*d.* duty was applied by the Corporation in effecting street and other improvements in the City.

Then there was another duty of 8*d.* per ton, which was applied by the Corporation towards metropolitan improvements, which were carried out under the control of the Corporation, but in the year 1857 the management of these improvements was carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The other duty of 1*d.* per ton was, from the year 1845, applied in conjunction with the 8*d.* duty, towards effecting improvements in the Metropolis, first under the management of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and subsequently of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

By the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 42), the time was further extended for 10 years, from the 5th day of July 1862.

By the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act, 1863 (26 & 27 Vic. c. 46), the time was again extended for 10 years, from the 5th day of July 1872.

Under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act, 1868, the dues were further extended for a period of seven years from the 5th July 1882, but this Act directed that the income derived from that source, for the year ending the 5th July 1889 (together with the dues on wine) was to be applied, in the first instance, in freeing from toll certain bridges over the Thames and Lee, and if there should be any surplus remaining it was to be dealt with as Parliament might direct.

Under the Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. xxi.), a Joint Committee was formed consisting of members of the Corporation and of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and under that Act and the Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869 (Amendment) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. xxi.), with the aid of the coal duties and the wine duty, the following bridges were freed from toll, viz.:—

Staines, Walton-on-Thames, Hampton Court, Kingston, and Kew on the River Thames; and Tottenham Mills and Chingford bridges on the River Lee.

In the year 1889 the London Coal Duties Abolition Act (52 & 53 Vict. c. 17) was passed, under which, as from the 5th July 1889, the Lord Mayor and the Corporation were to cease to exercise any rights as to the measuring or weighing of coals, or any other rights with respect to coal to which he or they were, or might, be entitled by prescription, Charter, or any Act of Parliament, or to demand, collect or receive, or take any dues whatever in respect of coal, &c., but power was given to the Corporation to continue until the 5th July 1890 to collect the 4*d.* duty, the proceeds of which were to be exclusively applied towards discharging the moneys borrowed and remaining unpaid in respect of the completion of the Holborn Valley improvements.

31. "*That this Board (the Metropolitan Board of Works) be empowered to levy a rate, limited to a fixed poundage, for Public Works of general Metropolitan utility over the Metropolitan District.*"

Section 170 of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120), empowered the Metropolitan Board of Works to assess upon the City of London, as well as other parts of the Metropolis, the sums which in their judgment ought to be charged for defraying the expenses of the Board, which, by sec. 171, were to be raised (so far as the city was concerned) by means of a rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers, and under sec. 172, payment of such sums was obtained by the Board by means of precepts directed to the Chamberlain of London.

When the Local Government Act, 1888, came into operation, the duty of collecting the rate, hitherto levied by the Commissioners of Sewers, and paid over to the Metropolitan Board of Works, was transferred to the guardians of the City of London Union, and the city ratepayers contribute their share to the general county rate authorised to be levied by the London County Council, to defray the expenses charged to general county account.

Consequently, the city ratepayers have always contributed to the general expenses of the Local Government of the metropolis, in addition to bearing their own local burdens.

32. "*That no works be executed by this Board, unless the plans have been approved by a Committee of the Privy Council.*"

This was carefully provided for by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 120), sec. 144 of which, provided that before the Metropolitan Board of Works should commence any works the estimated cost of which exceeded 50,000*l.*, the plan of such works, together with an estimate of the cost, should be submitted to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and in the case of works where the estimated expense should exceed 100,000*l.*, the previous sanction of Parliament was to be obtained.

APPENDIX VI.

RETURN HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, SHOWING THE POWERS AND EXPENSES WHICH RUN THROUGHOUT THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON; AND THOSE WHICH DO NOT EXTEND TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

[1]

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

1. Powers transferred by the Local Government Act, 1888, from the Metropolitan Board of Works to the London County Council, and which extend to the whole area of the Administrative County of London .. .. (1)

2. The manner in which the Local Government Act, 1888, dealt with the administrative business of the Justices within the area of the present County of London and in the City of London, and with the county business vested by various Acts after the Act of 1855 in the Metropolitan Board .. .. (6)

3. Powers conferred on the London County Council by Acts of Parliament since 1888, and list of protective clauses inserted at the instance of the London County Council in Local Acts of Parliament affecting London .. .. (12)

4. Certain minor Powers now vested in bodies other than the London County Council, which might with advantage be concentrated in the central body .. .. (20)

5. Expenditure in respect of the powers of the London County Council, which is payable out of the County Fund for general County purposes, and, therefore, chargeable on all parishes in the Metropolis, inclusive of the City .. .. (21)

6. Powers of the London County Council exercised in the County, but stayed in respect of the area of the City .. .. (24)

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the County outside the City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers, and that paid out of other sources.. (27)

8. Summary of the preceding statement with special reference to the correlative expenditure of the London County Council and the City authorities, to illustrate the present operation of the exemption now given to the City parish ratepayer under Section 41 (3) of the Act of 1888 .. .. (58)

9. Cost of certain concurrent services paid for by the Corporation of London and by the London County Council respectively .. .. (60)

(*a*)

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

In the application of the Local Government Act, 1888, to the Metropolis, no attempt was made to deal with the general reform of Metropolitan Government. The Vestries and District Boards created by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, were only affected in a few minor particulars; and the Metropolitan Asylums District Board, the Boards of Guardians or other poor law authorities, the London School Board, the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards, the Burial Boards, the Commissioners of Baths and Wash-houses, and Public Libraries, the Police Force, the gas and water companies and other bodies exercising powers or functions of a more or less municipal character were unaffected altogether. The great changes effected in the Metropolis by the Act of 1888 were the creation of the County of London, and the constitution of a directly elected county authority on municipal lines—the London County Council, to which was transferred (1) the administrative business which formerly devolved upon the Justices in Quarter Sessions and out of Sessions, of the counties in which the Metropolis then lay, and (2) the powers formerly possessed by the Metropolitan Board of Works. The area of the administrative County of London is the area of the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, that is to say, it consists of the City of London, and the parishes and places mentioned in the Schedules to the Act. The Local Government Act declares (s. 40) that on and after the appointed day the Metropolis shall be an administrative county for the purposes of the Act by the name of the administrative County of London. An administrative county is an area for which a County Council is elected (s. 100).

The City of London, however, was a county of itself, and for non-administrative purposes it continues to be so, and was unaffected by the Act; and the remaining portion of the area of the Administrative County of London was for non-administrative purposes constituted the County of London. The Act declares (s. 40 (2)) that such portion of the Administrative County of London, as forms part of the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent (that is the whole of the Metropolis except the City), shall be severed from those counties and form a separate county for all non-administrative purposes by the name of the County of London.

There are thus three areas which, for certain purposes, must be regarded as distinct:—1. The Administrative County of London; 2. The County of London; and 3, The City of London. If the County and the City of London were one for all administrative purposes, then the only problem for the Commissioners to solve would be how best to amalgamate the County and the City of London as regards non-administrative matters, and looking to the terms of the reference, that is the most important question to be considered; but it is not the object of this Return to throw light upon that question. It only deals with the anomalous state of things as regards administrative authority in the Metropolis, and shows, by tabular comparison of expenses, and otherwise, some, at any rate, of the disadvantages which result therefrom.

It was one of the principal objects of the Local Government Act to transfer to the newly constituted bodies, the County Councils, the administrative business of Justices in Quarter Sessions and out of sessions. In applying the Act to the Metropolis this was done as regards the administrative powers of Justices within the area of the County of London (not the administrative County of London), but the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber is the Court of Quarter Sessions, and the members of it are the Justices of the City of London, and in the case of those Justices the transfer made by the Act was, with very few exceptions, not to the County Council but to the Common Council of the City, which for practical purposes was no transfer at all. For the Act provided (s. 41 (1)) that such of the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Justices of the City of London as would if the City were a Quarter Sessions borough, with a population exceeding 10,000, be exercised by virtue of that or any other Act by the Council

of the borough should be transferred to the Common Council of the City, and, in this way, the administrative powers of the London County Council were curtailed within the City (which is nevertheless part of the Administrative County of London) by the transfer to the Common Council of the City of the powers under many Acts, which outside the City, are vested in the County Council.

It was further enacted, by the Act of 1888 (s. 41 (3)), that, except when expressly provided by the Act, the parishes in the City of London should not be liable to be assessed to county contributions in respect of costs incurred by the County Council for any purpose to the cost of which the Common Council of the City was not formerly liable to contribute, when they were incurred by the Metropolitan Board of Works or the Quarter Sessions of Middlesex.

It will be convenient to give a few words of explanation with regard to each part of the following return:—

Part 1 contains an abstract of the powers inherited by the London County Council from the Metropolitan Board of Works, in so far as they extend over the whole area of the Administrative County of London, or are of such a nature that the exercise of them is regarded as conferring a common benefit upon the whole Metropolis.

Part 2 shows in a tabular form the manner in which the Act of 1888 dealt with the administrative business of the Justices, both in sessions and out of sessions, within the area of the new County of London, and also with the administrative business of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Justices of the City of London. It shows that while on the one hand a very large amount of administrative business was transferred to the London County Council from the County Justices, on the other hand, except in the case of music and dancing licenses and certain powers as to a County Rate which were never exercised, none of the administrative business of the City Justices was transferred to the London County Council, although the City is within the area of the administrative County of London. The result is that with regard to many important matters, which are shown in Part 2, the powers of the London County Council, which are exercised over an area outside the City, containing upwards of half-a-million houses and a population of considerably over four millions, are excluded from the small part of the administrative county which consists of the area of the City, an area containing 5,340 houses and 37,705 inhabitants. Within that small area the same powers are in the hands of other bodies. It will be observed that Part 2 deals with a few matters which came to the County Council from the Metropolitan Board of Works, as in the case of the Explosive Acts and the Petroleum Acts, but these are all matters which everywhere else, except in London, were part of the administrative business of the Justices, and in the City were vested in the Court of Aldermen.

Part 3 shows the various powers which have been conferred by statute upon the London County Council since its creation by the Act of 1888. A schedule is appended of the Local Acts, into which the London County Council as the central authority for the Metropolis has obtained the insertion of protective Clauses.

Part 4 contains in tabular form a statement of certain minor powers and duties which apply to and affect the whole Metropolis, but which at present are vested in bodies other than the County Council outside the City, and within the City in some one or other of the City authorities.

Part 5 is a table showing the whole expenditure of the London County Council to which the City of London contributes. The matters to which the City does not contribute are omitted, but a glance at the exceedingly varied nature of the heads of expenditure will show to what a large extent Parliament regarded the City as interested in and benefited by the administrative work of the London County Council.

Part 6 sets out the powers of the London County Council exercised throughout the County of London, but stayed as respects the area of the City. The nature of the powers are sufficiently fully stated to show their importance.

Part 7 deals with those powers of the County Council which are limited to the County of London outside the City. It also shows the correlative powers within the City and the authorities in which they are vested. Further, it deals

(*c*)

by way of comparison, with the expenses incurred in respect of the exercise of these powers by the County Council and by the authorities in the City.

Part 7 is practically a summary of Part 6, with special reference to the correlative expenditure of the London County Council and the City Authorities.

Part 8 sets out certain expenditure of the City and of the County Council in connection with the two separate establishments which it is now necessary to maintain both for judicial and administrative purposes.

No attempt is made in this Return to set out the administrative effect of the various legal powers referred to, but information on those matters will be provided in another paper.

1.—Powers transferred by the Local Government Act, 1888, from the Metropolitan Board of Works to the London County Council, and which extend to the whole area of the Administrative County of London.

Metropolis Management Acts.

The Metropolis Management Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, is the Act under which the board and the various vestries and district boards of London were constituted. The principal duties of the Council under this Act are the formation and maintenance of main sewers; control over the construction of local sewers by vestries and district boards; control over the formation of streets and the line of buildings therein; also over the naming of streets and numbering of houses. The Council is further empowered by agreement with owners to make, widen, or improve streets, and it is authorised to levy rates and to borrow money for all these purposes. The expression the Metropolis throughout this Act includes the City of London.

The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 112, amends the last-mentioned Act in certain particulars as regards the rating of occupiers, &c., and also authorises the board to apply to Parliament for power to provide parks and recreation grounds for the metropolis.

The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102.—By this Act the debt in respect of works executed by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers in connection with the Counter's Creek, Ravensbourne, and Victoria-street Sewers, is settled and apportioned. The mode of assessment upon the several parts of the Metropolis (including the City), of the expenses of the Council is also determined. The Act contains provisions for preventing the construction of sewers without the approval of the Council: for regulating the height of buildings, and the width of streets. It also contains provisions with respect to the naming of streets and numbering of houses.

The Metropolis Management Acts Amendment Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 33, deals with exemptions from sewers rate, and is not now of practical value.

The Metropolis Management (Thames River Prevention of Floods) Amendment Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 198, empowers the Council to require owners of land and premises on the river-side to do such works as may be necessary to prevent the overflow of the Thames within the Metropolis, and in case of their default to do the work itself, charging them with the whole or such part of the cost as it may think just.

Building Acts.

The Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122.—By this Act the Council is entrusted with the regulation and supervision of buildings in the Metropolis, the appointment of district surveyors, &c. The powers of Part 2, as to dangerous structures in the City are vested in the Commissioners of Sewers.

The Metropolitan Building Act Amendment Act, 1860, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 52, provides that the rules of the Act of 1855 with respect to cubical dimensions shall not apply to buildings used wholly for the making of machinery and boilers, beyond the distance of 3 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878, 41 and 42 Vict. c. 32, gives further powers to the Council with respect to the width of new streets, the construction of theatres and music-halls. There are also provisions as to foundations of buildings and sites, and sale of dangerous structures which do not apply to the City.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1882, 45 Vict. c. 14, gives further powers to the Council with respect to new streets, new buildings which project beyond the general line, temporary iron or wooden structures, neglected structures, and other matters. The provisions of the Act as to obstructions in streets, requiring new streets to afford direct communication, and as to temporary structures do not apply to the City.

Main Drainage Acts.

The Main Drainage Act, 1858, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104, extends the powers granted to the board by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, for the purification of the Thames and the main drainage of the Metropolis.

The Thames Navigation Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 149.—By the 20th and following sections of this Act the Council is required to keep the Thames free from any banks or other obstructions to the navigation which may arise from the flow of sewage from the outfalls into the river, and for this purpose is to dredge the river. Any difference between the Council and the

Thames Conservators as to the cause of any obstructions, and as to the expense of removing them, is to be settled by the Board of Trade. Expenses under the Act are chargeable to the General County Rate.

The Hornsey Local Board Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 129, provides for the conveyance of the sewage of Hornsey into the main drainage system of London. In consideration of this privilege the Hornsey Local Board is, besides paying the sum of £10,000, to contribute in future, in proportion to the rateable value of the property in Hornsey, towards the amount required to meet the principal and interest of the main drainage debt, and also the annual cost of maintaining and working the main drainage system.

The Beckenham Sewerage Act, 1873, 36 & 37 Vict. c. 218, provides for the admission of the sewage of a portion of the parish of Beckenham into the main drainage system. The Beckenham sanitary authority was to pay to the board a sum of money, and moreover to contribute in future, as before stated, in regard to Hornsey.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vict. c. xcvii., is as to certain roads, and miscellaneous works. The Act also provides for the admission of the South Hornsey Sewage into the Metropolitan system upon terms.

The West Kent Main Sewerage Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 163.—By this Act a body called the West Kent Main Sewerage Board is constituted, and is empowered to make a main sewer from Beckenham to Dartford, with other works for the drainage of the districts through which the sewer would pass. The Council is entitled to have a communication made into such sewer from any metropolitan sewer, upon payment for the same. The Council is also authorised to lend money to the West Kent Board.

The Lea Purification Act, 1886, 49 & 50 Vict. c. 109, makes provision for the sewage water of Tottenham, after removal of the matter in suspension, passing into the Council's sewers for a limited period and under certain conditions.

Loans Acts.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 102. This Act authorised the board to create consolidated stock or annuities.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. c. 24. empowered the board to compound for the stamp duty chargeable on transfers of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock by the payment to the Inland Revenue Commissioners of 7*s.* 6*d.* for every hundred pounds of stock seven days after its issue.

> Note.—This payment was increased to 12*s.* 6*d.* by the Inland Revenue Act, 1880, 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 53 & 54. By the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 15, future compositions of Stamp Duty are to be at the rate of 1*s.* per cent. per annum.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 47, authorises the board to raise from time to time, by the creation of stock, the money requisite for the payment of the instalments of principal of the main drainage debt as they become due. Power is given to trustees to invest in Metropolitan Consolidated Stock. The Act also empowered the Board to lend money, with the consent of the Treasury, to vestries and district boards for works of permanent improvement, and the loan of a further sum to the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 65, empowers the board to raise money, not exceeding certain sums named in the Act, for its own requirements, and also for lending to other local authorities in the Metropolis, up to 31st December, 1876.

> Note.—An Act similar to the last-mentioned has since passed every year, empowering the Board and the Council to borrow the money that will be required for various purposes during the succeeding year.

Bridge and Tunnel Acts.

The Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 19, provides for the incorporation of a joint committee, to consist of six members of the board and six members of the corporation of London, to free from toll certain bridges over the Rivers Thames and Lea beyond the limits of the Metropolis, but within the area over which the London coal and wine duties are levied. The committee is empowered to raise for this purpose £150,000 on security of the duties for the year 1889.

The Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869, Amendment Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 21, empowers the joint committee to raise an additional sum of £25,000 over and above the amount named in the Act of 1869, for the purposes of that Act, and authorises the board to lend the joint committee any sum not exceeding £50,000.

The Metropolis Toll Bridges Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vict. c. 99, requires the board to extinguish the tolls on all the bridges over the Thames within the metropolis, and the bridge over Deptford Creek, and the Council are empowered to maintain and repair the bridges. The county authorities of Middlesex and Surrey are each to pay to the Council £1,200 a year as a contribution towards the cost of maintaining the bridges. The board was empowered to borrow for the purposes of the Act £1,500,000.

The Metropolitan Bridges Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 192, authorised the board to build new bridges over the Thames at Putney and Battersea, in place of the existing bridges, to alter and improve Vauxhall Bridge, and to reconstruct Deptford Creek Bridge.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Bridges, &c.) Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. 177, empowers the board to reconstruct Hammersmith Bridge, and to redeem from toll East and West Ferry roads in the Isle of Dogs.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Bridges) Act, 1884, 47 & 48 Vict. c. 228, empowered the board to alter the situation of the new bridge at Battersea, authorised by the Act of 1881.

The Thames Tunnel (Blackwall) Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. clxxii., empowered the board to make a tunnel or subway for traffic across the Thames between Blackwall and Greenwich, with approaches thereto, and the Council are now acting in execution of such powers.

(3)

THAMES EMBANKMENT ACTS.

Embankment Gardens (North) 12 acres.

The Thames Embankment (North) Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 93, empowered the board to construct an embankment on the north side of the river from Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars Bridge, with approaches. The works are to be paid for out of the coal and wine duties, power being given to the board to borrow £1,000,000 upon the security of those duties.

Embankment Gardens (South) 1 acre.

The Thames Embankment (South) Act, 1863, 26 & 27 Vict, c. 75, provides for the embankment of part of the southern side of the river, in the parish of Lambeth; £480,000 to be borrowed for the purpose.

The Thames Embankment Amendment Act, 1864, 27 & 28 Vict. c. cxxxv., is an extension of the last-mentioned Act.

The Thames Embankment (North and South) Act, 1868, 31 & 32 Vict. c. cxi., amends the Acts of 1862 and 1863.

Chelsea Embankment Gardens 3 acres.

The Thames Embankment (Chelsea) Act, 1868, 31 & 32 Vict, c. cxxxv., authorises the construction of an embankment and road between Chelsea Hospital and Battersea Bridge, the cost to be defrayed out of the Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund. The board is also empowered to borrow, for the purpose of the works, the sum of £285,000.

The Thames Embankment (North) Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict. c. xcii., modifies the Thames Embankment (North and South) Act, 1868.

The Thames Embankment (North) Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vict. c. lxvi., placed the road along the Victoria Embankment under the management and control of the board, now the Council.

The Thames Embankment (South) Act, 1873, 36 Vict. c. vii., transferred to the board the duty of maintaining and lighting the wall of the Albert Embankment and the footway adjoining, and they are now maintained and lighted by the Council.

The Thames Embankment (Land) Act, 1873, 36 & 37 Vict. c. 40, confirms an arrangement made between the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the board for the transfer to the board of a portion of the land reclaimed from the River Thames by the Embankment, and vested in the Crown, under the provisions of the Thames Embankment Act, 1862. The ground is maintained by the Council as a public garden.

STREET IMPROVEMENT ACTS.

(The powers of these Acts have expired, and the works have been completed; the titles and caption of the Acts are therefore, except in one instance, only given.)

The Covent Garden Approach and Southwark and Westminster Communication Act, 1857, 20 & 21 Vict. c. cxv.

The Victoria Park Approach Act, 1858, 21 Vict. c. xxxviii.

The Metropolis Improvement Act, 1863, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 45, empowered the board to make a new street from Blackfriars to the Mansion House, in continuation of the Northern Embankment, and to borrow the sum of £1,000,000 for the works.

The Whitechapel and Holborn Improvement Act, 1865, 28 Vict. c. iii.

The Kensington Improvement Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. cl.

The Marylebone (Stingo-lane) Improvement Act, 1868, 31 Vict. c. vii.

The Park-lane Improvement Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. cxxxiv.

The Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vict. c. clxiii.

The Charing Cross and Victoria Embankment Approach Act, 1873, 36 & 37 Vict. c. c.

The Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vict. c. ccxxv.

The Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1877 (Amendment) Act, 1882, 45 & 46 Vict. c. ccxxii.

The Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1877 (Amendment) Act, 1883, 46 Vict. c xxiii.

The Metropolitan Street Improvements Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. clxxviii.

The Metropolitan and District Railways (City Lines and Extensions) Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vict. c. cci., provides for the completion of the inner circle of railways in the metropolis, and for the formation in connection therewith of a new street, and the widening of other streets in the city of London. The board and the city authorities are empowered to enter into arrangements with the two railway companies with respect to the construction and maintenance of the new street and works.

The Knightsbridge and other Crown Lands Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vict. c. ccxix.

ACTS WHICH ENABLE THE PURCHASE OR ACQUISITION, AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED PARKS AND GARDENS.

115 acres.

The Finsbury Park Act, 1857, 20 & 21 Vict. c. cl.

63 „

The Southwark Park Act, 1864, 27 Vict. c. iv.

244 „

The Victoria Park Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vict. c. 53.

Battersea Park 198 „
Kennington Park 19½ „
Bethnal Green Museum Garden 2½ „
Leicester Square 1 acre.
Pimlico Shrubberies 1 „

The London Parks and Works Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 34, transfers to the board the management and control of Victoria Park, Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Garden, Westminster Bridge, and the Grosvenor Road Embankment, all of which had been previously maintained by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.

The Leicester-square Act, 1874, 37 Vict. c. x.

GENERAL PARKS AND GARDENS ACTS.

The Gardens in Towns Protection Act, 1863, 26 Vict. c. 13.—Under this Act any garden or ornamental ground in the Metropolis (except in the city of London) set apart for the use of the inhabitants, and not set in proper order, may be dealt with by the Council and vested in a committee of the rated inhabitants, to be kept as a garden or ornamental ground. In the event of the inhabitants not accepting the charge the Council is to place the garden under the vestry or district board.

Forward 660 acres.

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vict. c 35, authorises the Council to acquire and hold open spaces, such as gardens in squares, for the benefit of the public.

The Six Acts of Parliament included in this and the next following sub-division are so included, because the City contributes to any expenses incurred under such Acts by the London County Council.

Forward 660 acres.

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1881, 44 and 45 Vict. c 34, extends the operation of the last-mentioned Act, and includes disused burial grounds among the open spaces which may be transferred to the Council, the City, or to any vestry or district board, for the benefit of the public.

The Open Spaces Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 32, extends the provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1881, to burial grounds vested in the Council, and empowers the Council to acquire land for public walks and pleasure grounds, and to contribute towards the cost of public walks and pleasure grounds provided by other persons.

General Commons and Open Spaces Acts.

The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. cxxii., has for its object the preservation of commons and open spaces in and near London. The Council may present a memorial to the Inclosure Commissioners with respect to any common, any portion of which is within the area of the county, and the Commissioners are thereupon to make enquiry and prepare a scheme for its management, which scheme is to be confirmed by Parliament.

The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 71, gives the Council power to purchase and hold, with a view to prevent the extinction of the rights of common, any saleable rights in common, or any tenement of a commoner to which rights of common are annexed.

These Commons and Open Spaces are managed by the Council, and are of about the undermentioned acreage:—

Specific Commons Acts Confirming Schemes and Conferring Local Powers.

267 acres. The Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vict. c. lvii., confirms a scheme prepared by the Inclosure Commissioners, under the provisions of the Act of 1866, for the management of Blackheath. The heath is under the jurisdiction of the Council.

8 „ The Metropolitan Commons Second Supplemental Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vict. c. lxiii., confirms a similar scheme for Shepherd's Bush Common.

140½ „ The Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vict. c. xliii., confirms a similar scheme for the Hackney Commons.

147½ „ The Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1873, 36 & 37 Vict. c. lxxxvi., confirms a similar scheme for Tooting Beck Common, the manorial rights in which the board agreed to purchase for £10,200.

220 „ The Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1877, 40 & 41 Vict. c. cci., confirms a similar scheme for Clapham Common, the manorial rights in which the board agreed to purchase for

55 „ £18,000; and a scheme for Bostall Heath, the manorial rights in which the board agreed to purchase for £5,500. (Bostall Woods have since been acquired; they are 61 acres in extent.)

23 „ The Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1881, 44 Vict. c. xviii., confirms a similar scheme for Brook Green, Eel Brook Common, and Parson's Green.

66 „ The Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Act, 1884, 47 Vict. c. ii., confirms a similar scheme for Streatham Common.

240 „ The Hampstead Heath Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vict. c. lxxvii., confirms an arrangement made by the board with the lord of the manor of Hampstead for the purchase, for the sum of £45,000, of his rights over Hampstead Heath, thus securing the ground for ever as a place of recreation for the public.

267½ „ The Hampstead Heath Enlargement Act, 1886, 50 Vict., c. xli., makes it lawful for the board to acquire the land known as Parliament-hill, Parliament-fields, &c., near Hampstead Heath, for the purposes of public recreation, and provides that contributions towards the cost may be made by any vestry or district board and by the Charity Commissioners out of funds dealt with by the City Parochial Charities Act, 1883.

105 „ The Plumstead Common Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. cxlv., empowers the board to purchase the estate and interest of Queen's College, Oxford, in Plumstead Common and Shoulder-of-Mutton Green. A portion of Plumstead Common is to be for ever kept open as an exercise ground for troops, and in respect thereof the War Department is to pay the Board £4,000 as purchase money.

193 „ The Wormwood Scrubs Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vict. c. clx., vests in the board the common known as Wormwood Scrubs and certain land adjoining, to be maintained as a place of public recreation, subject to the rights of user by the military forces.

Given above opposite the confirming Act of 1872. The Metropolitan Board of Works (Hackney Commons) Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict. c. cxlviii., confirms an agreement made by the Board with Mr. W. A. T Amherst, for the purchase of his acreage and manorial rights over the Hackney Commons for the sum of £33,000.

53 acres. The Clissold Park (Stoke Newington) Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. cxxxvii., empowers the Board and the Hackney District Board, or either of them, to purchase of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the land known as Clissold Park. The Act provides that the land, if so acquired, shall be kept open, uninclosed and unbuilt on, except as regards a portion, not exceeding two acres, which the Stoke Newington Vestry is authorised to acquire for parochial purposes.

Fire Brigade Act.

The Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 90, imposes on the Council the duty of extinguishing fires and protecting life and property in case of fire in the administrative County of London. The plant and property of the fire-engine establishment of the insurance companies are transferred to the Council. The expenses of carrying out the Act are to be met partly by contributions from the Government and the fire insurance companies, and partly by a rate.

Sanitary Acts.

Forward 2,445½ acres. The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 74, has for its object the prevention of the introduction or spread of contagious diseases among cattle or other animals in Great Britain. The local authorities are empowered to declare places infected, and are to appoint inspectors to visit places where disease exists, and to cause all animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be slaughtered, paying compensation to the owners. The good management of

(5)

Forward .. 2,445½ acres.

cow-sheds, dairies, and milkshops is also provided for. The Council is the local authority for the administrative County of London, and the City of London is required to pay its share of the Council's expenses in carrying out the Act. The powers of slaughter and compensation are by the 53 & 54 Vict. c. 14, given to the Board of Agriculture.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, 49 & 50 Vict. c. 32, amends in certain particulars the last-mentioned Act. Among other things it transfers to the Local Government Board the powers vested by the Act of 1878 in the Privy Council with respect to cow-sheds, dairies, and milkshops.

The Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884, 47 & 48 Vict. c. 72, prohibits the erection of any buildings upon a disused burial ground, except for the purpose of enlarging a place of worship. The duty of enforcing the observance of this Act in the Metropolis (including the City) devolves upon the Council, under sec. 56 of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885.

General and Special Acts.

The Superannuations Act, 1866, 29 Vict. c. 31, enables the Council to grant pensions to certain persons who were servants of the Board.

The Metropolitan Subways Act, 1868, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 80, authorises the Council to require gas and water companies to place their pipes in the subways made for that purpose in the streets mentioned in the Schedule to the Act.

The Lea Conservancy Act, 1868, 31 & 32 Vict. c. cliv., is for the purpose of making better provision for the preservation and improvement of the River Lea and its tributaries. It provides for the incorporation of a conservancy board of thirteen members, one of whom is to be appointed by the Council.

The Monuments (Metropolis) Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 29, places the Egyptian Obelisk under the care of the Council, and empowers the Council to preserve that and other monuments on the Thames embankments.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (District Railway Ventilators) Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. c. cxci., requires the Metropolitan District Railway Company to close certain ventilating shafts made in the public thoroughfares under the powers of the Company's Act of 1881.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (District Railway Ventilators) Act, 1884, 47 & 48 Vict. c. xcv., further modifies the ventilating shafts of the Company.

Various Powers Acts.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. clxxix., sanctions the formation of new roads in the Savoy and at Finsbury Park. The Act also provides

63 acres.

for the acquisition and management of Tooting Graveney Common.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vict. c. lxxix., authorises (inter alia) a new street from Sun-street to Worship-street.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Act, 1877, 40 Vict. c. viii., authorises consolidation of bye-laws, and contribution towards the cost of Sydenham recreation ground.

The Metropolitan Board of Works Indemnity Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vict. c. 68, empowers the board to pay the expenses incurred in promoting in the previous Session of Parliament two bills relating to the water supply of the Metropolis.

72 „

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1882, 45 Vict. c. 41, authorises the widening of Tooley Street, and the acquisition of Peckham Rye, Goose Green, and Nunhead Green.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1883, 45 Vict. c. lvi. authorises certain street improvements and other matters.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1884, 47 & 48 Vict. c. ccxxiii, authorises certain street improvements and other matters.

Dulwich Park 72 „
Highbury Fields 27½ „

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885, 48 & 49 Vict. c. clxvii., (inter alia) authorises the construction of Rosebery Avenue, and the formation of Dulwich Park and Highbury Fields.

Little Wormwood Scrubs .. 22 „

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1886, 49 & 50 Vict. c. cxii., authorises some new street improvements, and deals with certain open spaces and bridges.

Ravenscourt Park 32 „
Wandsworth Common .. 183 „

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. cvi., authorises street improvements, and confers various miscellaneous powers, including the acquisition of Ravenscourt Park and Wandsworth Common.

The Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. clvi., authorises the widening of Church-street, Fulham, and the improvement of certain railway bridges, and confers other powers, including the acquisition of Ladywell Recreation Ground.

Ladywell Recreation Ground.. 47 „

2,964 acres were transferred from the Board to the Council.

2. The manner in which the Local Government Act, 1888, dealt with the County of London and in the City of London, and with the Metropolitan Board.

Subject matter originally vested in County Justices or Metropolitan Board of Works.	Duties transferred to the London County Council by Local Government Act, 1888.	Correlative powers to those in Column 1, originally vested in Justices of the City of London or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber.
1	2	3
Making, assessing and levying County rates. The basis or standard for the County rate in the whole Metropolis, including the City, is the valuation made under the Valuation Metropolis Act, 1869, (32 & 33 Vict., c. 67, s. 45). Two of the City Justices are members of the Court of General Assessment Sessions under the Act. (J.)	The whole transferred to the Council, as stated in column 1.	The powers as stated in column 1. The City Justices do not levy any county rate.
Power to borrow money. (J.) ..	All the powers of Quarter Sessions as to borrowing money for court houses, county bridges, lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, and other purposes.	The powers, generally, of City Justices as to borrowing.
Appointment, salary, and accounts of the County Treasurer and other officers. (J.)	Council now appoint and pass the accounts and give discharges to County Treasurer. Also appoint all officers other than Clerk of the Peace and Clerks of Justices.	No correlative powers in City Justices.
Erection of shire halls, county halls, assize courts, Judges' lodgings, lock-up houses, court houses, Justices' rooms, police stations, and county buildings, works and property. (J.)	Council have, by Local Government Act, 1888, full power to acquire, hire, erect and furnish halls, buildings, offices, &c., for any of their powers and duties, including those to be exercised through the Standing Joint Committee.	No correlative powers in City Justices.
Licenses for music and dancing. (J.)	The Council now exclusively exercise the power of granting music and dancing licenses, and licenses for race courses in the county including the City.	The powers, as stated in column 1
Lunatic asylums. (J.)	Provision, enlargement, maintenance, management, and visitation of and other dealing with asylums for pauper lunatics. These powers are transferred to the Council, but by virtue of Section 36 and 41 of the Local Government Act the City is exempt from any jurisdiction of the Council in this matter.	The powers as stated in columns 1 and 2.
Reformatory and industrial schools (J.)	Establishment and maintenance of and the contribution to reformatory and industrial schools. The Council are now the prison authority for the purposes of the Acts regulating reformatory and industrial schools, but the City is exempt from any jurisdiction of the Council in this matter.	The powers as stated in columns 1 and 2.
County Bridges (J.)	Repair, widening, and improvement and maintenance of county bridges. The liabilities at common law of the inhabitants of the county, are now transferred to the Council.	County bridges, City Justices ..

administrative business of the Justices within the area of the present county business vested by various Acts, after the Act of 1855, in the

Left untransferred.	Or transferred by the Local Government Act, 1888, to and vested in Common Council.	or to and vested in City Commissioners of Sewers.	or to and vested in London County Council.
4	5	6	7
—	For purposes of lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools.	—	For other purposes transferred by Secs. 41 (1) (*b*) and 35 & 36 of the L. G. Act, 1888, to the London County Council.
—	Lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools.	—	All the other powers of the City Justices as to borrowing money (if any).
—	—	—	—
By the Act 2 and 3 Vic., c. 94, the Common Council appoint a Police Commissioner for the City, and pay all necessary expenses of City Police.	—	—	—
—	—	—	Transferred to the London County Council.
—	Transferred to Common Council.	—	—
—	Transferred to Common Council.	—	—
Common Council have built bridges over Thames by powers conferred by special Acts of Parliament.	—	—	Transferred by (Secs. 35, 36 & 41) L. G. Act, 1888, to the London County Council.

(8)

2. The manner in which the Local Government Act, 1888, dealt with the County of London, and in the City of London, and with the Metropolitan Board—*continued.*

Subject matter originally vested in County Justices or Metropolitan Board of Works. 1	Duties transferred to the London County Council by Local Government Act, 1888. 2	Correlative power to those in Column 1, originally vested in Justices of the City of London or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber. 3
Highways and locomotives. (J. & M.B.W.)	Transferred to London County Council. Parts of the Highways and Locomotives Acts had not previously applied to London. The jurisdiction of the Council does not extend to the City, except in certain cases as to bye-laws. Council have powers to regulate weights over bridges, hours for locomotives passing. Power to call on defaulting highway authority to repair, &c.	City Justices never had any powers under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.
Weights and measures. (J.) ..	Appointment of Inspectors, providing standards, verifying local standards and stamping machines, making bye-laws.	City Justices, as stated in columns 1 and 2.
Coroner's salary and scale of fees. (J.)	The Council now have the appointment and payment of Coroners, division of the county into Coroners' districts, and assignment of such districts, &c.	No power in City Justices .. ..
Polling districts. (J.)	Division of the county into polling districts for the purposes of Parliamentary elections, the appointment of places of election, the places of holding Courts for the revision of the lists of voters, and the costs of and other matters to be done for the registration of Parliamentary voters.	City Justices if the city be a borough situate in one Petty Sessional division?
Local Stamp Act, 1869. (J.) ..	Empowering Council to order fees, fines and penalties, payable to the County Treasurer, to be received by means of stamps, and to cause dies to be made for carrying Act into effect. Council exercise this power through Standing Joint Committee.	No correlative power in City Justices.
Scientific societies, charitable gifts, places of religious worship, loan societies. (J.).	Registration of rules certified by Registrar, enabling societies to be exempt from payment of rates, registration of memorials of charitable donations, registration of places of religious worship, registration of rules of loan societies.	Do.
Destructive insects. (M.B.W.) ..	Council as local authority carry out orders of Privy Council and pay compensation for destruction of crops.	—

(9)

administrative business of the Justices within the area of the present county business vested by various Acts, after the Act of 1855, in the

Left untransferred.	Or transferred by the Local Government Act, 1888.		
	to and vested in Common Council.	or to and vested in City Commissioners of Sewers.	or to and vested in London County Council.
4	5	6	7
The powers generally of Part II of the Act of 1878 were vested in the Common Council.	As to main roads, the powers of Part I of the Act of 1878 are transferred to Common Council and the Commissioners of Sewers.	—	—
—	Transferred to Common Council.	—	—
Common Council elect Coroner for City. City Coroner is a franchise Coroner, and Act does not affect this officer. Common Council appoint Coroner for borough and liberty of Southwark, but Council pay salary and expenses of inquests. Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster appoints Coroner for Duchy; Council pay the salary and expenses. Dean and Chapter of Westminster appoint Coroner, and Council pay. Constable of the Tower appoints Coroner for liberty of Tower, and Council pay.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
The Common Council.	—	—	—

(10)

2. The manner in which the Local Government Act, 1888, dealt with the County of London, and in the City of London, and with the Metropolitan Board—*continued.*

Subject matter originally vested in County Justices or Metropolitan Board of Works. 1	Duties transferred to the London County Council by Local Government Act, 1888. 2	Correlative powers to those in Column 1, originally vested in Justices of the City of London or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber. 3
Explosives Act, 1875, 38 Vict., cap. 17. (M.B.W.)	As to approval of sites for factories and magazines, licenses for gunpowder stores, and for amount authorised to be kept in stores, yearly register of retail dealers, approval of firework factories, &c.	City Justices.. .. .. ..
Petroleum Acts. (M.B.W.) ..	Licensing the keeping or sale of petroleum. See note of Acts at page 22.	Do.
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (M.B.W.)	See note upon this Act at p. 13 .. Appointment of Inspectors. Payment of compensation for animals destroyed.	The City have exclusive control over the entire county as to *foreign* animals.
Sale of Gas Act, 1859, 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 66. Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 146, and Metropolis Gas Amendment Act, 1861. (M.B.W.)	As to furnishing inspectors with models of gasholders and appointment of inspectors. Testing and stamping meters and keeping registers. Appointment of gas examiners. The Metropolitan Board of Works substituted for the Justices in Quarter Sessions, by the Act of 1861. See note upon these Acts at pp. *et seq.*	City Commissioners of Sewers as to Act of 1860. No jurisdiction in City under Acts of 1859 and 1861.
Infant Life Protection. (M.B.W.)..	Registration of houses used for reception of infants and of persons keeping such infants, and prosecution of offenders.	—
Dairies (now governed by Public Health (London) Act, 1891.) (M.B.W.)	Inspection and registration of dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.	—
Slaughterhouses (now governed by Public Health (London) Act, 1891.) (J. and M.B.W.)	Licenses for slaughterhouses for cattle. Cowhouses or places for keeping cows. The licensing of slaughterhouses and cowhouses has been transferred from the Justices to the Council.	—
Drowned human bodies. (J.) ..	Payment through the county Treasurer upon order of Justices, of expenses of burying dead body cast ashore from the sea or from any tidal or navigable water.	City Justices have powers to make orders for payment, which are obeyed by the City Authorities.

(11)

administrative business of the Justices within the area of the present county business vested by various Acts, after the Act of 1855, in the

Left untransferred.	Or transferred by the Local Government Act, 1888.		
	to and vested in Common Council.	or to and vested in City Commissioners of Sewers.	or to and vested in London County Council.
4	5	6	7
—	Transferred to Common Council.	—	—
—	Do.	—	—
As to *foreign* animals the local authority over the Metropolis is the Common Council.	—	—	—
City Commissioners of Sewers under Act of 1860. Appointment of gas examiners.	—	—	—
Common Council exercise this power in City.	—	—	—
Common Council exercise this power in City.	—	—	—
The City Commissioners of Sewers license slaughter houses under 14 & 15 Vict, c. xci., s. 20.	—	—	—
—	—	—	—

3. Powers conferred on the London County Council by the Acts of Parliament since 1888, and list of protective clauses inserted at the instance of the London County Council in Local Acts of Parliament affecting London.

Note.—For protective clauses obtained by the Council to be inserted in private Acts of Parliament promoted by Railway Companies and other bodies *See* "Schedule of Clauses" pages 17–19.

In 1889.

Weights and Measures Act, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 21.

Part 1.—Weights and Measures.

Every weighing instrument used for trade must be verified and stamped.

The by-laws under section 53 of the Act of 1878 are extended to weighing instruments.

The local authority is to make general regulations (to be approved by the Board of Trade)—(*a*) for the verification and stamping of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments; (*b*) for the inspection of weights and measures and weighing instruments.

The Board of Trade may hold a local inquiry with respect to the administration of the law relating to weights and measures within the jurisdiction of the local authority.

The Board of Trade to hold Examinations for Inspectors of Weights and Measures. As to persons appointed Inspectors before commencement of this Act, the examination is permissive; as to subsequent appointments, examination compulsory.

An inspector may take, in respect of verification and stamping, the fees specified in the First Schedule to he Act.

The Inspectors appointed by the London County Council shall alone, within the whole County of London, *exclusive of the City of London*, have the powers and discharge the duties of Inspectors of Weights and Measures appointed under the Act of 1878.

A person using weights and measures in the City of London shall not be required to have his weights or measures verified or stamped by more than one authority.

Part 2.—Sale of Coal.

Section 20.—All coal shall be sold by weight only, except where, by written consent of purchaser, it is sold by boat load, or by waggon or tubs delivered from the colliery.

Section 21. Over 2 cwt. of coal delivered by vehicle must be accompanied by a ticket, disclosing weight of coal to be delivered. In default seller liable to a fine not exceeding £5.

Section 22. Coal sold in bulk must be weighed when sent out, as well as the vehicle which contains it, unless the vehicle is provided by the purchaser; and the tare weight of the vehicle must be marked thereon in such a way as the local authority approves. The coal must be accompanied by a ticket showing the correct weight of the coal, as well as of the vehicle which contains it.

Section 24. Quantities under 2 cwt. If coal of less quantity than agreed is delivered, the seller shall be liable to a penalty.

Section 25. Where coal is sold by retail for delivery the seller must keep at the place of sale and delivery a verified weighing instrument, if there is no such instrument at or near the place of sale, and must, if required by the purchaser or by any inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose, weigh any coal before its sale or delivery.

Section 26. The local authority may erect fixed weighing instruments at convenient places for weighing coal, and may provide and maintain sufficient portable instruments for the same purpose, and may appoint proper persons to keep and attend such instruments.

Section 27. The seller, purchaser, person in charge, inspector of weights and measures, or other person appointed for the purpose by the local authority, may require any coal or any vehicle used for the carriage of coal in bulk to be weighed or re-weighed, provided that (*a*) no vendor shall be required to carry coal beyond the distance prescribed by the local authority (in no case exceeding half a mile), and (*b*) where the purchaser requires the coal to be weighed or re-weighed, and it is found to be correct, he shall be liable to reasonable costs incident thereto.

Section 28. The local authority may make bye-laws, to be approved by the Board of Trade and published (*a*) regulating, for the purposes of this Act, the sale of coal under 2 cwt.; (*b*) requiring a weighing instrument of an approved form to be carried on any vehicle containing coal for sale or delivery; (*c*) prescribing the distance beyond which coal is not required to be carried for the purpose of being weighed; (*d*) fixing the fees to be paid for the use of any weighing instrument maintained by the local authority.

An inspector or other appointed officer may enter any place where coal is kept for sale; he may also stop any vehicle with coal for sale or delivery, may test the weights and weighing instruments, and weigh such coal.

Part 3.—Bread.

Refers to the law dealing with the sale of bread, which as here amended only requires that all bread (except fancy bread or rolls) shall be sold by weight, when so requested by or on behalf of the purchaser, and that bakers shall provide scales for the purpose.

Lunacy Acts (Amendment) Act, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 41.

This is an Act to amend the Acts relating to lunatics, the Council being made the Authority for the Administrative County of London, *excepting the City*, the Local Authority there being the Common Council.

The Act has been repealed by the Lunacy Act, 1890.—*See* p. 2.

Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 44.

Section 3 gives power to the Council, as the Local Authority for the county of London (excluding the City, within which the Common Council are the Local Authority), from time to time, by bye-law, to extend or restrict the hours during which children may not be employed in singing, playing, or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale; also to certify by by-laws "places of safety" in which children may be temporarily detained (Sections 6 and 17).

(13)

THE LONDON COUNCIL (MONEY) ACT, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 61.

This Act confers powers with reference to the financial business of the county conducted by the Council, and deals with three main classes of finance.

These three classes are:—

1. The raising of capital sums for specific works sanctioned by special Acts of Parliament; such, for example, as bridges over and tunnels under the River Thames, new streets, purchase of parks, &c.
2. The raising of capital for carrying into execution such works and duties as by "The Local Government Act, 1888," and the former Acts relating to the Metropolitan Board of Works, are cast upon the Council; such, for example as the main drainage works; the acquisition of sites and erection of fire brigade stations in discharge of the duty of protecting London from fire, asylums, schools and other multifarious objects.
3. The raising of capital to carry on banking business or lending to other public bodies, for expenditure on their part authorised by various Acts of Parliament; such, for example, as the School Board, Vestries and District Boards of Works.

And incidentally the employment of the large and yearly increasing Consolidated Loans Fund, which is being accumulated to pay off the three debts of the county.

PUBLIC BODIES CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT, 52 and 53 Vict., cap. 69.

An Act for the more effectual prevention and punishment of bribery and corruption of and by members, officers, or servants of corporations, councils, boards, commissions, or other public bodies. By Section 7 the expression public body means any council of a county. The penalties for this offence are made much more stringent, and the offence is more precisely defined.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 72.

Section 10 requires the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District to send weekly to the Council such return of the infectious diseases of which they receive certificates in pursuance of the Act as the Council may from time to time require.

THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 76.

Local authorities (in London, the Council) are empowered to supply or aid the supply of technical or manual instruction, and, in the event of their so doing, they are to be represented on the governing body. The rate to be raised in any one year is not to exceed 1*d.* in the pound.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS ACT, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 147.

Authorises the Council to purchase and lay out a disused burial ground and a piece of waste ground adjoining Whitefield's Tabernacle in Tottenham-court road, in the Parish of St. Pancras, and requires the Vestry of St. Pancras to contribute to the cost a sum not exceeding one-half. The Act also empowers the Council to lay out Myatt's-fields, Camberwell, as a public park; to lay out and plant two pieces of vacant land at the north end of Shaftesbury-avenue, and a piece of ground at Piccadilly-circus; to enclose Clissold-park with fencing for the preservation thereof for public use, and to lay out as an open space the ground acquired under the "Metropolis (Tench-street, St. George-in-the-East) Provisional Order Confirmation Act, 1883." The Council may make and enforce bye-laws with respect to the said lands. The time for the completion of certain improvements, authorised by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers) Acts, 1885, 1886, and 1888, extended.

Tench-street Recreation Ground 2½ acres.
Myatt's-fields .. 14½ „
Whitefield's Chapel Disused Burial Ground.. .. 1¼ „

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC LIGHTING ACT, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 196.

Section 12 provides that without the express consent of the Council no electric wire shall be placed above ground over any street or public place, and requires notice of works to be served on the Council, and the Act gives the Council certain other powers with reference to breaking up of streets, interference with sewers, laying electric lines in subways, and as to the appointment of Electric Inspectors.

POST OFFICE (SITES) ACT, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 209.

Provides for the transfer to the Council of a portion of the site of Coldbath-fields Prison for the purpose of improving the adjoining streets. It also authorises the Council to purchase, if it so desires, a further portion for preservation as an open space, or the Postmaster General may, instead of selling such portion, pay to the Council £10,000, to be expended in providing open spaces.

In 1890.

THE COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION EXPENSES ACT, 53 Vic., cap. 3.

Empowers County Councils to subscribe to the funds of the Association of County Councils.

LUNACY ACT, 53 Vic., cap. 5.

Consolidates the law relating to the reception and maintenance of lunatics, the management of asylums for pauper lunatics, &c., the Council being the authority for the County of London, *excluding the City*, the local authority there being the Common Council. Asylums are made ratable upon the usual basis, and the Council's Asylums are therefore now so rated.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 14.

By this Act the Board of Agriculture is constituted the authority for ordering the slaughter of animals suffering with pleuro-pneumonia, and for the payment of compensation to the owners, which duties were formerly performed by the Council.

THE OPEN SPACES ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 15.

Makes provision for the trustees of land, held upon trust for the purposes of public recreation, to transfer such land to the local authority of the district in which the whole or a greater part of such land is situate. The Local Authority is the Council within the County, *excluding the City*, or any Vestry or District Board within whose district the land shall be situate. In the City of London the powers of the Act are in the Corporation.

THE WORKING CLASSES DWELLINGS ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 16.

Facilitates gifts of land for dwellings for the working classes in populous places, including the administrative County of London.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (MONEY) ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 41.

See note as to the London Council (Money) Act, 1889, above.

THE ALLOTMENTS ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 65.

Section 2 provides that where a representation, as authorised by Section 2 of the Allotments Act, 1887, has been made to the Sanitary Authority with respect to any district or parish, and the Sanitary Authority have failed to acquire land to provide a sufficient number of allotments, and the County Council are requested by petition to provide a sufficient number of allotments, the Council shall, if satisfied that land for allotments is required, pass a resolution to that effect, and the duties of the Sanitary Authority shall be transferred to the County Council as far as regards that district or parish, and the Council shall proceed to acquire such land accordingly.

Section 3 provides for the appointment by every County Council of a Standing Committee for the purposes of the Act.

Provision is made for the repayment to the County Council of any money expended under the Act.

(In London this Act only applies to the Parish of Woolwich.)

THE METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT ACT, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 66.

Confers further powers on Council as to sewers in the Metropolis, including the City. Provides against making or branching any sewer or drain into any sewer vested in the Council except with consent of Council. Similar powers to Vestries and District Boards, but not to the City, as to local sewers. The Act provides against streets and roads being formed and laid out if the subsoil has been removed and no sound foundation made to satisfaction of Vestry or District Board, with power of appeal to the Council. This also does not apply to the City.

Forward 18¼ acres.

(14)

Forward 18¼ acres.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 70.

Part I. lays down the procedure under which improvement schemes are to be made for the clearance of unhealthy areas and the re-arrangement and reconstruction of the streets, and the erection thereon of dwellings for the working classes.

The Council is the sole authority for framing schemes under this part of the Act in all parts of London except the City, the first step towards such a scheme being an official representation by a medical officer of health, who may be required to report by two or more justices of the peace, or twelve ratepayers. The scheme, giving the limits of the area comprised therein and accompanied by maps, particulars and estimates must be published between September and November, and a provisional order obtained from the Secretary of State, to be subsequently confirmed by Parliament. The scheme must provide for accommodating all the persons of the working class displaced, unless the Secretary of State sees fit to dispense with the obligation, which he may do to the extent of half the number displaced.

When the confirming Act has been passed, the Council shall take steps for purchasing the lands required, and they may sell or let all or any part of the area to any purchasers or lessees, under condition that they will carry the scheme into execution. The Council may not themselves, without the express approval of the Secretary of State, undertake the rebuilding of the houses or the execution of any part of the scheme, except that they may take down any or all of the buildings upon the area, and clear the whole or any part thereof, and may lay out, form, pave, sewer and complete all such streets upon the land purchased by them.

The Council shall form a fund to be called the "Dwelling House Improvement Fund." The moneys required in the first instance to establish such fund shall be supplied out of the local rates or out of moneys borrowed on the security of the rates.

Part II. enables vestries and district boards, in the case of unhealthy dwellings, to obtain a closing order from a magistrate, as provided by the Sanitary Acts, followed if need be by an order for demolition, and it incorporates such of the provisions of those Acts as are required for the purpose.

The Act makes it the duty of the medical officer of every district to report any premises unfit for human habitation. It also requires local authorities to cause periodical inspection of their districts, for the purpose of seeing whether any houses are so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. Where such is the case, the local authority is bound to serve a notice on the owner, who has then to find out for himself what works should be done, and if the works are not done by a stated time the local authority must apply to a magistrate for a closing order, within seven days of which the premises must be vacated. The magistrate, in addition to making the order, may impose a penalty up to £20, and the local authority is empowered to sue an owner for the expense incurred by an occupier in removing after the closing order has been made. If not satisfied with the state of things, the local authority may make an order for demolition, which is to be obeyed within three months. An appeal against this order lies to the Quarter Sessions.

This part of the Act also deals with obstructive buildings. Local authorities may purchase houses for the purpose of opening out small courts and alleys without having to prove that any building required was in itself actually unfit for human habitation. An appeal will still, however, lie to the Quarter Sessions, but subject to such appeal the power of purchase is made compulsory, and, although owners have the right preserved to them of retaining sites, no building is to be erected which would defeat the end in view. Part of an obstructive building may be acquired where the whole is not wanted, provided that in the opinion of an arbitrator such part may be severed from the remainder of a house or manufactory without material detriment thereto.

Whenever a local authority finds it desirable that there should be an improvement scheme for an area too small to be properly dealt with under Part I. of the Act, after passing a resolution to that effect, it is to frame a scheme, which need not be published like a larger scheme, but notice of which must be served on the owners, &c., and if after a local enquiry into the sufficiency of the scheme, it is sanctioned by order by the Local Government Board, and an agreement is then come to with the owners for the purchase, the Order shall take effect without confirmation. If they do not so agree, the Order shall be published in the "London Gazette," and a copy of the Order served on the owners of every part of the area. Any owner may, within two months of such publication, petition against the Order, and if such petition is presented and not withdrawn, the Order shall be provisional, unless it is confirmed by Act of Parliament; but if no petition is presented, or, if presented, has been withdrawn, the Order shall be confirmed, and shall come into operation and have effect as if it were enacted by this Act. The Local Government Board, in any Order sanctioning a scheme under this part of the Act, shall require the insertion in the scheme of provisions for the accommodation of the working people displaced, but the amount (if any) of such accommodation is discretionary with the Board. The compensation payable when compulsory power is exercised will be governed by the same rules as those laid down for large areas in Part I. of the Act, with the addition that the arbitrator is to have regard to any increased value given to other property of the same owner by the operation of the scheme. The arbitrator, in the case of these schemes, is to be appointed by the Local Government Board, and there will be no appeal from his award as in the case of a scheme under Part I.

The Act does not define what is an area too small for the application of Part I.; but Sects. 72 and 73 enact that in any case where not more than 10 houses are included in a representation under Part I., the area is to be dealt with under Part II., and that where a local board considers that an area reported under Part II. should be dealt with under Part I., or where the Council considers that an area represented to it under Part I. should be dealt with under Part II., the question shall be referred to the Secretary of State, who is then to appoint an arbitrator to hold an inquiry, and report both as to the main question and as to any contribution, if the case is to be dealt with under Part II.

All expenses incurred by a local authority in execution of this part of the Act shall be defrayed by them out of the local rate.

Sect. 45 of the Act authorises the Council, if a local authority fails to act, to institute proceedings for a closing order or demolition of any buildings under Part II., after giving a month's notice to the local authority of the intention to proceed, and the local authority is to pay the costs incurred, including any compensation, unless in the case of an order for demolition or pulling down the same is disallowed on appeal.

The Council also has (under Sect. 46) concurrent authority with the local boards to promote and carry out the smaller schemes, so that it need not in this respect give any preliminary notice or receive any representation, and the question whether the cost, or any and what part of it, should be borne by the local authority or by the Council, is to be determined by the Secretary of State. The Council is also empowered to contribute voluntarily to schemes undertaken by the local bodies.

Part III. of the Act gives the Council power to acquire land for, and to erect and manage lodging houses for the working classes, and all expenses incurred in the execution of this part of this Act shall be defrayed out of the Dwelling-house Improvement Fund, under Part I. of this Act.

In order to facilitate the exercise by the Council of the extensive powers given to it, vestries and district boards are required to forward to the Council copies of any representations, complaints, informations or closing orders, and to furnish all such particulars in relation to subsequent proceedings as the Council may ask for; and further, the Medical Officer of the Council is, for the purpose of giving effect to the Act generally, to have as much power as if he were the local medical officer (sects. 52 and 76), so that his representation can in future be made to the Council and forwarded to the local authority.

LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 243.

Brockwell-park .. 78 acres.
Waterlow-park .. 30 „
North Woolwich-gardens .. .. 10½ „

Confers powers on the Council with regard to the acquisition of Brockwell-park, Waterlow-park, and North Woolwich-gardens; provides for the consolidation of by-laws relating to parks and open spaces; authorises the provision of mortuaries for unidentified bodies; amends, in some respects, the law governing the Council's procedure and conduct of business; and extends the power of the Council and District Boards to borrow under Section 183 of "Metropolis Management Act, 1855," to any expenses incurred in the provision of any mortuary; and empowers the Council to purchase by agreement land to be added to an improvement area for artizans' dwellings; exempts members of the Council from service on juries in the County of London; provides for an appeal against the certificate of the Superintending Architect as to general line of buildings; authorises, under certain conditions, larger buildings, without party walls, than hitherto allowed; provides for the definition of the line constituting the centre of the road, and makes sundry other amendments of the Building Acts. It further empowers the Council to make inquiries relative to the water supply of London; and imposes penalties for trespass in the Council's sewers.

Forward 136¾ acres.

Forward 136¾ acres.

THE TOTTENHAM LOCAL BOARD ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 244.

Section 13 provides for the extension, for a period of six months, by agreement between the Council, the Hackney District Board, and the Tottenham and Wood Green Joint Drainage Committee, of the provisions of the "Lee Purification Act, 1886," as to the reception into the sewers of the District Board and the Council of the Tottenham sewage effluent.

THE LONDON STREETS (REMOVAL OF GATES) ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., cap. 247.

Provides for the removal of the bars or gates in Torrington-place, Gordon-street, Upper Woburn-place, and Sidmouth-street.

In 1891.

THE TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION ACT, 54 Vic., cap. 4.

Enables Local Authorities, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, to make provision in aid of technical or manual instruction, and to provide or assist in providing scholarships in schools or institutions outside their districts, in cases where similar provision cannot be so advantageously made within their districts.

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS ACT, 54 Vic., cap. 18.

Provides that where a parish is situate in a Parliamentary but not in a municipal borough, one-half of the expenses and receipts under the Registration Acts, 1843 to 1888, in respect of such parish shall be defrayed out of and paid to the county fund, and the other half defrayed out of and paid to the poor rate of the parish. The revising barrister is to determine what expenses and receipts are incurred or arise in respect of such parish.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 23.

Authorises managers of certified schools to apprentice or dispose of a child with his own consent, although his period of detention may not have expired.

ALLOTMENTS RATING EXEMPTION ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 33.

Enacts that allotments shall be relieved from all liability to be assessed for sanitary purposes at a higher rate than other cultivated lands, and for this purpose Section 1 provides that from and after the 1st October, 1891, Sub-Section 1 and Section 230 of the Public Health Act, 1875, shall be read and construed as if the word "allotments" was inserted in such sections after the word "woodlands."
Allotment is defined as a parcel of land not exceeding 2 acres in extend.

THE METROPOLIS (SHELTON STREET, ST. GILES) PROVISIONAL ORDER CONFIRMATION ACT, 54 Vic., cap. 53.

Confirms a Provisional Order for further modifying the Shelton Street improvement scheme authorised by the Confirming Act of 1887.

LONDON (BOUNDARY STREET, BETHNAL GREEN) PROVISIONAL CONFIRMATION ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 60.

Confirms a provisional order made under the "Housing of the Working Classes Act," for the improvement of an unhealthy area in the parishes of Bethnal-green and Shoreditch. The area to be cleared is 15 acres, or thereabouts, in extent, and the total number of the working classes to be displaced is estimated at 5,719, and those to be re-housed on the area, 4,600; and the total net cost of the scheme is estimated at £300,000.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (MONEY) ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., ch. 62.

See note as to the London Council (Money) Act, 1889, page 219.

THE LUNACY ACT, being an Act to amend the Lunacy Act, 1890, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 65.

Provides that a lunatic sent to an asylum shall be classified as a pauper until it is ascertained that he is entitled to be classified as a private patient; and the provisions of the "Local Government Act, 1888," relating to the accounts of County Councils and their officers, and to the audit of such accounts, shall apply to the accounts of every asylum belonging wholly or in part to a County Council, and of the Visiting Committee and officers thereof. The provisions of the "Lunacy Act, 1890," for the payment of expenses in relation to pauper lunatics, shall be applicable with respect to lunatics in institutions for lunatics who become paupers. If in any union it appears to the Lord Chancellor desirable, he may by writing, under his hand, empower the Chairman of the Board of Guardians to sign orders for the reception of persons as pauper lunatics in institutions for lunatics, which order shall have the same effect as if made by a Justice of the Peace.

COUNTY COUNCILS (ELECTIONS) ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 68.

Enacts that the day of election of Councillors shall be such day between the 1st and 8th of March as the County Council may fix, and that if no date is so fixed it shall be the 8th of March; that Councillors shall retire on the 8th of March in every third year, on which day the new Councillors shall come into office; that the 16th of March, or such other day within 10 days after the 8th of March, as the Council may from time to time fix, shall be the day for the election of chairman and aldermen. All periods which in the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1882," are computed by reference to the 1st or 9th of November, shall be computed by reference to such of the above mentioned days then next following, as the case requires. The day of election of Councillors is to be fixed by the Council not less than six weeks before the 8th of March. There is to be no election of a County Councillor to fill a casual vacancy which occurs within six months before the 8th of March.

The County Register is to be completed before the 20th of December in each year, and to come into operation on the 1st of January following. The Burgess List forming the Burgess Roll which comes into operation on the 1st of November in every year, shall on and after that day until the next first day of January form part of the County Register in substitution for the former Burgess Lists. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of County Councils, and the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, County Aldermen, and County Councillors and Committees shall go out of office on the next following ordinary day of election or retirement (as the case may be), fixed by this Act, but nothing shall authorise or require the Returning Officer to hold the election of a County Councillor to fill a casual vacancy at any time before the ordinary day of election, next after the passing of this Act.

The declaration required to be made by a person elected to a corporate office may be made at any time within three months after notice of election. A Returning Officer is not disqualified from being a member of a County Council unless he has directly or indirectly received profit in respect of such appointment.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 75.

By Section 7 it is enacted that every factory built in London after the 1st of January, 1892, in which more than 40 persons are employed, shall have a certificate from the Council that the factory is provided, on the storeys above the ground-floor, with reasonable means of escape in case of fire. The Council is empowered to require owners of factories, built before the above date, to provide the necessary means of escape within a certain time, the owner being subject to a penalty for non-compliance; any difference of opinion between the owner and the Council is to be settled by arbitration.

The Council's expenses in the execution of this Section shall be defrayed, as part of their expenses, under the "Metropolitan Building Act, 1855."

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 76.

This Act deals with the question of nuisances in general and also offensive trades, and the making of bye-laws with reference thereto, by the Council for London, (*but excluding the City*). Section 96 contains provisions for reguluting the occupation of underground rooms as dwellings. The sanitary authorities for this purpose, under Section 99, being the vestries and district boards (except in the City of London), and in case of default by the sanitary authorities, in carrying out the provisions of this Section, the Council may institute the necessary proceedings and recover from the sanitary authority all expenses incurred in and about such proceedings. The Commissioners of Sewers are the sanitary authority in the City, and the Council have no control over them. (This Act is dealt with at length at p. 256. Return B, Headings F, G, H, and I).

Forward 136¾ acres.

Forward 136¾ acres.

THE LONDON OVERHEAD WIRES ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 77.

Confers certain powers on the Council for making bye-laws as to the placing of overhead wires, and carrying same over private property. (This Act is dealt with at length at p. 260. Return B, Headings F, G, H, and I)

THE LONDON SKY SIGNS ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 78.

Provides that it shall be unlawful to erect sky signs in London after 3rd July, 1891, and that sky signs erected previously to the passing of this Act shall only be retained by license from the Council or in the parishes in the City of London by the Commissioners of Sewers. (*See* Return B, Headings F, G, H, and I).

THE TOTTENHAM AND WOOD GREEN SEWERAGE ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 205.

Provides for the admission of the sewage of the districts of Tottenham Local Board and Wood Green Local Board, called in the Act the "joint drainage district," into the Council's sewers.

The Council's Engineers, and their officers, are to have access to any station or works of the Joint Drainage Committee, and any new station or works must be constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Council's Engineer. The Joint Drainage Committee is not to allow other areas to be drained through its sewers into the Council's sewers.

Sect. 7 limits the quantity of sewage to be delivered into the Council's sewers, and specifies the amount of money to be paid to the Council in case the quantity is exceeded. The certificate of the Council's Engineer as to the quantity of sewage delivered is to be conclusive.

The Act prescribes the amounts to be paid annually to the Council in respect of the right to deliver sewage into the Council's sewers, and, further, by way of contribution towards the current expenses incurred by the Council in respect of their main drainage system, the dates of payment, and the power of the Council to enforce payment.

And further provides that the Tottenham and Wood Green Local Boards shall furnish to the Council a certified copy of the current valuation of the property within their districts for the purposes of the County rate, and, after the passing of this Act, a certified copy of the then current valuation list in force for the purposes of the poor rate, and if the Council is dissatisfied with the valuation for the county rate, for the purposes of this Act they may agree with the Joint Drainage Committee what the amount of the annual rateable value shall be, and, in case of disagreement, the same shall be settled by arbitration, which shall be binding on all parties.

THE LONDON COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. 206.

Peckham Rye additional land .. 47¾ acres.
Maryon Park .. 12 „
Bostall Woods .. 61 „

Gives power to the Council to reconstruct the bridge across Bow Creek at Barking-road, and improve the approaches; to reconstruct four bridges in the Isle of Dogs; to form a new street from Evelyn-street to Creek-road, Deptford; to widen St. George's-place, Knightsbridge, Fulham-palace-road and Queen-street, Hammersmith, and Fortess-road, Kentish-town; and to acquire land at Renfrew-road, Lambeth, for fire brigade purposes. Section 47 extends the time for the completion of the Rosebery-avenue improvement. The Act also provides for an exchange of land at Plumstead-common, the purchase of additional land at Peckham-rye-common, the vesting of Maryon-park, Charlton, in the Council, the purchase of Bostall-woods, and confirms the conveyance of Brockwell-park to the Council. It authorises the East Ham Local Board to contribute £500 towards the purchase of North Woolwich-gardens, and includes all lands referred to in the Act among the parks to which the by-laws under the "General Powers Act of 1890" are applicable.

It also provides for contributions by Local Authorities towards the costs of carrying out the above improvements, in addition to the contribution before-mentioned by East Ham Local Board.

The Council is also empowered to grant pensions to persons formerly in the employ of the Metropolitan Board of Works, but who were not held by the Board to be entitled to pensions, and to give a gratuity to any such person or representative of such person, and to establish a superannuation and provident fund.

The Council is authorised to conduct inquiries and negotiations as to markets.

In 1892.

MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES ACT, 55 Vic., cap. 2.

Amends the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, and the Council are a Local Authority under the Act.

CHARITY INQUIRIES (EXPENSES) ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 15.

Gives power to the Council to contribute towards the expenses of any inquiry conducted by the Charity Commissioners into any Charities which are to be expressly appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of the county, such contribution to be made out of the County Fund.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (PURCHASE) ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 18.

Empowers the Council as the local authority for the Administrative County of London, *excluding the City*, to purchase the franchise of any weights and measures within the Council's area.

SMALL HOLDINGS ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 31.

Gives power to the Council of any county, who are of opinion that there is a demand for small holdings, to acquire suitable land for persons who may desire to buy and cultivate the holdings themselves. The Act provides for payment of the purchase money by any person purchasing a small holding from the Council by instalments.

MILITARY LANDS ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 43.

Empowers the Council to purchase and hold land on behalf of Volunteer Corps for military purposes. The Council may also, with the consent of the Local Government Board, lease any land held by them for public purposes to a volunteer corps for military purposes.

CORONERS ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 56.

Enables every Coroner for any county or borough to appoint, by writing, a deputy to be approved by the Chairman of the Council who appointed the Coroner, and a duplicate of every such appointment of deputy to be sent to the Council. The deputy may only act for the coroner during his illness or absence for any lawful or reasonable cause, but shall notwithstanding the office of coroner becomes vacant by death or otherwise, continue in office until a new deputy shall be appointed, and shall act as the coroner during such vacancy as during the illness of the coroner.

TELEGRAPH ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 59.

Posts and Wires cannot be erected within the administrative County of London without the consent of the Council.

SHOP HOURS ACT, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 62.

Regulates the hours of employment of young persons in shops. The Council is empowered to appoint Inspectors for the execution of the Act within the administrative County of London, *excluding the City*, the Common Council being the authority for that purpose in the City.

Forward 257½ acres.

(17)

Forward 257½ acres.

North Metropolitan Tramways Act, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. clx.	Section 5 confirms the agreement between the Council and the North Metropolitan Tramways Company, whereby the Council covenants that they will not until the 10th day of August, 1910, in any way exercise the power of purchase over the tramways proposed to be acquired or worked by the Company.
London Water Act, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 130.	Empowers the Council to pay the costs and expenses of promoting Bills in Parliament relating to the supply of water in the Administrative County of London, and within the limits of the supply of the Metropolitan Water Companies, and also empowers the Council to make inquiries as to the existing supply within the Metropolitan area, and the charges made for same, and the Council is empowered to defray the costs and expenses of such inquiries, not exceeding £10,000, in addition to the sum of £5,000 already authorised by Section 38 of the General Powers Act, 1890.
Lea Valley Drainage Act, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 151.	Section 4 provides for the appointment by the Council of one male person to act as one of the Commissioners under this Act, to be called the "Lea Valley Drainage Commissioners."
The London County Council (Money) Act, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 237.	See note as to the London Council (Money) Act, 1889, page 219.
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 55 and 56 Vic., cap. 238. Spa Green .. 1 acre. Victoria Park Cemetery .. 11½ acres. Land at Highgate Road .. .. ½ acre.	Empowers the Council to widen and improve Sandy's Row, Whitechapel; to acquire land in Clerkenwell, and exchange land near Peckham Rye; to purchase land adjoining the Highgate Road. The Council's compulsory powers for purchase of land for Blackwall Tunnel extended to 8th of August, 1894. Victoria Park Cemetery closed for burials, and powers of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts, 1881 and 1887, applied. Enables the Council to procure any of their officers or servants to be sworn in as constables for enforcing bye-laws as to ferry boats. Extends the powers of the Council to make bye-laws as to county and other bridges. Gives further powers as to superannuation. Empowers the Council to borrow for the improvement authorised by the Act a sum not exceeding £112,000, up to 30th September, 1893, repayment not to extend beyond 60 years.
270½ acres	authorized to be acquired since the Council was created.

SCHEDULE OF CLAUSES

obtained and inserted at the instance of the Council for the protection of Londoners in private Acts of Parliament promoted by Railway Companies and other bodies, during the Years 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Name of Act and Year.	Sewer Clause.	Clause as to Bridges over and under Roads.	Placard Clause.	Building Act Clause.	Workmen's Train Clause.	Houses of Labouring Class Clause.
1889.						
Corporation of London (Tower Bridge Act) ..	15	..	..	..	..	21
Lea Bridge, Leyton, and Walthamstow Tramways Act	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted as set out in the note at foot.					
London and North Western Railway Act ..	16	17	18	..	..	31
London Tramways Company (Limited) Extensions Act	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted as set out in the note at foot.					
Midland Railway Act	23	21	..	..	..	31
	Sec. 20 provides for payment of £12,000 to the Council for acquisition of part of St. Pancras Burial Ground, to be applied in acquiring and laying out other land in the parish of St. Pancras as a recreation ground. Sec. 22 provides, that if the Company acquire any land at Bow, abutting on the northern outfall sewer, the Council shall have the right to purchase a width of 25 feet of land for the purpose of enlarging and extending the said sewer from Pudding Mill River to the River Lea.					
Shortlands and Nunhead Railway Act ..	8	8	8	..	..	39
	Sec. 19 as to interference with Lewisham Recreation Ground, construction of ornamental bridge across the Ravensborne, providing access to the recreation ground, planting of embankment.					
South Eastern Railway Act	91	89	89	90	..	68 & 69
Southwark and Deptford Tramways Act ..	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted as set out in the note at foot.					
West Metropolitan Tramways Act	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted as set out in the note at foot.					

Name of Act and Year.	Sewer Clause.	Clause as to Bridges over and under Roads.	Placard Clause.	Building Act Clause.	Workmen's Train Clause.	Houses of Labouring Class Clause.
1890.						
City and South London Railway Act	21 & 22	..	21	..	..	8
	Also Sec. 26 as to shafts in streets.					
Great Eastern Railway Act	9	30 & 31	32	..	..	34 & 35
	10 for protection of Northern Main Outfall Sewer.					
Great Northern Railway (Various Powers) Act	13	14 & 15	16	..	..	31, 32 & 33
London and North Western Railway Act ..	36	..	35	..	..	53
London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Act	6 (1)	6 (2), 6 (3)	6 (14)	..	..	28 & 29
	Sec. 6 also provides for footpaths, roadways and bridges being kept in good repair and properly lighted; for protection of Wandsworth and Tooting Bec Commons; for the abutments of the bridges at Culvert Road, Latchmere Road and Falcon Lane being faced with white glazed bricks; and for the widening of Upper Grange Road.					
	Sec. 7 provides for the preservation of a footpath at Clapham Junction.					
London Tramways Company, Limited ..	Clauses agreed as to use of mechanical power, on approval of Board of Trade, being limited to 7 years; consent of Council to be first obtained.					
Metropolitan Railway Act	19 & 32	..	..	..	..	28 & 29
	Sec. 18 as to construction of subways, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Council.					
Midland Railway (Additional Powers) Act ..	21 (4) (5)	21 (2) (3)	..	..	..	33
North Metropolitan Tramways Act	Clauses agreed as to use of electrical or mechanical power on approval of Board of Trade, being limited to 7 years; consent of Council to be first obtained.					
South Eastern Railway Act	13	8(1)(2)(3)(4) & (5)	8 (6)	..	..	32 & 33
South Western Railway Act	16	38 & 39	40	..	..	25 & 26
Tottenham Local Board Act	Sec. 13 extends "Lea Purification Act, 1886," as to admission of effluent into Council's sewers.					
Tramways' Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act (Lea Bridge, &c., Tramways)	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted, as set out in the note at foot.					
1891.						
Central London Railway Act	49 & 50	..	54	51	109	98
	Clauses were also inserted for protection of streets during progress of works, also as to the improvement of Davies Street.					
Great Northern Railway Act	13	..	..	..	..	34 & 35
Hanover Chapel (Regent Street) Act	..	..	..	17	..	..
Harrow Road and Paddington Tramways Act	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted, as set out in the note at foot, also clauses providing for the widening of Harrow road.					
London, Deptford and Greenwich Tramways Act	The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted as set out in the note at foot. Sec. 5 provides that the tramway shall not be laid in the new street (Evelyn Street to Creek Road) nor over the bridge, until the Company have paid the contribution of £12,000 towards the cost of the improvements.					
Southwark and Vauxhall Water Act	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Clause inserted providing for allocation of capital to be raised—That it should not be considered part of capital entitled to dividend.					
South Western Railway Act	16	31 & 32	33	..	..	30
1892.						
Great Northern and City Railway Act ..	48 & 51	49	54	50 & 53	89 & 90	36
	Clauses were also inserted for protection of streets during progress of works.					
Lea Valley Drainage Act	Representation of Council, by one member on Board of Conservators was obtained.					
London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Act	7	7	7	9	..	29
	Special clauses were inserted providing access to station from Buckingham Palace Road, and as to reconstruction of bridge over Falcon Road, Battersea.					
London, Chatham and Dover Railway Act ..	..	12, 14, 15, & 16	17	11	..	25
North Metropolitan Tramways Act	Clause confirming the agreement with the London County Council as to purchase of tramways inserted; agreement scheduled. The Council's usual Standard Clauses are inserted as set out in note at foot.					
South Eastern Railway Act	..	..	27	26	..	25

The Clauses referred to in the above Schedule probably vary slightly in each case, but are substantially to the following effect.

(19)

NOTE.—THE COUNCIL'S STANDARD TRAMWAYS CLAUSES, with probably slight variations to meet each particular case, provide:—

(1) As to Gauge of Tramways.
(2) That the Company may be required to use improved form of rail.
(3) Penalty for not maintaining rails and road in good condition.
(4) Penalty for not maintaining Tramways in good condition to be recovered by Road Authority.
(5) That traffic shall be suspended during works of drainage.
(6) As to altering and widening part of street in which Tramway is laid, if required.
(7) For alteration of material of street or road.
(8) For alteration of Tramway to admit of erections in street.
(9) A Penalty for not making alteration of Tramway required.
(10) License for use of mechanical power.
(11) Saving rights of London County Council to stop up streets.
(12) As to purchase of Tramways as provided by Section 40 of the Tramways Act, 1870.

THE SEWER CLAUSE provides:—

For 21 days' notice to the Council before Works are commenced, and reasonable orders of the Council shall be complied with. All Works to be executed under the control of the Council, and the expenses to be borne by the promoters. All rights, powers and authority of the Council preserved.

THE BRIDGE CLAUSE provides:—

That no bridge carrying a street over a railway shall be constructed so as to lessen the present width of the street, including the footways; the bridge must not be less than 40 feet wide between the parapets, and must be screened so as to prevent the escape of steam, &c., into the roadway.

That when a railway bridge is constructed over a street, there must be a headway of not less than 18 feet [or not less than that of the adjacent bridge] and a clear span of not less than 40 feet.

That all bridges are to be of a reasonably ornamental character; to be made and maintained (as to bridges over roads) so as to prevent the dripping of water therefrom; to deaden the sound of traffic passing over such roads, and the parapets of such bridges to be carried up to a height of not less than 7 feet above the rail level, or sufficient to hide the trains from view of the street.

No work to be commenced until 21 days' previous notice in writing has been given to the Council; also reasonable directions of the Council to be complied with; the Council to be saved harmless against all expenses; works to be done to the satisfaction of the Council, and all their expenses are to be paid by the promoters.

THE PLACARD CLAUSE provides:—

That no placards or advertisements (except those approved by the Council) shall be exhibited upon any part of the works authorised by an Act; if so, they may be removed by the Council, but this does not apply to the advertisements of a Railway Company relating to their own traffic.

THE BUILDING ACT CLAUSE provides:—

That no street or footway may be encroached upon without the consent of the Council, and no building may be erected or maintained, beyond the general line of frontage. Buildings must be subject to the Metropolitan Buildings Act.

THE WORKMEN'S TRAIN CLAUSES provide:—

That a Railway Company may not claim exemption from the Board of Trade requirements under the "Cheap Trains Act, 1883," or from any general or special Act which may be passed.

A Railway Company is required to run a certain number of trains morning and evening at cheap fares for the convenience of the labouring classes, the Board of Trade having power to fix and regulate the same, and the liability of the Company to pay compensation for injury to a passenger by such trains not to exceed £100.

THE LABOURING CLASS CLAUSES provide:—

That when twenty or more houses occupied by persons of the labouring class are taken under the powers of an Act, suitable accommodation shall be found for the persons displaced in the immediate neighbourhood, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department and subject to certain provisions.

It is also provided that when houses have already been acquired by agreement or otherwise before the passing of an Act, they shall be deemed to have been acquired for the purposes of the Act in which this clause is inserted, and the persons displaced must also be accommodated.

(20)

4.—Certain minor Powers now vested in bodies other than the London County Council, which might with advantage be concentrated in the central body.

Statute under which the duty arises.	Subject matter or duty proposed to be transferred to the Council.	Correlative powers to those in column 2 originally vested in Justices of the City of London or Court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vict., c. 63; and Amendment Act, 1879, 42 and 43 Vict., c. 30.	The appointment of persons as analysts of all articles of food and drugs sold within the district.	The jurisdiction in the City is in the Commissioners of Sewers.	The Council have no powers under this Act. In the Metropolis outside the City, the authority is in the vestries or district boards.
Gasworks Clauses Act, 1847, 10 and 11 Vict., c. 15; and Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, 23 and 24 Vict., c. 125.	Disagreement between Company and Vestry or District Board as to breaking up roads to lay pipes and mains.	—	The appeal to the Secretary of State in case of difference between Company and Local Authority should be transferred to the Council.
Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, 42 and 43 Vict., c. 19; and The Inebriates Act, 1888, 51 and 52 Vict., c. 19.	Powers in the Court of Quarter Sessions to license houses as retreats for habitual drunkards.	In the City the jurisdiction is still with the City Justices.	The powers of the Quarter Sessions have not been transferred to the County Council. In Scotland the powers have been so transferred by Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.
Army Act, 1881, 44 and 45 Vict., c. 58.	Power in Court of Quarter Sessions to increase, if necessary, the scale of charges to be made for carriages and horses removing baggage and stores.	City Authority, Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.	This power should be transferred to the Council as a representative body.
Militia Storehouses, 17 and 18 Vict., c. 105.	Justices to provide storehouses, purchase additional ones, and sell those which may be unnecessary.	In the City, Commissioners of Lieutenancy.	No transference to the Council, but it is suggested that there should be.
Prisons Act, 1877, 40 and 41 Vict., c. 21.	As to providing prisons Authority—namely, the Prison Commissioners. The Justices are to appoint Visiting Committees. The Borough Justices shall hold special Sessions to appoint members, but there is no power in the County Council to be represented. Justices may make recommendations as to aid to be granted to discharged prisoners.	Prison Authority in City—the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen.	

5.—Expenditure in respect of the powers of the London County Council, which is payable out of the County Fund for general County purposes, and therefore chargeable on all parishes in the Metropolis, inclusive of the City.

(22)

5.—Expenditure in respect of the Powers of the London County Council, which is payable all parishes in the Metropolis,

Classification of Expenditure.	Heads of Expenditure.
Sub. I.—Debt	— — — — — —
Management of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock ..	— — — — — —
II.—Administrative	1. Pensions by the late Metropolitan Board and the Council .. ..
	2. Judicial Expenses .. ..
	3. Council Election and Revising Barristers .. ..
	4. Establishment Charges .. ..
	5. Parliamentary Expenses .. ..
	6. Electric Lighting .. ..
	7. Theatres and Music Halls, Music and Dancing Licenses .. ..
	8. Subways .. ..
	9. Thames Floods Prevention .. ..
	10. Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act .. ..
	11. Electric Lighting .. ..
	12. Water Supply Enquiry .. ..
	13. Miscellaneous Charges .. ..
III.—Works	1. Main Drainage Expenses .. ..
	2. Fire Brigade Expenses: Regulations as regards fire in Theatres and Music Halls
	3. Parks and Open Spaces .. ..
	4. Bridges and Woolwich Ferry .. ..
	5. Thames Embankments .. ..
IV.—Grants to Local Authorities	1. Main Roads .. ..
	2. Indoor Poor .. ..

(23)

out of the County Fund for general county purposes, and therefore chargeable on inclusive of the City.

Originally conferred upon		Expenditure out of the County Fund, the charge for which falls upon both the County and City Ratepayers. [The figures for 1890–91 are used.]			Moneys borrowed by the London County Council up to the end of 1893 and now being paid off for the services under which expenditure is incurred. (See Class I.)	Remarks— [Expenditure by the City of London Corporation for the same class of service—the year 1891.]
Justices, and transferred to the London County Council.	M. B. W., and transferred to the London County Council.	Payments.	Receipts in aid to be deducted.	Net Payments.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
J.	M.B.W.	831,314 18 3			—	56,657 16 10 Bridges.
—	—	11,334 3 4				
		842,649 1 7	203 7 –	842,445 14 7		
—	M.B.W.	8,458 11 6	414 16 2	8,043 15 4	—	—
J.	—	38,143 4 –	6,665 6 11	31,477 17 1	—	7,461 4 9
J. (as to Revising Barristers).	—	1,365 17 4	31 10 4	1,334 7 –	—	—
—	M.B.W. (as to part).	87,266 17 5	2,640 15 4	84,626 2 1	—	—
—	M.B.W.	15,054 10 6	– – –	15,054 10 6	—	—
—	M.B.W.	876 19 8	– – –	876 19 8	—	—
Justices of County and City Justices.	—	1,528 10 4	221 5 –	1,307 5 4	—	—
—	M.B.W.	284 19 10	78 – –	206 19 10	—	—
—	M.B.W.	520 15 4	– – –	520 15 4	48,609 2 4	—
—	M.B.W.	9,365 10 9	851 5 6	8,514 5 3	—	—
—	—	5 11 11	– – –	5 11 11	—	—
—	—	608 4 6	– – –	608 4 6	—	Power originally conferred upon L.C.C.
—	—	701 12 2	432 6 8	269 5 6	—	—
				152,845 19 4		
—	M.B.W.	167,513 11 9	4,858 17 1	162,654 14 8	7,466,222 15 8	—
—	M.B.W.	128,294 – 2	42,063 – 10	86,230 19 4	613,328 18 7	—
—	M.B.W.	58,900 11 5	158 15 8	58,741 15 9	1,065,501 10 7	—
—	M.B.W.	18,464 12 4	908 6 8	17,556 5 8	2,818,005 7 4	5,354 1 –
—	M.B.W.	10,955 15 9	50 – –	10,905 15 9	2,161,347 2 10	
				336,089 11 2	14,173,014 17 4	
—	—	95 7 8	– – –	95 7 8	(a)	
—	—	407,391 16 8	– – –	407,391 16 8		
				407,487 4 4		
				£1,738,868 9 5		

(a) Besides this debt there is further debt being paid off by the ratepayers of the whole administrative County, the services for which do not involve annual charge on the rates in respect of maintenance. The annual charge for this debt is included in the £842,445 14s. 7d. (No. 1) and the amount borrowed up to the end of 1893 was as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Debts of former Commissioners of Sewers	275,000 – –
Street Improvements	12,583,096 11 5
Local Improvements	1,012,763 10 2
	£13,870,860 1 7

(24)

6.—Powers of the London County Council exercised in the County but stayed in respect of the area of the City.

Building Acts, London Sky Signs, and Overhead Wires Acts.

The Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122.—The powers of part 2 of this Act as to dangerous structures in the City are vested in the City Commissioners of Sewers.

The Metropolitan Building Act, 1869, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 82, transferred to the Board the duties in connection with dangerous structures in the Metropolis (excluding the City), which, under the Act of 1855, were discharged by the Metropolitan Police.

Metropolis Management Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102.—Section 74 of this Act empowers the Council to require the owner of any building which projects beyond the general line of the street, should such building at any time be pulled down or demolished, to set back such building for the improvement of the street. This power does not apply to the City or the Inns of Court, but the City has similar power under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 163, sec. 153.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 14.—Part 2 empowers the Council to make bye-laws as to the foundations and sites of buildings, and also empowers the Council to pull down and sell the materials of buildings not erected in conformity with such bye-laws; by Section 20 the City is excluded from Part 2.

The Metropolis Management and Building Acts Amendment Act, 1882, 45 Vict. c. 14.—The provisions of Sections 6, 7, 8 and 13, as to obstructions in streets, the requirement to afford direct communication between two streets, the restrictions as to laying out streets for foot traffic only, and as to temporary or movable wooden structures do not (*see* Section 26) apply to the City.

The London Sky Signs Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict. c. 78, provides that it shall be unlawful to erect sky-signs in the county of London, after the 3rd July, 1891, without license from the Council as to the part of the county outside the City; and that sky signs erected previously to the passing of the Act shall only be retained by license for a term not exceeding six years. The powers of the Act within the City are vested in the Commissioners of Sewers.

The London Overhead Wires Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict. c. 77, provides that within a month after a Company shall have placed a wire overhead, they shall give notice to the Council and the Local Authority specifying the position and locality in which the wire has been placed, and the Council may make bye-laws, to be approved by the Board of Trade, for the whole county with reference to the identification, regulation, strength of materials and removal of wires, and after such bye-laws have been made the wires shall be placed subject to and in accordance with the bye-laws. The Council, or other Local Authority, may appoint Inspectors for the purposes of the Act.

Local Authority, other than the Council, outside the City means any Vestry or District Board.

Local Authority for the City is the Commissioners of Sewers.

Housing of the Working Classes Act.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, 53 & 54 Vic. c. 70, repeals in whole or in part the Acts known as Shaftesbury's, Torren's, and Cross' Acts.

The Local Authority for the County of London for the purposes of Parts I. and III. of the Act is the Council. For the City, throughout the Act, the Local Authority is the Commissioners of Sewers.

Part I. lays down the procedure under which improvement schemes are to be made for the clearance of large unhealthy areas and the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets, and the erection thereon of dwellings for the working classes.

Part II. enables Vestries and District Boards, in the case of unhealthy dwellings, to obtain a closing order from a Magistrate, as provided by the Sanitary Acts, followed if need be by an order for demolition, and incorporates such of the provisions of those Acts as are necessary for the purpose. It also enables the Council and Vestries and District Boards to carry out small schemes of clearance.

Part III. empowers the Council to acquire land for, and to erect and manage lodging houses for the working classes.

Lunacy and Infant Life Protection, Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Shop Hours Acts.

The Lunacy Acts (Amendment) Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vic., c. 41, amends the Acts relating to pauper lunatics, and by Sec. 91 the Common Council is the Local Authority within the City.

The Lunacy Act, 1890, 53 Vic., c. 5, consolidates and amends the law relating to the reception and maintenance of pauper lunatics, and the management of Asylums. Sec. 240 makes the Common Council the Local Authority for the City.

Infant Life Protection Act, 1872, 35 & 36 Vic., c. 38, provides for the registration of persons and houses where infants are received for nursing and maintenance.

The Common Council are the Local Authority (Sec. 1 First Schedule) for the City and the Consolidated Sewers Rate is charged with their expenses.

Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vic., c. 44, which gives power to the Council in the County of London, excluding the City, from time to time to extend or restrict the hours during which children may not be employed in singing, playing or performing for profit or offering anything for sale. The Authority within the City is the Common Council.

Shop Hours Act, 1892, 55 and 56 Vict., c. 62, regulates the hours of the employment of young persons in shops, and empowers the Council to appoint Inspectors for the execution of the Act within the County of London, exclusive of the City. The Authority under the Act for the City is the Common Council.

(25)

GAS ACTS.

Sale of Gas Act, 1859, 22 and 23 Vict., c. 66, provides for the sale of gas by a recognised standard meter, and that copies of models of gasholders shall be deposited with the Lord Mayor of London, and that Inspectors of Meters should be appointed in General or Quarter Sessions.

The powers of appointment of Inspectors and Examiners of meters given by this Act, as amended by the Metropolitan Gas Act, 1860, were transferred to the Metropolitan Board, now the Council, by the Metropolis Gas Amendment Act, 1861—(24 and 25 Vict., c. 179.)

Metropolitan Gas Act, 1860, 23 & 24 Vic. c. 125, provides for the appointment of Gas Examiners by local authorities taking a supply of gas, for the control of testing places, and generally as to the illuminating power, purity and pressure of gas supplied by Companies, and as to the enforcement of penalties for non-compliance with provisions of the Act. The Corporation, by the City of London Gas Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vic. c. 125), is authorised to manage testing places and appoint Examiners in the City.

The Commercial Gas Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. cc, provides for the appointment by the Metropolitan Board of Gas Examiners for the several testing places, for the modes and times of testing, and for reports to the Board, and for certified accounts being forwarded to the Board.

The Gaslight and Coke Company Act, 1876, 39 & 40 Vict. c. ccxxv, provides for the appointment of Gas Examiners by the Corporation within the City and by the Metropolitan Board elsewhere, as to the mode of testing, and for copies of audited accounts being delivered to the Board and Corporation.

The Gaslight and Coke and other Gas Companies Acts Amendment Act, 1880, c. 181, provides for improving the standards, for ascertaining and testing the illuminating power, purity, and pressure of gas, and that an average of tests should represent the purity of gas. The Council as the Local Authority is required to appoint Gas Examiners at all testing stations in the Metropolis, outside the City parishes, but the Corporation is the Authority for the appointment of Examiners for the City.

WATER ACT.

Metropolis Water Act, 1871, 34 and 35 Vic., c. 113, which empowers the Council as the Local Authority for the County of London, in certain cases, to call upon the Water Companies to give a constant supply of water. There are important provisions as to regulations for constant supply, and the Metropolitan Board are the "Metropolitan Authority," except in the parishes of the City, where the Corporation is the "Metropolitan Authority." The Metropolitan Board was empowered to call upon the Companies to supply fire plugs throughout the whole of the Metropolis.

TRAMWAYS AND HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES ACTS.

The Tramways Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vic., c. 78, contains provisions for the construction and regulating the working of tramways, the Metropolitan Board of Works being constituted the Local Authority for the Metropolis (excluding the City). The Act empowers the Local Authority to require the Promoters of a tramway to sell their undertaking to them after the expiration of 21 years from the date when such tramway was authorised to be constructed. The Local Authority for the City is the Corporation.

The Highways and Locomotives Amendment Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vic., c. 77, empowers the Council to make bye-laws for regulating the use of steam locomotives on highways and main roads in the Metropolis, exclusive of the City of London, the Authority in the City being the Common Council.

PETROLEUM, EXPLOSIVES AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS.

The Petroleum Acts, 1871 & 1879, 34 & 35 Vict. c. 105 and 42 & 43 Vict. c 47, provide that no petroleum over 3 gallons in bulk shall be kept or stored in any premises in the County of London except in pursuance of a license from the Council, and that the Council, by their officers, may test petroleum so as to ascertain the temperature at which it will give off inflammable vapour. The Local Authority in the City is the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; in the rest of the County the Council is the Local Authority.

The Explosives Act, 1875, 38 Vict. c. 17, provides for the regulation, manufacture, storage and conveyance of explosives. The Local Authority in the City is now the Common Council; in the rest of the County the Council is the Local Authority.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS.

Weights and Measures Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 49, provides for the making of regulations for the verification and stamping of weights and measures, and the appointment of Inspectors.

Weights and Measures Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict. c. 21, prescribes the manner in which coal shall be sold and delivered to purchasers, and enacts that bread shall be sold by weight when so requested by the purchaser.

Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict. c. 18, empowers the Council to purchase by agreement the franchise of any weights and measures.

The Acts of 1878, 1889, and 1892, are to be read as one, and the Local Authority within the City was, by the Act of 1878, the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City and the London County Council is the Local Authority by the Act of 1888 for the rest of the County. By the last-mentioned Act the Common Council is made the Local Authority for the City.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS, AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Slaughter-houses, &c. (Metropolis) Act, 1874, 37 & 38 Vict. c. 67. Providing for the absolute prohibition against establishing anew, in the County of London, including the City, the businesses of blood-boiler, bone-boiler, manure manufacturer, soap-boiler, tallow melter, or knacker, and for the establishment anew of certain other offensive businesses with the sanction of the Local Authority, which for the Metropolis was the Metropolitan Board, and for the City the Commissioners of Sewers. It also empowered the Board to make bye-laws for regulating the conduct of businesses specified in the Act, outside the City, and gave similar power to the Commissioners of Sewers within the City.

(The whole of this Act has been repealed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 but in effect is re-enacted by Section 19 of that Act.)

(26)

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 74, provides for the enforcement by Local Authorities of orders made by the Privy Council, dealing with contagious and infectious diseases of cattle and other animals; requires the registration, with Local Authorities, of all cowkeepers, dairymen or purveyors of milk; the inspection of cattle in dairies, and prescribes as to the lighting, ventilation, &c., of dairies and cowsheds, and the precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection. Local Authorities to appoint Inspectors and other officers for the execution and enforcement of the Act.

The Local Authority for the Metropolis, except the City, is the Council, the local Authority for the City being the Corporation. The Corporation is also the sole authority for the whole of the County of London for the purposes of the provisions of the Act relating to foreign animals.

The Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Act, 1886, 49 Vict. c. 10, repeals the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866 to 1869.

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vic. c. 76, deals comprehensively with the question of the prevention of nuisances and the carrying on of offensive trades, and the removal of offensive or noxious matter and the making of bye-laws by the Council for the County of London, excluding the City, the Sanitary Authority in the City being the Commissioners of Sewers. Section 96 of the Act also contains provisions with reference to regulating the occupation of underground rooms as dwellings, the Sanitary Authorities for this purpose, outside the City, being the Vestries and District Boards, the Council, in case of default, to institute the necessary proceedings. In the City the Commissioners of Sewers are the Sanitary Authority, and the Council has no control over them.

General Parks and Gardens Acts.

Note — Although the City have separate jurisdiction or have no power under the seven Acts of Parliament included in this and the next following sub-division, the City contributes to any expense incurred under such Acts by the Council.

The Gardens in Towns Protection Act, 1863, 26 Vict., c. 13, provides that any garden or ornamental ground in the Metropolis set apart for the use of the inhabitants, and not set in proper order, may be dealt with by the Council and vested in a Committee of rated inhabitants, to be kept as a garden or ornamental ground. In the event of the inhabitants not accepting the charge the Council is to place the control of the garden under the Vestry or District Board.

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877, 40 and 41 Vict., c. 35, authorises the Council to acquire and hold open spaces, such as gardens in squares for the benefit of the public.

The Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vic., c. 34, extended the operation of the last mentioned Act, and includes disused burial grounds among the open spaces which may be transferred to the Council, the City or to any Vestry, or district Board for the benefit of the public.

The Open Spaces Act, 1887, 50 & 51 Vic., c. 32, extends the provisions of the Open Spaces Act, 1881, to burial grounds vested in the Council, and empowers the Council to acquire land for public walks and pleasure grounds, and to contribute towards the cost of public walks and pleasure grounds provided by other persons.

General Commons and Open Spaces Acts.

The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 122, provides for the preservation of commons and open spaces in and near London. Under this Act the Metropolitan Board presented memorials to the Inclosure Commissioners with respect to commons within the area of the County, and the Commissioners made enquiry and prepared schemes for their management, which schemes were confirmed by Parliament.

The Metropolitan Commons Act, 1878, 41 and 42 Vic., c. 71, empowers the Council to purchase and hold, with a view to prevent the extinction of the rights of common, any saleable rights in common, or any tenement of a commoner to which rights of common are annexed.

The Open Spaces Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic, c. 15, contains provisions for trustees of land which is held for purposes of public recreation, to transfer such land to the Local Authority of the district in which such land is situate. The Local Authority for the County of London is the Council, or any Vestry or District Board within whose district the land shall be situate. In the City the powers of the Act are in the Corporation.

Note.—This and the next following Act are set out for information, but the Council have no powers under either of the Acts.

The Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872, 36 & 37 Vic., cap. c., provides for the abolition of the compulsory metage on grain paid to the Deputy Corn Meters, and in lieu thereof a fixed small metage due is substituted and authorised to be levied until the 31st October, 1902, for creating a fund, to be held by the Corporation, for the preservation of open spaces *not* within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, and for this purpose the Corporation are authorised to borrow money on the credit of the grain duty, and on their estates and revenues, not exceeding £99,000, which sum is to be repaid within 30 years after the 31st October, 1872.

See note above as to this Act.

The Corporation of London (Open Spaces) Act, 1878, 41 & 42 Vict. c. cxxvii, empowers the Corporation, by agreement with the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, to acquire and manage the churchyard of St. Paul as an open space, and to acquire by purchase, gift, or otherwise, the freehold or other interest in common lands which are outside the area of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, but within 25 miles of the City, such lands to be held by the Corporation as open spaces, uninclosed and unbuilt upon.

Local Government Act, 1888.

Local Government Act, 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41, transferred to the London County Council the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

The Act also transferred to the Council from the Justices, or other bodies or persons, powers as to the part of the county, other than the City, in regard to—

Appointment of Coroners.

Prisons, including portion of debt taken over from the Justices of counties outside the City.

County bridges.

Provisions for and enlargement and management of asylums for pauper lunatics, and pauper lunatics without settlement, including portion of debt taken over from late County Justices.

Reformatory schools.

Drowned bodies.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the Expenditure in respect of those powers distinguishing the Expenditure chargeable on the Ratepayers and that paid out of other sources.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
1	1855. Metropolitan Building Act, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 122.	The various powers of the Building Act, 1855, relating to the construction of buildings; approval of plans of buildings to which the rules of the Act are inapplicable; to determine in case of difference questions as to conversion of houses into public buildings; to allow buildings containing more than 216,000 cubic feet; to regulate the height of buildings; to consent as to the extension of buildings; to permit variations from provisions as to open spaces in rear of buildings; to take proceedings in cases of dilapidated and neglected buildings; the appointment, payment, and pensioning of District Surveyors in every part of the County, including the City area, are exercised and controlled exclusively by the County Council; but as regards the repair or prevention of dangerous structures, the powers of the County Council are limited to the area outside the City parishes, and this particular power, as regards the City parishes, is vested in the Commissioners of Sewers. This special duty as to dangerous structures involves separate accounts and duplicate expenditures.
2	1859. Gas Sale by Measure, 22 and 23 Vic., cap. 66; and 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 179; and Gas Meter Testing and Appointment of Inspectors.	To secure (amongst other purposes to the Metropolitan consumer of gas) a recognised standard meter, and for providing for copies of models of gasholders, as approved by the Treasury, being deposited with the Lord Mayor and with the Council, and for the sale by measure of gas according to meters stamped and approved according to the models. This Act secured for the first time the advantages to the consumers of gas at charges according to stamped meter, and directed the appointment of Inspectors of Meters at the expense of the ratepayers. Their appointment was vested in General or Quarter Sessions of the County or County of a City, and therefore in the City, but in 1861 this power of appointment of Inspectors and Examiners of Meters was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works, who were directed to raise the expenses out of the Metropolitan rate, exclusive of the City of London, although the Inspectors were to be appointed by the Board of Works for the whole Metropolis, including the City (see Section 4 of the Act of 1859, as amended by the Metropolis Gas Amendment Act, 1861, 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 79, and the definition of the Metropolis therein contained, which is the same as that contained in the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855), and included the City Parishes.
3	1860. Metropolitan Gas Act, 23 and 24 Vic., cap. 125. Testing Stations and Gas Examiners and their Expenses.	This Act had for its object the securing to the public the supply of gas at a price, and of certain standard illuminating power, purity and pressure, and for the providing of testing places. The Act only provided for a Local Authority taking a supply of gas establishing proper apparatus for testing the illuminating power and purity of the gas on the rules laid down in the Act and the Acts amending the same, and from time to time gave them the power of apppointment and, out of any funds applicable by them, for their Local Purposes authority to pay a Chemical Examiner or Gas Engineer as an Examiner for the purposes of the Act, and subjected the Gas Companies to certain penalties in case of making default in complying with the provisions of the Act as regards the supply of gas, and allowed the penalties to be sued for in the ordinary police courts. The Metropolitan Board of Works not being a Local Authority taking a supply of gas, could not exercise the powers of this Act. The City of London, however, could, and did, appoint Examiners and sue for and recover penalties. The Act enacted that all penalties adjudged within the City of London should be payable to the Chamberlain of the City of London in aid of the expenses of the police of the said City, and declared that all expenditure incurred by the Local Authority under the Act should be paid out of a rate to be raised in the ordinary way under the Metropolis Local Management Act, but as the Metropolitan Board of Works was not a Local Authority, the appointment of Chemical Examiner and Gas Engineer remained under this Act, and until 1875, vested only in the City of London and Vestries. It was left to private bill legislation to correct this position, and to confer the powers of the Central Authority. In 1875 and 1876 the three great Gas Companies—the Commercial, the Gas Light and Coke, and the South Metropolitan Gas Companies—obtained private Acts of Parliament in which provisions for the first time were inserted that the Metropolitan Board of Works should appoint and keep a Gas Examiner at the testing station, who was to be paid by each of the Companies, with an appeal from his findings as regards purity, pressure, and light to a Chief Examiner appointed by the Board of Trade, and in 1880 these three Companies obtained another private Act of Parliament which, without affecting the question of the appointment of Examiners and the payment thereof by the Companies respectively, improved the standards of ascertaining and testing the gas, by providing that an average of tests should represent the purity of gas, and enacted that penalties or sums should be paid in case of the Gas Company's supply being deficient according to the Examiner's report, and declared that penalties or sums ordered to be paid should, as regards the City, be recoverable and applied in the same way as the penalties ordered to be paid under the old Act of 1860 were applicable, viz., in reduction of police rate. Under these Acts the City Corporation is made the authority for the appointment of Examiners for the gas supplied at the City parishes for the testing places, and generally as to the illuminating power, purity, and pressure of gas supplied by Companies in the City of London, whilst the Board was required to appoint and always keep appointed Gas Examiners at all other stations in the Metropolis outside the City parishes This system leads to duplicate expense by management and superannuation of officers, as well as an overlapping of jurisdictions.

Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources.

Originally conferred upon				(a) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(b) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	Originally vested in Metropolitan Board of Works, and transferred by Act of 1888 to Council.	As regards dangerous structures left under the Act of 1855, with Commissioners of Sewers.	1,714 18 1	16 14 5 (a)	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ditto.	—	420 9 3	326 8 4 (a)	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ditto.	The Corporation appoints Examiners for the City.	2,562 17 3	914 7 7	—	—	—	—
				4,698 4 7	571 4 10	—	—	—	—

(a) The receipts in aid exceeded the expenditure by these amounts.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
4	1870. Tramways Act, 33 and 34 Vic., cap. 78.	This was a General Act to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of all Tramways, and it made the Metropolitan Board of Works the Local Authority, under the Act for the Metropolis and the Metropolitan Consolidated rate was the rate for the payment of the expenses incurred under the Act, but for the City of London and the Liberties thereof it made the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London the Local Authority, and the Consolidated Sewers Rate as the local rate, and excepted from the Metropolis, the City of London and Liberties thereof. The road authorities were, in the Metropolis, defined to be the parishes and District Boards within the meaning of the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855. The Act, which was a general one (excepting Ireland), enabled Provisional Orders to be made for the construction of tramways, on the application of the road authorities, with the consent of the Metropolitan Board of Works as the Local Authority outside the City, or with the consent of the City as the Local Authority of the area within the City of London. It gives important powers under Section 19 to Local Authorities who had a right of acquiring the tramways by purchase, under Sections 43 and 44 after a 21 years' term, or earlier by agreement, and gave them powers when they had so acquired the property to lease or to take tolls on the tramways so acquired, on terms which might be agreed to subject to the approval of the Board of Trade. No Road Authority could apply for a Provisional Order except with the consent of the Metropolitan Board of Works, except the City of London, and continually expenses were incurred by the Board of Works and now by the Council, as its successor, in reference to these various schemes or applications for provisional orders by the various Metropolitan Road Authorities, and expenses have to be incurred under the Act by the Council in carrying the same into effect. But the ratepayer in the City parishes is exempt from having to contribute to these expenses, although the traffic is largely to and from the City. Separate books and accounts have to be kept in relation to the Council's expenditure under this Act.
5	1871. Metropolis Water Act, 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 113. Constant Supply, Quality, and Water Companies' Accounts.	This Act was intended to benefit the water consumer in the same way as the Gas Act was intended to confer benefits on the gas consumer in the Metropolis, and to make further provisions for due supply, and in certain cases, a constant supply, of pure and wholesome water, but it constituted, by Schedule A, the Metropolitan Board of Works the "Metropolitan Authority" for carrying out the provisions of the Act for the Metropolis except the parishes in the City of London, and as regards those it constituted the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London as the "Metropolitan Authority." The Act gives powers to each of these respective "Metropolitan Authorities" to call upon the Water Companies (subject to appeal to the Board of Trade) to supply a constant supply of pure and wholesome water, and it also conferred (but as regards this power solely on the Metropolitan Board of Works and subsequently on the Council) the power of calling on the Water Companies to supply fire plugs at the ratepayers' expense throughout the whole Metropolis, including the City of London. The Companies are to make regulations in reference to the constant supply which are to be submitted to the Board of Trade for approval, and the Board of Works and its successor the Council, as well as the City of London, have a right of appearing before the Board of Trade and objecting to the proposed regulations, thus enabling different views on the same class of regulations to be pressed forward and argued by the two Metropolitan bodies before the Board of Trade in reference to these regulations. These regulations are of the greatest possible importance, because they are to be binding on all parties in reference to the mode of application of constant supply to private consumers' houses. The Act contains most important provisions with regard to the quality of the water, the accounts of the Companies being rendered to the Board of Trade, the appointment of an auditor by the Board of Trade, and a particular audit of the Water Companies' accounts, all the powers and duties of the Board of Trade under this Act were by the Public Health Act, 1872, Sec. 35, transferred to and are now vested in the Local Government Board.
6	1871. 34 and 35 Vic., cap. 105, The Petroleum Act. Licensing Storage.	Under this Act the Board of Works and the Council as its successor is made the Local Authority for the Metropolis, whilst in the City of London the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen is made the Local authority, and petroleum and other similar oils which give off an inflammable vapour below a certain temperature specified in the Act (which was subsequently amended by the Petroleum Act, 1879) are only to be kept or sold by license from the Local Authority. As the object of this Act was to prevent danger from explosions and fire, and the administration of security against fire was entrusted to the Metropolitan Board of Works and now to the Council, it is somewhat incomprehensible why the regulations as to the storage of petroleum annexed to which are to be found such conditions as to the mode of storage, nature, and situation of the premises in which, and the nature of the goods with which petroleum, to which this Act applies, is to be stored, the facilities for the testing of such petroleum from time to time, the mode of carrying such petroleum within the district of the Licensing Authority, and generally as to the safe keeping of such petroleum as may seem expedient to the Local Authority, is to be entrusted, as regards the great bulk of the Metropolis, including the docks, wharves, and premises, and large stores outside the City of London to the Central Authority, but the same duty is not to be entrusted to that body within the City parishes. By the Petroleum Hawkers Act, 1881, any person licensed under the Act of 1871 may hawk petroleum by himself or his servants subject to the conditions of that Act.
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	4,698 4 7	571 4 10	—	—	—	—
—	—	Transferred from M.B.W. to L.C.C.	Powers in the City remain in the Corporation.	99 5 6	—	—	—	—	1,200 10 6
—	—	Ditto.	Ditto.	11 16 8	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—
—	Transferred from Justices to Common Council.	Ditto.	—	200 16 6	—	28 6 —	—	—	—
				5,010 3 3	571 4 10	28 6 —	—	—	1,200 10 6

(*a*) The Corporation expended £53 11*s.* 7*d.* in connection with water supply.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
7	1872. Infant Life Protection Act, 35 and 36 Vic., cap. 38.	The object of this Act was to make better provisions for the protection of infants entrusted to persons to be nursed or maintained for hire or reward in that behalf, and it effected this by requiring houses of persons receiving for hire two or more infants for nursing to be registered. The Local Authority in the Act was made the Board of Works for the area of the Metropolis outside the City of London, and the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate was made applicable to the payment of the general expenses, whilst in the City of London the Act made the Common Council the Local Authority, and the local rate applicable for the expenses the Consolidated Sewers Rate. This Act directed these respective Local Authorities to register the names of persons and houses in which infants were kept, and gave power to the Local Authority to refuse to register any house unless they were satisfied that it was suitable for the purposes for which it was to be registered, and that the person applying to be registered was of good character, and able to maintain such infant, and in case of the death of the infant notice was to be given to the coroner within twenty-four hours of the death. Penalties were also imposed in case of breach of the provisions of the Act. Duplicate expenses have therefore to be incurred under this Act for the area outside the City of London, and for the small area within the City of London.
8	1874. Slaughter Houses (Metropolis) Act, 37 and 38 Vic., cap. 67.	Up till 1888 slaughter houses and cow houses could only be established by license granted by the Justices at Special Sessions, and under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1862, before Justices could license slaughter houses notice was required of the application for a license to be given to the Vestry or District Board, and they might oppose the same. The Slaughter Houses Act, 1874, had for its object the absolute prohibition against establishing anew certain businesses, except with the consent and sanction of the Local Authority, which, by this Act, was declared to be the Metropolitan Board of Works, as regards the Metropolis outside the City, and as respects the City of London and liberties thereof the Commissioners of Sewers; and it entrusted to the two Local Authorities, respectively, the power to make bye-laws for the regulation of offensive businesses. When sanction for the establishment of a slaughter house was granted by the Local Authority. it was made by the Act obligatory on the Justices as a matter of course to grant a license, and it laid down certain rules as to objections being raised by other persons against the grant of the license, and before application for a licence, notice had to be given to the Metropolitan Board. This Act of 1874 was repealed and re-enacted in Section 19 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. (See below No. 19.) It again kept up the distinction between the Local authorities, but by the Local Government Act, 1888, the Justices powers of Licensing were transferred to the County Council. The consent of the Commissioners of Sewers is required in the City instead of the consent of the Council, as to establishing anew certain businesses under the Public Health Act, 1891, and the consolidated rate is substituted for the county fund as applicable to the expenses of the Act.
8 Bis	1875. Explosives Act, 38 Vic., cap. 17.	For regulating the manufacture, keeping, selling, carrying and importing explosives. The Local Authority is the Metropolitan Board for the Metropolis outside the City, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the City. The main duties of the Local Authorities are the approval of sites for factories and magazines, the granting of licences for gunpowder stores, and for amount to be kept in stores, to keep a yearly register of retail dealers, and the approval of firework factories.
9	1875. Artizans' Dwellings Acts, 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 36. Unhealthy Areas dealt with by Cross's Acts. The powers of Torren's Acts were not vested in the Board till 1879 and the powers of Shafteshury's Acts were not so vested till 1885. (See Nos. 14A and 14B below.)	The system of erecting, hiring, holding, and working municipal lodging houses or separate cottages in the suburbs for the housing of the labouring classes, introduced in the Metropolis in 1851, by Lord Shaftesbury's Act, and vested in the Board of Works in 1885 (see No. 14), and the concurrent advantages of dealing with unhealthy houses and small areas introduced by Torrens' Act in 1868, and vested in the Board of Works in 1879 (see No. 14) were further supplemented in 1875 by what is known as Cross's Act. It however divided the jurisdiction and application of its provisions, and allowed the ratepayers in the City Parishes immunity from contribution to the expenses of applying the Act locally situate outside those particular parishes. The population was at the last census, excluding the City, 4,194,413 inhabitants; and in the City parishes, 37,705. Bearing in mind this comparative division of the population, and the effect which the congested districts outside the City parishes might have upon the population in the City parishes, let the recitals in Cross's Acts speak for themselves. The object of the Act was to deal with unhealthy areas. It recites that "there were various portions of many Cities and Boroughs so built, and the buildings thereon so densely inhabited as to be highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants," and that there were in such portions of such Cities and Boroughs a great number of houses, courts, and alleys which by reason of want of air, light, and ventilation, or proper conveniences or other causes are unfit for human habitation; and fevers and diseases constantly generated there, causing illness and death not only in the courts and alleys, but also in other parts of such Cities and Boroughs, and that it often happens that, owing to the fact that such houses, courts and alleys are the property of several owners, it is not in the power of any on
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	5,010 3 3	571 4 10	28 6 –	—	—	1,200 10 6
—	Original jurisdiction left in Common Council.	Transferred from M.B.W. to L.C.C.	—	238 16 1	—	—	—	—	—
Licensing powers transferred from Justices to L.C.C.	—	Powers of M.B.W. as to offensive businesses transferred to L.C.C.	—	295 16 8(*a*)	11,000 – –	—	—	—	—
—	Transferred from Justices to Common Council.	Transferred from M.B.W. to L.C.C.	—	295 16 7(*a*)	22 14 –	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ditto.	Originally, and now in the Commissioners.	79,492 13 –	10,000 – –	— (*d*)	—	—	1,821,187 16 11 (*b*) 500,000 – – (*c*)
				85,333 5 7	11,593 18 10	28 6 –	—	—	2,322,388 7 5

(*a*) The expenses under Slaughterhouses and Explosives were not divided in the accounts at this date. Half the total is taken as fairly representing the expenses of each.

(*b*) By the London County Council.

(*c*) By the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London.

(*d*) The Corporation have erected Dwellings for the Poor, but the annual cost, exclusive of original outlay or interest thereon, is less than the rents received.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
9	1875. ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS ACTS, 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 36. Unhealthy Areas dealt with by Cross's Acts. The powers of Torrens' Acts were not vested in the Board till 1879, and the powers of Shaftesbury's Acts were not so vested till 1885. (See Nos. 14A and 14B below.) — *continued.*	owner to make such alterations as are necessary for the public health, and that it is necessary for the public health that many of such houses, courts, and alleys should be pulled down, and such portions of the said Cities and Boroughs should be reconstructed, and that it was expedient that provision be made for buildings for the working classes who might be displaced in consequence thereof. The machinery by which the Act proposed to effect these objects was by conferring on the Local Authority a power to frame a scheme on an official medical representation of the insanitary state of the area so as to bring it within the provisions of the Act under which unhealthy areas could be cleared out. It was an Act admittedly requiring central administration in the Metropolis and the powers of the Act were vested therefore not in the vestries, but in the Metropolitan Board of Works. As usual the Act stayed the hands of the central authority at the border of the City parishes, and the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London under the Acts of 1848 and 1851 were by the Act made the Local Authority for the area of the City parishes. So long delayed had been this needful measure, and so numerous were the areas to which it applied that hardly had the Act of 1875 been passed when no less than 12 official representations were made before the close of that year as to insanitary and unhealthy areas, 3 of which were within a quarter of a mile of the City parishes, 2 within half a mile, and 2 within three-quarters of a mile. The number of houses dealt with in one block within a quarter of a mile of the City parishes was 550, and in another block within the same area 450, while within half a mile another block of 227 houses was dealt with. In the words of the Act quoted it is almost incomprehensible why these areas so found to be insanitary (as subsequently appeared from the Acts of Parliament confirming the schemes which cleared and dealt with these areas) should not have spread their disease and fevers to the population in the City parishes which were so closely contiguous to them; but yet under the Act then, as now, the expenses attending the removal of these insanitary areas were required to be raised by the Metropolitan Board as a separate charge upon the ratepayers outside the area of the City parishes, and the ratepayers in the City parishes contributed nothing to the expenses of the Act or to these 12, or the other schemes which were carried out close at their borders under Torrens' Act or its amending statutes, or under the provisions in Part I. of the re-enacted statute of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The twelve representations which had been made up to the close of the year 1875, increased to twenty-six in 1888, when the Board of Works ceased to exist, the Council has since caused two further schemes to be made for areas within 54 yards and 660 yards respectively of the boundary of a City parish, at a net cost of £5,950 and £300,000. The provisions of the Act of 1875 were repealed, and re-enacted under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (*see* No. 17). It has been suggested that the Ratepayers of the City parishes also had to pay the expenses of carrying out the Act in the City of London, but from a parliamentary return made by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, it appears that the following is the one and only scheme undertaken by them immediately after the passing of the Act on the 19th Oct., 1875 :—

Locality.	Approximate Size of Area.	Size of Areas regarding which Resolutions under Sec. 3 have been passed.	Money Borrowed for the Purposes of the Act.	Estimated Cost, net.	Actual Cost to Date.	Date of Official Representation.	Date of Improvement Scheme.
	Sq. ft.						
Golden Lane..	60,000	45,335	£347,000	£284,544, independent of buildings.	£328,765, including buildings, but exclusive of interest on loans.	19 Oct., 1875	24 Oct., 1876
Petticoat Sq...	78,683	81,055					
MeetingHouse Yard	10,000						
Stoney Lane..	8·116						

Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued*.

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.						
—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 85,333 5	£ s. d. 11,593 18 10	£ s. d. 28 6 —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,322,388 7 5
				85,333 5 7	11,593 18 10	28 6 —	—	—	2,322,388 7 5

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the these powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
9	**1875.** ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS ACTS, 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 36. Unhealthy Areas dealt with by Cross's Acts. The powers of Torrens' Acts were not vested in the Board till 1879, and the powers of Shaftesbury's Acts were not so vested till 1885. (See Nos. 14A and 14B below.) — *continued.*	It appears from the accounts of the City Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, that instead of following the precedent of the Board of Works of letting the above sites in nearly every instance to the Peabody Trustees for the erection of Artizans' Dwellings, they themselves erected and retained in the Petticoat Square Scheme, buildings from which they receive a net income of £3,000, and that the Ratepayers in the City parishes contribute at the present time about £8,000, which is raised by special rate out of the Commissioners of Sewers Rate, and which is kept under separate headings, in accordance with the regulations of the Act as to Dwellings House Improvement Fund.
10	**1878.** WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 49.	Under this Act the Justices in General or Quarter Sessions, and in the City of London, the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were respectively made the authorities for appointing Inspectors, who are to be assigned reasonable remuneration for their duties, to secure uniformity in weights and measures throughout the Metropolis. The Act laid down standards of weights, measures and capacity, and directed that the Justices, as the Local Authority, should appoint a sufficient number of Inspectors of weights and measures for keeping the standards provided by the authority, and for stamping weights and measures with their denomination by the Inspectors so appointed, and by the 53rd Sect. of the Act, the Justices were to make bye-laws for regulating the comparison with local standards, and the verification and stamping of weights and measures in use, and for regulating the local comparison of local standards, and generally for regulating the duties under the Act of the Inspectors by the Justices, with power to impose fines not exceeding 20/- for breach of any bye-law, and the fees to be taken by the Inspectors were to be fixed by the Justices, and the expenses of the Act were to be paid in the cases of those portions of the present County which were within the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent out of the County Rate for the several Counties, which did not extend to the City of London, and for the expenses of the Inspectors and execution of the Act in the parishes of the City of London, the Consolidated Rate was made the rate applicable for that purpose, and the powers of Vestries in the Metropolis, having under any Local Act Charter, or otherwise a right to appoint Inspectors or Examiners of weights and measures were to cease if they so resolved. Although there was a power for Local Authorities to combine for the purposes of the Act, the City Justices and the County Justices never combined for the Metropolis, and power existed for the Local Authority to make separate bye-laws. The power of the Justices under this Act was in 1889 (see No. 15) transferred to the London County Council, and that of the Justices of the City vested in the Common Council. This Act repealed former Acts.
11	**1878.** (*a*) CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT. (*b*) INSPECTION OF DAIRIES AND REGULATIONS AS TO THE MILK SUPPLY IN THE METROPOLIS, 41 & 42 Vic., cap. 74.	Its first object was to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in animals, including cows in dairies. Its second object was to apply for the first time under Section 34 new and additional precautions securing the inspection of dairies and regulating the supply of milk coming from animals or quarters supposed to be affected. It was supplemented in 1890 by an authority being conferred on the Medical Officer of the Local Authority, but not on the Central Authority, to trace the source of milk impurity, and to summon the dairy producers before the Local Authority, and gave the Local Authority power to make orders to cease the distribution of milk from the suspected or infected quarter. The main object of this Act (as to dairies) was closely allied with Acts of Parliament relating to the licensing of slaughter-houses, cow-houses, dairies, and other special trades. The first object relating to the prevention of the spread of disease in animals was legislated upon in 1848 by an annual Act, which was renewed up to 1866, the scheme up to that date being to prohibit the movement of animals by Privy Council Order. In 1866 the power of enforcing these orders was conferred for the first time on the Central Authority (the Metropolitan Board of Works), who were to appoint Inspectors of diseased cattle, and the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were allowed the patronage of appointing Inspectors for the City Districts, but the only rate fixed for the expenses of the Act, payment of Inspectors, and compensation under the Act, was the Metropolitan Consolidated Board rate paid alike by the City and the Metropolitan ratepayer. In 1867 one of the Inspectors appointed by the Board of Works discovered that the great source of expense and the cause of the cattle plague in the Metropolis arose from importation of disease into the City by cows brought from Holland, and in 1867, at the instigation of the Board an Act was passed giving the Privy Council power to regulate the landing of foreign cattle. In 1868 the Board of Works were asked if they would carry out the views of the Privy Council, and would establish and maintain a landing place and market for the slaughter and sale of foreign animals. The Board of Works assented, but the City Corporation interposed, and intimated that they were prepared to establish such a market, and without having recourse to the imposition of any rate to maintain the same if they were allowed
		Carried forwar

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(a) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(b) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.						
—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 85,333 5 7	£ s. d. 11,593 18 10	£ s. d. 28 6 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,322,388 7 5
By the Act of 1878 originally conferred on Justices of Counties in which the Metropolis outside the City extended the rate applicable being the County Rate. Transferred to L.C.C.	By the Act of 1878 originally conferred on the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of City and by the Local Government Act vested in the Common Council. The local rate to be the Consolidated Sewers Rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers under Act of 1848.			5,043 15 3	459 2 3	–559 6 11(b)	—	—	19,365 14 2
	Conferred by Sec. 9 on the Corporation of London for the purposes of provisions relating to foreign cattle. The expenses to be paid by rate levied by the Commissioners of Sewers under City Act of 1848. The Corporation is also the authority in the City for the general purposes of the Act.	Conferred except as regards foreign animals on Metropolitan Board of Works outside the City, and transferred to L.C.C.		(a)	NOTE.—The Commissioners of Sewers, 1848 Act, levy for the purposes of this Act. As regards foreign cattle no rate is levied. The receipts exceed the expenditure and are carried to City Corporation credit to a separate account to repay principal and interest of moneys borrowed for Deptford Market.		—	—	—
				90,377 – 10	12,053 1 1	–531 – 11	—	—	2,341,75 1 7

(a) This charge is levied by the Council on the whole administrative county, including the City.
(b) This is the excess of receipts over expenditure.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
11	1878. (*a*) Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. (*b*) Inspection of Dairies and Regulations as to the Milk Supply of the Metropolis, 41 & 42 Vic., c. 74.—*continued.*	to receive the revenue to be derived from the tolls, wharfage, and rents of the market, and a Bill was introduced giving the City this option, if they exercised it within fourteen days after the passing of the Act, but after passing a Select Committee of the House it was withdrawn. In 1869 a Consolidated Act was passed extending the definition of the disease of the animals to which the Act applied, and in this Act the City Corporation were made the exclusive authority as regards foreign animals for carrying out the Act, but for all other purposes and for the inspectors other than for foreign animals, the duties and powers of the Act were exclusively conferred on the Metropolitan Board of Works. As considerable compensation was at this time payable in respect of foreign animals, the ratepayers in the City parishes were made liable to a rate to be levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers for the expenses relating to foreign animals imported into the City, the Corporation exercising the power of appointment of these veterinary surgeons and inspectors. At the same time the Act conferred a power on the Corporation to acquire wharves for the landing and reception of foreign animals, as well as a similar power on the Metropolitan Board of Works, but it provided that if the City made default in providing a foreign market by the 1st of January, 1872, the Metropolitan Board of Works should be at liberty to do so. Under these powers the Corporation have established the Deptford Foreign Cattle Market, and appropriated to their own use the income of the Market. In 1877, cattle disease broke out, introduced again by a cargo of animals from Hamburgh, and landed at the foreign cattle market. This was discovered by one of the Board's inspectors, and led to further legislation, and the passing of the Act of 1878, which enacted that foreign cattle were to be slaughtered at the port unless the Privy Council should otherwise order. In consequence the liability to the heavy compensation payable for foreign animals thus ceased to be a burden on the ratepayers, and notwithstanding that there are but little or no duties for inspectors of foreign animals to perform, the Act still left the Corporation in possession of the Deptford Foreign Cattle Market, from which they continue to draw and appropriate for their own use, as a Corporation, and not in relief of rates, a large income:— In the year 1891 the receipts from the market were .. .. £57,985 14 8 The expenditure, including the superintendent and inspector .. 33,472 2 1 Showing a balance of.. .. £24,513 12 7 Chargeable with interest .. 3,943 17 6 And a net market income of.. £20,569 15 1 And a capital debt of £101,000. The ratepayers of the City parishes became liable under the Act of 1878 to contribute to the expenses of the inspectors and for compensation payable for animals other than foreign animals, and the ratepayer of the City parishes was thus in common with the Metropolitan ratepayer contributing to all the expenses of inspectors under the Act. In 1891, the Public Health Act was passed, but it did not interfere with the veterinary inspectors appointed under the Act of 1878.
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890-91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890-91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several Heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890-91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.						
—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 90,377 – 10	£ s. d. 12,053 1 1	£ s. d. –531 – 11	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,341,754 1 7
				90,377 – 10	12,053 1 1	–531 – 11	—	—	2,341,754 1 7

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
11	1878. (*a*) Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act. (*b*) Inspection of Dairies and Regulations as to the Milk Supply of the Metropolis, 41 & 42 Vic., c. 74.—*continued.*	As regards the second branch, the Inspection of Dairies, under Section 34 of the Act of 1878, the Privy Council, for which authority the Local Government Board was substituted, obtained a power to make orders relating to the inspection of Dairies and the Board of Works, and the Council made the appointment of five Inspectors of Dairies. The Public Health Act, 1891, repealed the 34th Section of the Act of 1878, and re-enacted it in Section 28 of the new Act, but by that Section it made the Common Council of the City the authority for executing the Clauses, within the area of the City parishes, conferring the appointment of Inspectors of Dairies in the City (if any should be required) on that body, and it directed that the ratepayers in the City of London should be liable to be rated by the Commissioners of Sewers for the expenses under that Section, but it left the ratepayers of the City still liable to contribute to the County Rate for the Inspectors outside the City. With regard to the licensing of slaughter houses: in 1851, slaughter houses were to be licensed by the Commissioners of Sewers. In 1851, a General Act was passed, by which slaughter houses were to be licensed by the Justices, and the jurisdiction of the City was expressly saved. In 1862, cow houses were added to slaughter houses as places to be licensed by the Justices, and the Act of 1874 required notices to be given, and a preliminary sanction by the Central Body and the City to a license for slaughter houses before application was made to the Justices for a license under the Act, but the power of the Justices for such licensing was taken away and vested in the Council by the Local Government Act, 1888, Section 45, and that provision was again repealed and re-enacted by Clause 20 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but instead of making the County Council the Central Authority, the one Licensing Authority, it made them the Licensing Authority for the area outside the City of London, and it has made the County rate applicable, for the expenses of such licenses. The Commissioners of Sewers are the Licensing Authority in the City. Under the new powers the following licenses were granted in the year ending 31st March, 1893:—

	County of London.	In City Parishes.
Licenses granted for slaughter houses and knackers' yards	541	
,, ,, ,, cow houses	535	
,, refused ,, slaughter houses	5	No information
,, ,, ,, cow houses	11	available.
Number of premises registered for offensive trades other than those of slaughterer of cattle and of knacker ..	159	

12	1878. 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 77, Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act.	This Act authorises the making of bye-laws as to the hours in which locomotives may pass over roads and bridges, but it limits the jurisdiction of the London County Council to the area outside the City parishes. The streets, therefore, adjoining the City parishes, say Holborn, the Strand, or Bishopsgate-street, might be subject to bye-laws which might allow of locomotives passing over one part of the street during one set of hours, while another part of the street might be subject to another set of bye-laws, which only allow locomotives to pass over the other part of the street during a different set of hours, and thus create a conflict, of duties, and resulting expense. Regard should now, however, be had to Sec. 41 (4) (*a*) of the L.G. Act, 1888, which provides for the approval by the County Council of bye-laws, if difference is made by such bye-laws between any main road maintained by the County Council and the other roads in the City.
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, and transferred to	The City or Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to				The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	90,377 – 10	12,053 1 1	–531 – 11	—	—	2,341,754 1 7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Originally vested in the Corporation and left with them.	Originally vested in Metropolitan Board of Works except as regards the City. Transferred to L.C.C.	—	3 14 –	—	—	—	—	—
				90,380 14 10	12,053 1 1	–531 – 11	—	—	2,341,754 1 7

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
13	**1881.**	26 *Vict. Cap.* 13 (1863).
	Open Spaces Acts. Gardens in Towns Protection Act. Neglected Squares, Garden and Spaces Act of 1863.	The object of this Act was to provide for squares and gardens already set apart for the use of the inhabitants, and not to interfere with the rights of owners of land not so set apart, and which have been neglected to be kept in proper order, and by the Act there was vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works any such place outside the City of London, and the expenses were to be defrayed out of the General Rate of the Metropolitan Board of Works, charged on all the ratepayers. As regards the land in the gardens or ornamental grounds in the City parishes, the Corporation of the City of London were to carry out the provisions of the Act, thus creating a duplicate management, one inside and the other outside the City. The Board of Works might vest the garden in a committee of rated inhabitants to be kept as a garden or as an ornamental ground, or if the owners or occupiers should not agree to undertake such charge, the Board might vest the same in the Vestries or District Boards in which the property was situated, who should thenceforth take charge of and maintain the same subject to the approval of the Board of Works. In the City of London the Corporation would take charge and maintain in default of Committee doing so.
	Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866.	29 & 30 *Vict. Cap.* cxxii (1866). The object of this Act was to make provision for the improvement, protection, and management of commons within the Metropolitan Police District. This district may roughly be taken to be an area of about 20 miles round the City, with an additional band on the western half of probably two miles. As to a Metropolitan Common, the whole or any part whereof is situate within the Metropolis, the Metropolitan Board of Works and the General Rate levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works was made the Local Authority and rate for the purposes of exercising the powers of the Act. As regards commons in the band outside the County of London and situate within the district of a Local Board, under the Public Health Act, 1848, and the Local Government Act of 1858, the Local Board was constituted the Local Authority, and the General District Rate the rate for the payment of the expenses. Any other Metropolitan Common outside London the Local Authority was the Vestry of the parish, and the Poor Rate was the local rate out of which the expenses were to be paid. The Act authorised the Local Authority, or any one or more of such bodies, to present a scheme to the Inclosure Commissioners for approval, and they had the power to settle a scheme stating the rights affected, making provision for compensation, and for the confirmation of the scheme by Act of Parliament; and under this Act various schemes were settled for the acquisition of Blackheath, Shepherds Bush, Hackney Commons, Tooting Beck, Clapham Commons, and other commons. The Act authorised the Board of Works, although they were not the Local Authority for the particular common proposed to be acquired, to contribute to the expense of acquisition and payment of compensation, and the expenses were to be paid out of the General Metropolitan Rate. Under this Act various expenses were incurred, and payments made for the acquisition of many interests in the commons mentioned. These expenses were leviable by a rate which ran into the City parishes. Under an amending Act of 1869 (32 & 33 Vic., c. 107) a scheme might be made by the Commissioners upon a representation of 12 ratepayers.
	The Metage on Grain Act, (Port of London) Act, 1872.	36 & 37 *Vict. Cap. C.* (1872). The City of London, as representing the Port of London, obtained this Act by which the compulsory metage on grain, and the fillage and lastage paid to persons called Deputy Corn Meters, who collected the dues on grain imported into the Port of London, was abolished, and in lieu thereof a fixed small metage due was substituted and authorized to be levied as a fixed due, until the 31st October, 1902, for creating thereby a fund to be held by the Corporation for the preservation of open spaces not within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, and the Act directed that compensation should be paid by the Common Council to the Clerk of the Cocket Dues and Deputy Corn Meters, and that separate accounts of the receipt and application of the funds should be kept, and the Act conferred powers on the City to borrow for the purposes of the Act on the Corn Metage Dues and on their estates and revenues. This borrowing power was further extended by the City of London Act of 1878 (see next page). Considering that the grain metage imported into London is imported, not merely by reason of the population of the City, but of the whole of the Metropolis, there does not seem to be any very well-grounded reason why this grain metage should be applied for the providing of open spaces outside the Metropolitan area.
	Metropolitan Open Spaces Act 1877.	40 & 41 *Vic. Cap.* 35 (1877). The object of this Act was to afford facilities for making available open spaces situate within the Metropolis, and to enable the Metropolitan Board to hold the same for the benefit of the public, and to make bye-laws affecting the same. But the powers of the Act, as regards the City of London, were to be exercised by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City, who were to defray all the expenses caused by or connected with the execution of the powers conferred by the Act, so that, as regards open spaces and gardens, whether enclosed or unenclosed, or those which were made over by owners, say, of squares or other property, a duplicate jurisdiction was created; and, by the Act, the Board and the Corporation could make different bye-laws for the same class of open spaces. In 1887, by the 50 & 51 Vic. Cap. 32, this power was vested, co-ordinately with the Board and the Corporation, in Vestries and District Boards, and provision was made as to the removal of tombstones and monuments.
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.						
—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 90,380 14 10	£ s. d. 12,053 1 1	£ s. d. -531 - 11	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,341,754 1 7
—	Originally conferred on Corporation in regard to City and remains with it.	Transferred from M.W.B. to L.C.C.	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	Ditto	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
—	Originally conferred on Corporation and remains with it.	—	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ditto as to spaces in City.	Ditto	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
				90,380 14 10	12,053 1 1	-531 - 11	—	—	2,341,754 1 7

(*a*) See *ante*, pp. 228–229.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
13	**1881.**	41 & 42 *Vict. Cap.* cxxvii. (1878).
	OPEN SPACES ACTS.—*continued.*	This Act enabled the Corporation to acquire by purchase, gift, or otherwise, the freehold or any interest in common lands or open spaces which were outside the area of the Metropolis Local Management Act, but within 25 miles of the City, although, so far as relates to commons, the Board of Works, under the Act of 1866, had the power of acquisition of such as were situate in part or whole within the Metropolis. By this Act power was
B	THE CORPORATION OF LONDON (OPEN SPACES) ACT, 1878.	given to apply the metage on grain dues for its purposes, and it enabled the Corporation to raise further sums of money on those dues, and also to mortgage their estate and revenues beyond the amounts authorised to be raised under the metage on Grain Act of 1872, and it constituted the Corporation the Authority to manage and keep up any open spaces so acquired, and to make bye-laws for their management. The open spaces were to be held in perpetuity by the Corporation. The Act also allowed of an arrangement being made by which St. Paul's Churchyard was to be acquired and managed by the Corporation as an open space. Under the Acts of 1872 and 1878, the City Corporation have acquired the following open spaces, viz.:—West Ham Park, 80 acres; Kilburn Park, 30 acres; Highgate Woods, 70 acres; Burnham Beeches, near Slough; Coulsdon Commons, near Croydon; and Wanstead Park, 182 acres. The Corporation, under the powers of their Acts, have also opened Long Lane, Smithfield Market; and Blackfriars Bridge Gardens. The Metropolitan ratepayers have acquired, under separate Acts of Parliament, Finsbury Park, 1857; Southwark Park, 1864; Victoria Park, 1872 and 1887; and Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Garden in 1887; and the following commons under separate Acts, viz.:—Blackheath, 1871; Hampstead Heath, 1871; Shepherd's Bush, 1871; Hackney Commons, 1872; Tooting Beck, 1873; Clapham Common and Bostall Heath, 1877; Plumstead Common, 1878; Wormwood Scrubs, 1879 and 1885; Hackney Commons, 1881; Brook Green, Eel Brook, and Parsons Green, 1881; Peckham Rye, 1882; Streatham Common, 1884; Highbury Fields, 1885; Parliament Fields, 1886; and Clissold Park, and Wandsworth Common, 1887, Dulwich Park, and Ladywell Recreation Ground, 1888; Myatts Fields, 1889; Waterlow Park, Brockwell Park, and North Woolwich Gardens, 1890.
	METROPOLITAN OPEN SPACES ACT, 1881.	44 & 45 *Vic., Cap.* 34 (1881).
		The object of this Act was to extend the Act of 1877, and it defined open space as any land, whether enclosed or unenclosed, which was not built on, and which was laid out as a garden, or which was used for the purposes of recreation, or lay waste and unoccupied. The Act gave the administration thereof to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City in Common Council assembled, so far as regards property in the parishes of the City, and the Metropolitan Board of Works as regards property outside the City, and it contained powers to trustees of open spaces and owners of disused burial grounds to transfer them to Local Authorities, who would make bye-laws. The Board and the Vestries or District Boards were enabled to carry out the Act jointly, and it directed that the expenses should be raised as expenses incurred by the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the Act, or by Vestries, and be paid out of any rate which they were authorised to raise under the Local Management Act, 1855, but as regards the City of London the Act directed its powers should be exercised by and have relation to the Corporation, who were to defray out of the metage of grain duty, or otherwise, all expenses under the Act, and any bye-laws made by the Corporation for the regulation of any open spaces acquired under the Act were to be made and allowed in manner prescribed by the Corporation of London Open Spaces Act, 1878.
	OPEN SPACES ACT, 1890.	53 & 54 *Vic. Cap.* 15 (1890).
		This Act makes further provision for the transfer of open spaces from Charitable or other Trustees to Local Authorities and enlarges the definition of an open space.
14	**1885.**	Prior to the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Works in 1855, there had been conferred in 1851, under what is known as Shaftesbury's Act, on Vestries and Local Boards of Health, powers to establish by erection or purchasing only, renting, and furnishing labouring classes' lodging houses. The adoption of the Act was permissive. The Vestries and Local Boards of Health were to appoint Commissioners for carrying the Act into execution, and the objects the Act had in view, were regarded so far as central, as that the Act enabled Vestries of two or more parishes to concur in carrying out the Act, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. Each Vestry outside the City of London having a population of not less than 10,000 could adopt the Act, and the City of London as being a city could adopt it for the parishes of the City of London. Such Boroughs as adopted the Act, could rate separately for the expenses under the Act, all receipts from the lettings being carried to the appropriate Fund, and separate accounts being kept of all receipts and expenses under the Act under an account to be entitled "The Lodging Houses' Account."
	THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1885, as to Lodging Houses for Labouring Classes.	
A	THE LABOURING CLASSES LODGING HOUSES ACT, 1851.	In 1866 and 1867, additional powers were conferred to allow of public moneys being advanced to local authorities for the purposes of the Act, and in 1885 the Housing of the Working Classes Act (48 and 49 Vic., cap. 72) was passed, and the powers under the above Acts were then for the first time vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works for the Metropolis, but it did not confer on the Board the powers to acquire and set up these artizan lodging houses within the area of the parishes in the City of London, and threw the whole expense of applying the powers and benefits under the Act conferred upon the labouring classes of the Metropolis, upon the ratepayers outside the City parishes, whilst it left in the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, the powers which corresponded with those which were transferred from Parishes to the Board of Works, and which being corresponding powers ought
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	90,380 14 10	12,053 1 1	–531 – 11	—	—	2,341,754 1 7
—	Originally in Corporation and remains with them.	—	—	— (*a*)	—	14,662 19 9	—	—	234,000 – –(*b*)
—	Ditto, as to Spaces in City.	Transferred from M.B.W. to L.C.C.	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—
—	Ditto.	Ditto.	—	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—	(See before.)
	The Commissioners of Sewers originally and still the authority.	Ditto, but originally with Parishes.	—	— (*c*)	— (*c*)	— (*c*)	—	—	—
				90,380 14 10	12,053 1 1	14,131 18 10	—	—	2,575,754 1 7

(*a*) See *ante*, pp. 228–229.
(*b*) By the City of London Corporation. The amount borrowed by the London County Council is shown *ante*, pp. 228–229.
(*c*) See *ante*, pp. 228–229.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
A	Shaftesbury Act—*continued.*	to have been transferred in 1885, or at all events on the passing of Part III. of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. The Act of 1885, allowed land to be bought by the Board or Council inside or outside the Metropolis or County for the purposes of the Act, but deprived it of the power do so in the City parishes. In fact it allowed the labouring classes in the City parishes, if any such there were, to have the benefits of the Act if put in force by the Board of Works, but it exempted the ratepayers in the City parishes from any contribution to the expense. The Act allowed separate cottages for the labouring classes to be provided, and compulsory powers of purchase of land were conferred on both the Metropolitan Board of Works and the City. The Act was never in fact put in force by the late Metropolitan Board of Works outside the City parishes.
B	**1885.** The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885. Torrens' Acts, as to unhealthy dwellings, their restoration and demolition in certain cases, and also 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 36, known as Cross's Act.	The establishment of Labourers' Municipal Lodging Houses, under the authority of Shaftesbury's Act of 1851 (see ante No. 14A, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, as to Municipal Lodging Houses for labouring classes) was supplemented in 1868 by Torrens' Act to provide better dwellings for artizans and labourers, and compelling, at the instance of the Local Authorities, the owners to make their houses habitable, and, where not capable of being so made, giving the Local Authorities the power to demolish that which was itself unhealthy, or caused unhealthiness. The powers of the Act were vested, as regards property in the City parishes, in the Commissioners of Sewers, and their Consolidated Sewers Rate was made the rate to meet the expenses, but there were but few such houses in the City parishes, and the ratepayers of those parishes covering only 668 acres, did not under the Act have to contribute to the expenses of applying the Act over the 74,794 acres constituting the great area of the Metropolis. These expenses for this latter area had to be provided by the ratepayers of each particular district, and powers were vested in the Vestries and District Boards, as constituted under the Act of 1855, to levy a rate in the same way as for the purpose of defraying the expenses under the Shaftesbury Act, authorising the erection and running of Municipal Lodging Houses. It was, however, enacted by Section 31 of the Act of 1868 that all expenses so to be defrayed out of a local rate should be limited to 2*d.* in the £, and be raised as provided by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. But this limit of 2*d.* upon the Metropolitan ratepayer was repealed, and the rate became a rate unlimited in amount by the Act of 1890. In 1879 the Metropolitan Board of Works was so far recognised as the proper Central Authority in reference to the enforcement of the benefits and powers of these Acts that the 42 and 43 Vic., Cap. 64, constituted the Board of Works as the proper authority to intervene, where the Local Authorities outside the area of the City parishes neglected their duties. Although the power of the Vestries outside the City was over-ridden by the Central Authority, yet the Central Authority had no power to deal with offenders and cases in the City parishes. This Act of 1885 still kept the expenses of the Act separate, and practically freed the ratepayers in the City parishes from the proper cost of contributing to the application and working of these Acts, and it was not till the Housing of the Working Classes Act 1890, that the duty of working them could be enforced by the Council as the Central Authority. The provisions of Torrens' Acts were then re-enacted, and in substance form Part II. of the Act of 1890. The opportunity which thus in 1890 occurred of unifying the rate for these expenses all over the Metropolis was lost, and the separate jurisdiction was kept up in the Commissioners for the City of London and in the Council, and the City ratepayers were respectively relieved from contributing to the expenses of working Part II. throughout the Metropolis generally. The condition of houses in the City parishes is now such that probably there is but little property to which the Act could now be applied.
15	**1888.** Local Government Act.	Deputy Lieutenant. Appointment of Coroners (See Return A, Part I., Heading B). Prisons, including portion of debt taken over from the Justices of counties outside the City Militia storehouses for keeping arms, accoutrements, and clothes, the acquisition and hiring of land and barracks for such purposes, with powers to the Lieutenancy of the City and City Justices respectively to sell the surplus storehouses and barracks. County bridges. (Quære transferred by Secs. 35, 36 and 41 of L. G. Act, 1888 to L.C.C.) Provision for and enlargement and management of asylums for pauper lunatics and pauper lunatics without settlement (not being pauper lunatics without settlement in the City of London), including portion of debt taken over from late County Justices. Reformatory and industrial schools, including portion taken over from the late County Justices. Drowned bodies. Sessions House.
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	90,380 14 10	12,053 1 1	14,131 18 10	—	—	2,575,754 1 7
	Originally in Commissioners of Sewers and still with them.	Originally with Vestries and District Boards: then with M.B.W. and transferred to Council.	—	— (*a*)	— (*a*)	—	—	—	—
Originally conferred on Justices of Counties, and in part transferred to the Council	As regards the City left with the Lieutenancy of the City as to Militia business and Deputy Lieutenant.			2 10 – 22,047 1 10 5,597 13 11 –206 10 10 839 4 1 96,836 5 1 17,799 3 8 69 15 4 –	— — — — — — — — —	— 1,399 16 11 3,026 19 2 — — 3,272 13 11 314 12 1 1 10 – —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — 62,131 13 4 595 – – — 1,085,142 18 5 9,163 11 8 20,000 – –
				233,365 17 11	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5 –

(*a*) See *ante*, pp. 228–229.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
16	1889. Weights and Measures Act, 1889, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 21.	The Weights and Measures Act, 1889, 52 and 53 Vic., cap. 21, amended the Act of 1878 by transferring the appointment of Inspectors by the County Justices to the London County Council, but left the appointment in the City in the Common Council. The Act illustrates the disadvantage of a dual system. Part I. of the Act provides as follows:— Every Weighing instrument used for trade outside the City parishes must be verified and stamped by an Inspector appointed by the Council, and when used within the City parishes by an Inspector appointed by the Common Council. The powers of making bye-laws under Section 53 of the Act of 1878 are extended to making bye-laws for Weighing instruments. The Local Authority (*i.e.*) the Council and the City are to make general regulations (to be approved by the Board of Trade) (*a*) for the verification and stamping of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments; (*b*) for the inspection of weights and measures, and weighing instruments. The Board of Trade is to hold examinations and grant certificates of competency to Inspectors to be appointed by the Council and the City, and no new Inspector may act as such until he has obtained a certificate. Fees, which are to be fixed by the Council and the City are to be charged for all verification and stamping, according to a scale in a schedule in the Act. Part II of the Act applies to the sale of Coal, either outside or inside the City parishes. The enforcement of the following duties will be looked after by Inspectors appointed by the Council and by the City, according to locality. Section 20.—All Coal shall be sold by weight. Section 21. Over 2 cwt. of Coal delivered by vehicle must be accompanied by Ticket, disclosing the net weight of the Coal to be delivered. Section 22.—Coal sold in bulk must be weighed when sent out, as well as the vehicle which contains it, unless the vehicle is provided by the Purchaser; and the tare weight of the vehicle must be marked thereon in such a way as the Local Authority approves. The Coal must be accompanied by a ticket showing the correct weight of the Coal, as well as of the vehicle which contains it. Sect. 25.—Where coal is sold by retail for delivery the seller must keep at the place of sale and delivery a verified weighing instrument, and must if required by the purchaser or by any Inspector or other Officer appointed for the purpose, weigh any coal before its sale or delivery. Sect. 26.—The Local Authority are at liberty to erect fixed weighing instruments at convenient places for weighing coal, and may provide and maintain sufficient portable instruments for the same purpose, and each authority may appoint proper persons to keep and attend such instruments. Sect. 27.—The seller, purchaser, person in charge of a vehicle with coal, Inspector of weights and measures, or other person appointed for the purpose by the Local Authority, may require any coal or any vehicle used for the carriage of coal in bulk to be weighed or re-weighed, provided that (*a*) no vendor shall be required to carry coal beyond the distance prescribed by the County or the City respectively, although there is nothing to make the regulations uniform, but in no case exceeding half a mile; and (*b*) where the purchaser requires the coal to be weighed or re-weighed, and, it is found to be correct, he shall be liable to reasonable costs. Section 28.—The County Council and the City may make Bye-laws, to be approved by the Board of Trade, and published, but without necessarily being the same Bye-laws, (*a*) regulating, for the purposes of this Act, the sale of Coal under 2 cwt.; (*b*) requiring a weighing instrument, of an approved form, to be carried with any vehicle containing coal for sale or delivery; (*c*) prescribing the distance beyond which coal is not required to be carried for the purpose of being weighed, and which distance may be different according as each authority may prescribe; (*d*) fixing the fees to be paid for the use of any weighing instrument maintained by the Local Authority. The County or City Inspector, or other appointed Officer, may enter, but only in their respective authorities, any place where coal is kept for sale; he or they may also stop any vehicle with coal for sale or delivery, may test the weights and weighing instruments, and weigh such coal. Part III. of the Act refers to the law dealing with the sale of bread, which, as here amended, only requires that all bread (except fancy bread or rolls) shall be sold by weight when so requested by or on behalf of the purchaser, and that bakers shall provide scales for the purpose, but the enforcement of this provision is left to the respective Inspectors of the Council and of the City.
		Carried forward

ity and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of ther sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.						
—	—	—	—	£ s. d. 233,365 17 11	£ s. d. 12,053 1 1	£ s. d. 22,147 10 11	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 3,752,792 5 —
By the Act of 1878, originally conferred upon the Justices of the counties in which the Metropolis extended, the rate to be the County Rate. Transferred to L.C.C.	By the Act of 1878, originally conferred on the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City and by the Local Government Act, vested in the Common Council the local rate to be the Consolidated Sewers Rate.	—	—	(*a*)	(*a*)	—	—	—	—
				233,365 17 11	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5

(*a*) See No. 10 *ante*, pp. 242–243.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
17	1890. HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES, ACT, 53 and 54 Vic., Cap. 70. Part 1.	The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., cap. 70. This Act repealed the Artizans' Dwellings Act, 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 130; 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 36; 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 63 and 64; 45 and 46 Vic., cap. 54; 48 and 49 Vic., cap. 72. It re-enacted these Acts in parts I. and II. of the Act of 1890. The new Act repeated the double jurisdiction of the city and the county. The Council is the sole authority for framing improvement schemes to be made for the clearance of unhealthy areas and the erection thereon of dwellings for the working classes effected by the Council, but the expenses relating thereto even should they benefit property in the City parishes, are not to fall upon the Ratepayers of the property in the City parishes. The Schemes carried out must provide for accommodating all the persons of the working class displaced, unless the Secretary of State sees fit to dispense with the obligation, which he may do to the extent of half the number of persons displaced, and under this provision the Council has itself undertaken the "Boundary Street, Bethnal Green" Scheme, and has agreed to carry out the following other Schemes, the Local Authority contributing:— As regards the Boundary Street Scheme, it relates to the clearance of about 15 acres within 640 yards of the City boundary, involving the displacement of 5,719 persons, the rehousing on or near the area of 4,600 persons, and the estimated net cost of the scheme will amount to £300,000, about £170,000 of this sum was expended during 1892–3. The City ratepayer is not liable to this cost, which falls wholly on the Special County Fund. Under Part II., the County Council is proceeding with (*a*) a clearance and rehousing scheme of 2,600 square yards at Brookes Market, Holborn, within 36 yards of the City boundary, involving the displacement of 55 persons; the rehousing on or near the same area of 60 persons, and the estimated cost of which is £5,950, about £120 of this sum was expended during 1892–3. The City ratepayer is not liable to this cost. (*b*) Another scheme is also being carried out under Part II. of the Act. (*c*) There are other Part II. schemes to which the Council contribute.
18	Part 2	Whenever the Council, as a Local Authority, finds it desirable that there should be an improvement scheme for an area too small to be properly dealt with under Part I. of the Act, it is to frame one, and obtain its confirmation under Part II. of the Act. The Act does not define what is an area too small for the application of Part I., but Sects. 72 and 73 enact that in any case where not more than 10 houses are included in a representation under Part I., the area is to be dealt with under Part II., and that where (in the case of property in the City) the City considers that an area reported under Part II. should be dealt with under Part I., or where the Council considers that an area represented to it under Part I. should be dealt with under Part II., the question is to be referred to the Secretary of State, who is then to appoint an Arbitrator to hold an enquiry, and report both as to the main question and as to any contribution if the case is to be dealt with under Part II. Part III. is substituted for the repealed Acts of 14 and 15, Vic., cap. 34, 29 and 30; Vic., cap. 28, 30 and 31; Vic., cap. 28 and 48 and 49 Vic., cap. 72, and re-enacts the provisions giving the Council power to acquire land for and to erect and manage Lodging Houses for the Working Classes, and also a similar power to the City. This Act repeated the error of 1885, by allowing the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London to possess a similar power, making duplicate expenses. In the City of London there are practically no Labouring Classes, and the Corporation Lodging Houses (see above under the Act of 1885) amply supply all the wants of the City. The rents from these buildings produce a surplus income, so that the ratepayers of the City parishes contribute nothing to the working of this part of the Act. The County Council are working these provisions and establishing Municipal Lodging Houses, including one at Parker Street, Holborn, within 775 yards of the City boundary, at a cost of £16,610, but the ratepayers in the parishes of the City do not contribute to their expenses.
		Carried forward

City, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(a) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(b) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	233,365 17 11	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5 —
—	—	Originally conferred on the L.C.C. outside the City.	Originally conferred on the Commissioners of Sewers in the City.	— (a)	— (a)	— (a)			—
				233,365 17 11	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5 —

(a) See *ante* pp. 228–229.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
19	1891. PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT.	Brought forward **The Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 54 & 55 *Vic. Cap.* 76.** *Bye-laws.*—The Council may make bye-laws for London but not for the parishes in the City. The Commissioners of Sewers must make bye-laws for the City parishes. 1.—Relating to the removal or carriage by road or water of offensive or noxious matter or liquid, and as to the construction and covering of the carriage or vessel used for such purpose. 2.—As to the closing and filling up of cesspools and privies, the removal and disposal of refuse, and the duties of occupiers in connection with house refuse, so as to facilitate its removal by the scavengers. 3.—With respect to water closets, earth closets, privies, ashpits (*i.e.* dustbins), cesspools and receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof in connection with buildings. 4.—For regulating the conduct of offensive trades, the structure of the premises for such trades, and the mode in which application shall be made for establishing anew various specified businesses, *see* above No. 8. By previous Acts licenses of Quarter Sessions were necessary for slaughter-houses and cow-houses, and could only be obtained after notice to the Board of Works or to the City. By Section 45 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the Justices' duty of licensing in the Metropolis was transferred to the Council. The trades of blood boiler, bone boiler, manure manufacturer, soap boiler (unrestricted), tallow melter and knacker are specially prohibited from being established anew. The trades of fellmonger, tripe boiler, slaughterer of cattle or horses, or other offensive business, must not be established anew without sanction of the Council. A Petty Sessional Court, consisting in the county of any Metropolitan Police Magistrate or in the City of any Alderman sitting in Petty Sessions, may be empowered by summary order to deprive any person of the right, either temporarily or permanently, of carrying on any business to which the bye-laws relate as a punishment for breaking the same. The Metropolitan Cattle Market, the Cattle Market at Deptford, and the slaughter houses thereat, are exempted from the Council's jurisdiction. Any Sanitary Authority or person aggrieved by any proposed bye-law under this section may object to the Local Government Board. The Sanitary Authorities are charged with the administration of the bye-laws made in regard to Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and the Council is charged with those under No. 4. The Local Government Board may make orders for the following purposes. The Council is the Authority for the Metropolis outside the City, and the Common Council for the City parishes will be the Authority to administer and enforce them and the bye-laws made thereunder :— (*a*) For the registration with the Council of all persons carrying on the trade of a dairyman. (*b*) For the inspection of cattle in dairies, and for prescribing and regulating the lighting, ventilation, cleansing, drainage, and water supply of dairies. (*c*) For securing the cleanliness of milk vessels used for containing milk for sale. (*d*) For prescribing precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination. (*e*) For authorising the Council to make bye-laws for any of these purposes. *Offensive Trades.*—The Council may sanction the establishment anew of offensive trades in London (but not inside the City parishes, in that area the Commissioners of Sewers are the Local Authority to enforce the provisions of this part of the Act) ; but at least 14 days before doing so public notice is to be given of the application for such sanction, and a time and place stated at which the Council or the Commissioners will hear objections. A copy of the notice is also to be affixed on the premises concerned. After hearing objections (if any) the sanction is to be granted or withheld as the Council or the City may respectively decide. The Council and the City may charge for an order a fee not exceeding 40*s.* A business is deemed to be established anew if it is removed from one premises to another, or if renewed on the same premises after being discontinued nine months or more, or if the premises are enlarged without the consent of the Council or of the City ; but it is not so deemed because the ownership has been changed, or because the building if wholly or partially pulled down or burnt down has been reconstructed without extension on the same area. No premises are to be used as a slaughter house, knacker's yard, or cow house (for keeping cows) without a license from the Council. A fee not exceeding 5*s.* may be charged for each license. Not less than 14 days' notice of the application must be given to the Sanitary Authority of the district before granting or renewing a license, and the Sanitary Authority may oppose the application. Seven days' notice of objection is to be served on the applicant, but if no notice has been given, the Council may adjourn the hearing in order to inform the applicant, and require his attendance when the case is re-heard. If a Committee refuse or recommend the Council to refuse a renewal, the Council must itself hear the applicant against such refusal, if written application is made by the applicant within seven days of his being informed of such decision. Slaughter houses in the Metropolitan Cattle Market are exempted from this provision, and the Council's jurisdiction is excluded from the City. The Council may make complaint or take proceedings against any Sanitary Authority, including the City Corporation, if it remove and collect or deposit house or street refuse in such a manner as to cause a nuisance or be injurious to the health of any of the inhabitants of the district. Also if premises used by any Sanitary Authority, including the City Corporation, for the treatment or disposal of refuse are a nuisance or injurious to health, such nuisance may be dealt with summarily under this Act, and in this case the Council is to put the law into force. But no proceedings are to be taken by the Council against a Sanitary Authority under this section except with the consent of the Local Government Board. Any fine imposed on a Sanitary Authority is to be paid to the Council. Carried forward

City and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of other sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(a) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(b) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	233,365 17 11	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5
—	As to Dairies and Milk Inspection the Corporation within the City. It would appear that the Corporation is also the licensing authority in the City.	The L.C.C. the original authority outside the City for all purposes.	For all purposes except Dairies and Milk, the Commissioners of Sewers.	307 13 5(a)	—	—	—	—	—
				233,673 11 4	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5

(a) Salary of Medical Officer.

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
19	1891. PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT—*continued.*	*Appeals.*—Any person aggrieved by any notice or act of any Sanitary Authority as regards the following matters affecting the county outside the City may appeal to the Council, and its decision is in all cases to be final :—(1) As to provision of ashpits or waterclosets in connection with houses. (2) As to repairs or alterations to any closet, privy, ashpit or cesspool, or as to order for removal of same. (3) As to constructing, covering, filling up, or other alteration of drains. These appeals are to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of Sects. 211 and 212 of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855. When an Order is isssued by a Sanitary Authority to any dairyman whose premises are within the county requiring him not to supply milk within the district on the ground that infectious disease is caused by its consumption, notice of the facts is forthwith to be served upon the Council by the Sanitary Authority, including the City. *Mortuaries, &c.*—The Council may require any Sanitary Authority, other than the City, to provide and maintain a proper building for the reception of bodies for *post-mortem* examination. Such building may be in connection with a mortuary but not with a workhouse. The combination of Sanitary Authorities for carrying out the provisions of the Act with respect to mortuaries and buildings for *post-mortem* examinations, or the contracting with each other for the purpose is authorised, subject in every case to the approval of the Council. The Council is to provide and maintain proper accommodation for the holding of inquests or it may arrange with a Sanitary Authority to do so on such terms as may be agreed upon. The Council may provide and fit up one or two suitable buildings for the reception of unidentified dead bodies where they can be retained and preserved with a view to identification, and provide all such appliances as may be necessary for such purpose. *Proceedings in default.*—The Council, on satisfactory proof being given that any Sanitary Authority other than the City has failed in its duty with respect to (*a*) the removal of any nuisance, (*b*) the institution of any proceedings, or (*c*) the enforcement of any bye-law, may institute any proceeding or do any act which the Authority might have instituted or done for that purpose, and may recover costs from the defaulting Authority. The Council may also make complaint to the Local Government Board, against any Sanitary Authority, including the City, for failing to execute or enforce any provisions of the Act or of any bye-law, and the Local Government Board, if satisfied that the complaint is justified, and that it cannot be remedied under the other provisions of the Act, is to make an order limiting the time for the performance of the neglected duty by the defaulting Authority. If disregarded this may be enforced by writ of *mandamus*, or the Local Government Board may, except in the City, appoint the Council to perform the duty. In the latter case, the Council will have all the powers of the Sanitary Authority, and will charge all costs and expenses to the Authority in default. For the purpose of recovering such debt, power is given to the Council to levy the amount by a rate, or if a loan is required for the purpose, the Council, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may borrow the sum required in the name and on the security of the defaulting Authority. The Council may, by an authorised officer, examine the book of any Sanitary Authority, including the City, ordered by the Act to be kept, in which are entered all complaints of nuisances or of infringements of the law, and the order of the Sanitary Authority thereon. The Council may also, if of opinion that any such Authority has not appointed a sufficient number of Sanitary Inspectors, make a representation to that effect to the Local Government Board, and that department, after holding a local enquiry, may order the appointment of additional inspectors. *Salaries.*—The Council is to pay one-half of the salaries of Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors appointed or re-appointed after 1st January, 1892, throughout London, including the City, out of the Exchequer Contribution Account.
20	1891. LONDON OVERHEAD WIRES ACT, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. lxxvii.	**The London Overhead Wires Act, 1891,** 54 *&* 55 *Vict. Cap.* lxxvii., provides that Companies shall within one month after they shall have placed a wire overhead give notice to the Council and the Local Authority, (the Commissioners of Sewers in the City, and the Vestries and District Boards for the rest of London), showing the locality and position of the wire, and after bye-laws shall have been made the wires shall be placed subject to and in accordance with the bye-laws. Owners may require the Company to alter or remove a wire, and in the event of the Company refusing or neglecting to do so, the Council may alter or remove the wire, and the costs of so doing are to be paid by the Company. The Council may make and vary bye-laws. Should the Council be of opinion that the bye-laws are not being adequately and uniformly administered, the Council may apply to the Board of Trade, and that Board, after hearing the Vestry or District Board concerned, may make an order for securing the enforcement of the bye-laws or for establishing uniformity of administration ; and the order may include power to the Council to enforce any bye-law and recover the expense from the Vestry or District Board. The Council or the Local Authority may appoint inspectors for the purposes of the Act. The Council is the body authorised to make bye-laws, but the Act does not afford any means for their enforcement in the City in case of default by the Commissioners.
		Carried forward

ty, and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of her sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(a) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(b) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
From Justices of County to the London County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	233,673 11 4	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5 —
—	—	The L.C.C. the original authority to make bye-laws for the whole County.	The Commissioners are the local authority for the City; they cannot make bye-laws, but are not obliged to enforce those of the Council.	—	—	—	—	—	—
				233,673 11 4	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5 —

7. Powers of the London County Council exercised over and limited to the area of the county outside the those powers, distinguishing the expenditure chargeable on the ratepayers and that paid out of

No.	Acts of Parliament.	Nature of the powers and duties under the Acts.
		Brought forward
	1891.	
21	London Sky Signs Act, 54 and 55 Vic., cap. lxxviii.	**The London Sky Signs Act, 1891,** 54 & 55 *Vict. Cap.* lxxviii., provides that after 3rd July, 1891, it shall be unlawful to erect any sky-sign in London, and that signs erected previously to the Act shall only be retained on license from the Council or in the parishes of the City of London the City Commissioners of Sewers, after the owner shall have obtained a certificate from a district surveyor that the sky-sign is not dangerous. Owners of sky-signs may appeal to the Council or to the City Commissioners of Sewers as the case may be should the district surveyor refuse to grant a certificate. Penalties are prescribed for erecting or retaining sky-signs contrary to the Act, and the Council or the City Commissioners of Sewers may take proceedings for the removal of unlicensed sky-signs as if they were dangerous structures under the Building Act, 1855. No sky-sign to remain longer than 6 years from the date of the Act.
	1892.	
22	Shop Hours Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 62.	This Act provides that no person under the age of 18 years shall be employed in or about a shop for a longer period than 74 hours, including meal times, in any one week. Employers are to exhibit notices to this effect. Power is given to the Council, for the Metropolis outside the City, to appoint inspectors. In the City the Authority is the Common Council. An inspector has power to enter premises, inspect registers, and examine young persons as to the hours worked. He must, if required, produce the certificate of his appointment.
23	Port of London. [Public Health Act of 1872.]	
24	Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, 27 & 28 Vict., c. 113, and many other Acts.	There are numerous Acts of Parliament dealing with the Conservancy of the Thames scheduled to the Thames Preservation Act, 1885, and by these Acts the Conservators are constituted. There are now 28 Conservators, namely, the Lord Mayor, two City Aldermen, four members of the Common Council, the Deputy Master, and one other person appointed by the Corporation of the Trinity House, two Conservators appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty, two by the Board of Trade, two by owners of shipping registered in the Port of London, one by owners of steamers plying on the Thames, two by owners of lighters and steam-tugs used on the Thames, and one by occupiers of docks on the Thames, and four chiefly to represent the owners of property in the upper part of the Thames, above Staines. The jurisdiction of the Conservators extends to the soil, bed, and shores of the river from Cricklade, in Wiltshire, to Yantlet Creek, in Kent. They take steps to prevent the pollution of the river (except so far as the pollution is authorized by statute, as in the case of Metropolitan sewage). They regulate and improve the navigation, prevent obstructions, repair locks and weirs, inspect steamboats, receive money from six Water Companies getting a supply from the Thames (mostly for London use), and register pleasure-boats and steam-launches. It was proposed by the London County Council (General Powers) Bill, 1893, to confer powers upon the Council to elect four persons out of their own body to be Conservators so long as they continue Members of the Council. The House of Commons passed this provision, but it was struck out in Committee of the House of Lords.

ty and the correlative powers extant within the City; together with the expenditure in respect of her sources—*continued.*

Originally conferred upon				(*a*) By the Metropolitan Ratepayers, levied by the London County Council as special County Rate. [1890–91.]	(*b*) By the Ratepayers in the parishes of the City of London, levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers as Sewers Rate. [1890–91.]	Paid out of the Funds of the City of London Corporation. [1891.]	Discharged out of other Sources and Dues.		Moneys borrowed for the purposes of the expenditure specified under the several heads and now being paid off.
The Justices or Corporation, and transferred by the Local Government Act.		The Metropolitan Board of Works, or City Commissioners of Sewers, and transferred to					The Corporation as the Port Sanitary Authority, and paid out of Corporation Funds. [1891.]	The Thames Conservancy, and paid out of Dues and Water Rents. [1890–91.]	
om Justices County to the ndon County Council.	From Justices of the City to the Common Council of the City.	The London County Council.	The City Commissioners of Sewers.						
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	233,673 11 4	12,053 1 1	22,147 10 11	—	—	3,752,792 5 —
—	—	Outside City L.C.C. original authority.	Inside City, Commissioners of Sewers original authority.	—	— 15 — (*a*)	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,295 18 4		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107,055 — —	112,676 — —(*b*)
				233,673 11 4	12,052 6 1	22,147 10 11	3,295 18 4	107,055 — —	3,865,468 5 —

(*a*) This is a receipt, no expenditure appearing in the accounts.
(*b*) This is exclusive of an old debt of £88,400 which is now being paid off or receiving interest.

(58)

8.—SUMMARY of the preceding Statement with special reference to the Correlative the present operation of the exemption now given to the City Parish Ratepayer

Classification of Expenditure.	Heads of Expenditure.
(*a.*) Expenditure incurred by the Council under Acts applicable to both the County and the City without any corresponding expenditure in the City	1. Giving power to promote and purchase tramways under Tramways Act, 1870 .. .. (M.B.) 2. For the due supply of water to the Metropolis. Metropolis Water Act, 1871 .. .. (M.B.) 3. Infant Life Protection Act, 1872, for protecting children maintained apart from their parents, and granting licenses .. .. (M.B.) 4. Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878, for making bye-laws as to hours in which locomotives may pass over the highways (J.) 5. Local Government Act, 1888. (1) Provision for Militia Barracks, (2) County bridges, and (3) Deputy-Lieutenant .. (J.)
(*b.*) Expenditure incurred by the three bodies, the Council, the Commissioners of Sewers, and the City Corporation, for the same purposes	1. Weights and Measures Acts, 1878, 1879 .. .. .. (J.)
(*c.*) Expenditure incurred by the two bodies, the Council and the Commissioners of Sewers, for the same purposes	1. Repair or prevention of dangerous structures under Metropolitan Building Act, 1855 .. .. (M.B.) 2. Providing copies of models of gasholder, and appointment of Inspectors of Meters, and providing testing of gas, and appointment of Examiners. Metropolitan Gas Act, 1860 and 1880 (M.B.) 3. Providing models of gasholders and appointment of Inspector of Meters. Sale of Gas Act, 1859 .. .. (M.B.) 4. Slaughter houses Act, 1874, for regulating certain businesses (M.B.) 5. Explosives Act, 1875. 6. Artizans' Dwellings Acts, 1868, 1875, 1890 .. .. .. (M.B.) 7. Sky Signs Act, 1891.
(*d.*) Expenditure incurred by the Council and the City Corporation for the same purposes	1. For the safe keeping of petroleum, and other substances. Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879 .. .. (M.B.) 2. Against Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 .. .. (M.B.) *Local Government Act*, 1888. 3. Coroners.. .. .. 4. Prisons .. .. (J.) 5. Asylums.. .. .. (J.) 6. Reformatory Schools .. .. (J.) 7. Drowned bodies.
(*e.*) Expenditure incurred by the City Corporation	1. Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts, 1877 and 1881 .. (M.B.)

(59)

Expenditure of the London County Council and the City Authorities, to illustrate under Section 41 (3) of the Act of 1888. [*See* pp. 234–263 *ante* for details.]

Number of Heads of Expenditure.	Paid by County Ratepayers under County Council levy.	Paid by Ratepayers in City Parishes under Commissioners of Sewers levy.	Paid by City Corporation out of its Corporate Funds and Dues.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
V.	988 15 6	(nil)	(nil)
I.	5,043 15 3	459 2 3	—559 6 11
VII.	85,090 4 3	11,593 3 10	(nil)
VII.	142,550 16 4	(nil)	8,043 18 1[illegible]
I.	(nil)	(nil)	14,662 19 9
	233,673 11 4	12,052 6 1	22 147 11 9

(60)

9. Cost of certain concurrent services paid for by the Corporation of London, and by the London County Council respectively.

City of London.				County of London.			
Judicial:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Criminal Justice—							Criminal Justice:—
Recorder	4,000	–	–	1,500	–	–	Chairman of Quarter Sessions.
Common Serjeant ..	1,750	–	–	—			
—	—	–	–	1,500	–	–	Clerk.
Officials and Establishment	3,211	4	9	3,617	4	11	Officials and Establishment.
Clerk of the Peace ..	200	–	–	2,405	–	–(a)	Clerks of the Peace.
Magistracy—							
Officials and Establishment.	4,766	–	–	33,900	–	2	Officials and Establishment.
City Marshal	381	9	–	—	–	–	—
Coroner	1,035	–	–	10,228	4	–	11 Coroners.
Sheriffs	709	16	2	—	–	–	
Administrative—							
Lord Mayor— Establishment, including taxes, rates, &c., lighting, repairs, furniture of the Mansion House, Robe and State Coach of the Lord Mayor ..	10,000	–	–	—	–	–	Chairman of the Council.
	6,071	12	5	250	–	–	Secretary to the Chairman.
—	—	–	–	1,500	–	–	Deputy-Chairman of the Council.
Allowances to Committees appointed by the Court of Common Council for their expenses in a year ..	3,100	–	–	—	–	–	—
Town Clerk	3,500	–	–	1,000	–	–	Clerk of the Council.
Principal Clerk	880	–	–	—	–	–	Deputy Clerk of the Council.
Architect and Surveyor..	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	Superintending Architect.
—	—	–	–	1,000	–	–	Valuer.
Chamberlain	2,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	Comptroller.
Principal Clerk	1,200	–	–	600	–	–	Assistant Comptroller.
Cashier	900	–	–	350	–	–	Cashier.
Rent Cashier	450	–	–	400	–	–	Receiver of Rents and Penalties.
Comptroller of the Chamber.	1,500	–	–	—	–	–	—
Remembrancer	2,000	–	–	1,100	–	–(b)	Parliamentary Agent.
Solicitor	2,000	–	–	1,000	–	–	Solicitor.
—	—	–	–	1,000	–	–	Assistant Solicitor.
Medical Officer (Port of London).	900	–	–	1,000	–	–	Medical Officer.
Medical Officer (Commissioners of Sewers).	1,100	–	–(c)	500	–	–	Assistant Medical Officer.
Engineer	2,500	–	–(c)	1,500	–	–	Engineer.
Chief Assistant ..	500	–	–	2,575	–	–	4 Assistant Engineers.
One Inspector under Explosives Act.	25	–	–	1,150	–	–	5 Inspectors of Explosives.
One Inspector of Gas Measures.	200	–	–	2,400	–	–	20 Gas Examiners.
One Inspector of Weights and Measures.	145	–	–	3,700	–	–	14 Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
Gas Testing Inspector and Assistants ..	855	–	–	1,040	–	–	6 Gas Testing Inspectors.
Inspector under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act	25	–	–(d)	—			10 Veterinary Inspectors receive £1 each for a whole day, or 10/6 for a half-day and a travelling allowance.
Hall Keeper	550	–	–	180	–	–	Housekeeper.
Four Assistants ..	835	10	–	445	4	–	Servants and Assistants.

(a) These are the Clerk of the Peace for the County of London, and Clerk of the Peace for the Sessions at Newington, under section 118 (8) and (10) of the Local Government Act, 1888, which provides for the continuance of existing Officers at their then existing salaries.

(b) This is exclusive of fees for Parliamentary costs.

(c) This would be only in part applicable to central purposes.

(d) He also receives £475 a year as inspector of live cattle at the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, AS TO THE PRESENT POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preliminary Observations	(1)
Work of the Council	(3)
(A) Administrative Work	(3)
(B) Work of a Supervisory Nature	(4)
1. Over Local Authorities	(4)
2. Licensing and Registration	(5)
3. Giving and Refusing Consent	(6)
4. Inspection	(6)
5. Bye-laws	(7)
(C) Duties of Watching generally over the Public Interests	(8)
(D) Finance	(8)
The Consolidated Loans Fund	(11)
The Conduct of Business	(12)
The Staff	(13)
The Joint Committee	(14)
The Technical Education Board	(14)
Appendix.—The Work of the Council divided under the heads of the various Committees	(15)

APPENDIX VII.

Statement handed in by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, as to the Present Powers and Duties of the London County Council.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

The London County Council was formed in the year 1889 under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888. Prior to that year the Metropolis included:—

(1) The County of the City of London.
(2) Part of the County of Middlesex.
(3) Part of the County of Surrey.
(4) Part of the County of Kent.

The area of the Metropolis was first defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as being the City of London and certain parishes and places specified in that Act. When, in 1888, it was proposed to establish County Councils in all counties Parliament found it necessary to carve out of Middlesex and Surrey and Kent the portions of these counties within the metropolitan area and to combine these portions into one county, thus reducing the four metropolitan counties to two, viz., the County of the City of London and the County of London.

This arrangement simplified the government of the Metropolis to a certain extent, but still left within it three different areas:—

(1) The County of the City of London.
(2) The County of London.
(3) The Metropolis.

The last-mentioned area embraced the other two areas, and by the Local Government Act it was constituted The Administrative County of London.

The present County Council is the Council of the Administrative County of London, and thus its jurisdiction runs into the City, except in those instances in which that jurisdiction has been specifically restricted by Parliament.

The London County Council consists of 137 members, of whom 118 are elected by direct election in the various metropolitan constituencies, and 19 are Aldermen elected by the Council.

(2)

These constituencies number 58, of which 57 return two members each and one (the City) returns four members.

County Councillors are elected on the same franchise as Members of Parliament with the exception, roughly speaking, that the lodger and service franchises, and the rights of Liverymen in the City, are excluded, while, on the other hand, women and peers are entitled to vote. The total electorate for the London County Council at the election of 1892 was 541,141.

The Council is elected once every three years and Aldermen are appointed for a term of six years.

The Local Government Act transferred to the County Council various powers hitherto exercised by the Justices in Quarter Sessions and out of Sessions, of which the principal were the licensing of theatres, music halls, and slaughter houses, the provision of lunatic asylums, reformatory and industrial schools, the maintenance of county bridges, administration of the Weights and Measures Acts, and the power to make a county rate.

The Act also conferred upon the Council the power of appointing Coroners and a Medical Officer of Health for the Administrative County, additional powers of making bye-laws, and certain powers respecting main roads. The greater volume of work, however, which was transferred to the Council was that which had formerly been exercised by the Metropolitan Board of Works. That Board had originally been constituted in 1855 for the purpose of providing a system of main drainage for London, but since that date a series of Acts of Parliament had imposed upon it very various and important duties, so that by the year 1888 it had become the most powerful Municipal body in London.

Generally speaking, the work of the Metropolitan Board of Works had reference to the following subjects:—Main Drainage, Fire Brigade, Parks, Bridges, Prevention of Thames Floods, Street Improvements, Subways, Enforcement of the Building Act, Regulation of the Construction of Theatres, Artisans' Dwellings, Cattle Disease, Offensive Businesses, Dairies, Explosives, Petroleum, Infant Life Protection, Gas and Water Supply, Loans to Local Authorities, and approval of Local Sewers.

Since 1888 important additional powers have been conferred on the Council with respect to Artisans' Dwellings and to Public Health. Under the Acts relating to these two subjects the Council has been recognised by Parliament as having an authority over the Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis, and provisions were enacted whereby the Council could compel these bodies to perform their duties where any default was shown to exist. Also, under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, the Council is entitled to receive returns of cases of disease and information as to prohibition of milk supply, &c.

From the above statement it will be seen that the London County Council stands on a different footing, both to other County Councils and to the large municipalities of the Kingdom, for it possesses administrative functions inherent in the government of both counties and cities, and, further, it has a power of reviewing the action of the local sanitary authorities within its area. This will appear still more clearly from the following detailed statement of the Council's work.

NOTE.—It must be borne in mind that the present statement only professes to deal with the Council's work as operating over the Administrative County of London, or parts thereof. The functions of county government in the two non-administrative counties of the City and of London form a separate branch of the question, and it must be sufficient, at this stage, to state merely that in this respect the Local Government Act of 1888 left the City much as it was prior to that date, and constituted in the new County of London a new Commission of the Peace, a Sheriff, and a Lieutenant of the County, and provided for a new scheme of Quarter Sessions. The Act further provided that, with consent, the City might be made subject to the jurisdiction of the Justices of the County of London.

(3)

WORK OF THE COUNCIL.

The work of the Council may be classified under four broad divisions:—

(A) ADMINISTRATIVE WORK, being work actually carried out and executed by the Council for the benefit of the Metropolis.

(B) WORK OF A SUPERVISORY NATURE, being the execution of powers of inspecting or regulating the actions of private individuals or public bodies with a view to the protection of the public from fraud, discomfort or disease.

(C) DUTIES OF WATCHING GENERALLY OVER THE PUBLIC INTERESTS.

(D) FINANCE.

(A) ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

The administrative work of the Council includes the following duties:—

(1) MAIN DRAINAGE (*a*).—The construction and management of the Main Drainage System of London, involving the conveyance of sewage from the sewers of local authorities to the outfalls at Barking or Crossness, the chemical treatment thereof, and the removal of the sludge to the sea. Appendix, p. 29.

The total capital expenditure on main drainage works has been 7,466,222*l.*, and the annual expenditure for maintenance is 194,765*l.*

(2) BRIDGES (*c*).—The maintenance of ten bridges over the Thames, and twenty-four other county bridges, of a free ferry at Woolwich, and the construction of Blackwall Tunnel. Appendix, p. 16.

The annual cost of the maintenance of these bridges and the ferry is 27,001*l.*

(3) EMBANKMENTS AND HIGHWAYS (*a*).—The maintenance of the embankments of the Thames, prevention of floods, the execution of the powers under the Local Government Act relating to main roads, and the construction and maintenance of subways. Appendix, p. 24.

The annual cost for maintenance, &c., is 11,314*l.*, and for main roads 8,758*l.*

(4) FIRE BRIGADE (*a*).—The maintenance, management and control of the Fire Brigade, numbering about 825 officers and men. Appendix, p. 22.

The annual cost of maintenance on this account is 137,193*l.*

(5) IMPROVEMENTS (*a*).—Making large improvements for facilitating communication between different parts of London, and contributing to local improvements. Most of these improvements are carried out under special Acts of Parliament, which give the Council powers of compulsory purchase, and of purchasing additional land for the purpose of recoupment. Appendix, p. 28.

The total capital sum expended on improvements has been 13,595,860*l.*

(6) PARKS (*c*).—The purchase of parks and open spaces, and the general management and control of all those vested in the Council. Appendix, p. 30.

The Council possesses fourteen parks, thirty open spaces, and twenty-two gardens, of which the total capital cost paid by the Council or the Metropolitan Board of Works has been 1,065,501*l.*, and the annual cost of maintenance is 82,992*l.*

(7) LUNATIC ASYLUMS (*b*).—The construction, maintenance and management of lunatic asylums, of which the Council possesses five. The number of the lunatics under the care of the Council is 10,835, and the amount expended on the annual maintenance is 58,199*l.* by the Council, and about 250,000*l.* obtained from Guardians of the Poor and other sources. Appendix, p. 15.

(*a*) These powers are exercised over the whole Administrative County.
(*b*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, nor does the City contribute
(*c*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, but the City does contribute.

(4)

Appendix, p. 28. (8) INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (*b*).—The maintenance and management of two industrial schools.

Annual cost of maintenance, 26,179*l.*

Appendix, p. 36. (9) ARTISANS' DWELLINGS (*b*).—The clearance of insanitary areas and the purchase of land for the purpose of constructing houses for the working classes, and assisting the local authorities by contributions to carry out a similar work on a smaller scale; also the construction and management of a common lodging house.

Appendix, p. 33. (10) CORONERS.—The appointment of coroners, and the providing of places for inquests.

Appendix, p. 33. (11) CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) (*c*).—The carrying out of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the provision of means for the slaughter of diseased animals.

Appendix, p. 38. (12) SMALL HOLDINGS (*c*).—The purchasing and letting of land for small holdings under the Small Holdings Act, 1892.

Appendix, p. 26. (13) TRAMWAYS (*b*).—The purchase of tramway undertakings under the Tramways Act, 1870, and the leasing or working of them after such purchase is carried out. At present notice to purchase has been given to two Tramway Companies, but the transfer is in neither case yet completed.

Appendix, p. 19. (14) CORPORATE PROPERTY.—The management of the lands and houses belonging to the Council. The estimated value of these is 2,350,000*l.*

Appendix, p. 35. (15) WATER (*b*).—The Council has, as yet, but small powers for regulating the water supply, such as requiring a constant supply and enforcing proper fittings; but an Act has recently been obtained authorising the Council to bring in Bills relating to the water supply of the Metropolis, and this is one of the duties which probably must fall to the Council in the near future.

Appendix, p. 38. (16) WORKS (*a*).—The Council has been advised that it has powers to execute its own works, and it now carries out sewer work, building work, &c., by means of its own staff.

(B) WORK OF A SUPERVISORY NATURE.

The powers of the Council under this head are:—

1. Powers over the actions of the local authorities.
2. Powers of licensing and registration.
3. Powers of giving or refusing consents.
4. Powers of inspection.
5. Powers of making bye-laws.

1.—*Powers over the Actions of the Local Authorities.*

Appendix, p. 36. (1) DEFAULT OF SANITARY AUTHORITY (*b*).—Under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the Council can take action where the sanitary authority makes default in removing a nuisance or instituting proceedings, and under an order of the Local Government Board the Council may take similar action in relation to the neglect of any duty devolving upon a sanitary authority under the Act. Similar action can be Appendix, p. 37. taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and, further, it can proceed against a sanitary authority for creating a nuisance.

Appendix, p. 36. (2) BYE-LAWS (*b*).—The Council can make bye-laws regulating the removal of refuse, and similar subjects, by the sanitary authority, and also regulating the construction of closets, &c.

(*a*) These powers are exercised over the whole Administrative County.
(*b*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, nor does the City contribute.
(*c*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, but the City does contribute.

(5)

(3) APPEALS (*b*).—The Council hears appeals of persons against the decision of a sanitary authority with regard to the construction of drains, water closets, &c. Appendix p. 15.

(4) MEDICAL OFFICERS (*a*).—The Council pays half the salary of all medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors appointed by a sanitary authority after the year 1888, and is entitled to receive reports from such medical officers. Appendix p. 36.

(5) INFECTIOUS DISEASES (*a*).—The Council has power to direct that a particular disease shall be classified as a dangerous infectious disease for the purpose of its being notified to the sanitary authority as such, and for the purpose of the removal by the ambulances of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Appendix p. 31.

(6) POST-MORTEM ROOMS (*b*).—The Council can require a sanitary authority to provide rooms for post-mortem examinations. Appendix p. 35.

(7) LOCAL SEWERS (*b*).—All sewers of a local sanitary authority must be made subject to the approval of the Council, and the Council can make bye-laws with respect to their construction, and (*a*) with respect to their communication with main sewers. Appendix p. 29.

(8) LOANS (*b*).—No Vestry or District Board can borrow money without the consent of the Council. Appendix p. 22.

(9) COUNTY RATE.—In one portion of London, viz., Penge, the Council makes the assessment for the purposes of the county rate. Appendix p. 19.

(10) ASSESSMENTS (*a*).—In all other parishes in the county the Council has power to appeal to the Quarter Sessions against the valuation list. Appendix p. 29.

(11) BOUNDARIES (*b*).—The Council can divide parishes into wards for the purpose of Vestry elections, and can alter the number of vestrymen to be elected. It also prescribes polling districts for Council elections, and in some cases for Parliamentary elections, and where one road is in two parishes can declare that the sanitary work over the whole road shall be executed by one of the authorities. Appendix p. 29.

(12) CLOSING STREETS (*b*).—The temporary closing of thoroughfares by local authorities can only be done under an order of the Council. Appendix p. 25.

(13) MAIN ROADS (*a*).—The Council can declare roads of a certain character to be main roads. Appendix p. 26.

(14) OVERHEAD WIRES.—The Council makes bye-laws regulating the construction and maintenance of overhead wires, which bye-laws are enforced by the local authorities (*a*), or, if not enforced by them, by the Council (*b*). Appendix p. 26.

(15) STREET NAMING (*a*).—The names of streets are decided by the Council, and the Council can compel the local authorities to execute its orders. Appendix p. 18.

2. *Powers of Licensing and Registration.*

(1) THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS (*a*).—The Council annually licenses certain of the theatres in London and all the music halls. The number of these in 1892 was 190. In connection with this duty it examines all plans of new theatres, and requires provision to be made for the safety of the public in all places used for music or dancing. Appendix p. 38.

(2) RACECOURSES (*a*).—Any racecourse within the Administrative County of London, and within 10 miles of Charing Cross, must be licensed by the Council. 42 & 43 Vict., c. 18, s. 3.

(*a*) These powers are exercised over the whole Administrative County.

(*b*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, nor does the City contribute.

Appendix p. 36. (3) Slaughter Houses and Cow Houses and Offensive Businesses (*b*).—The Council licenses all houses used for the purpose of slaughtering cattle and places for the keeping of cows.

The number licensed in the year 1892 was 541 slaughter houses, and 535 cow houses.

No offensive business can be established without the license of the Council.

The number of places registered for offensive trades was 159.

Appendix pp. 33, 34. (4) Explosives and Petroleum (*b*).—All factories, magazines, and stores for the keeping of explosives or petroleum must be licensed or registered by the Council.

Appendix p. 35. (5) Infant Life Protection (*c*).—Houses for the reception of infants for the purposes of nursing have to be registered by the Council.

3. *Powers of Giving or Refusing Consents.*

Appendix p. 24. (1) Electric Lighting (*b*).—Companies for electric lighting have to obtain the Council's consent before mains are laid along the streets.

Appendix p. 35. (2) Water Supply (*b*).—The Council can require water companies to provide a constant supply and also to fix hydrants.

Appendix p. 17. (3) Building Act.—Under the Metropolitan Building Acts the Council possesses very numerous and important powers. It appoints the District Surveyors and regulates their mode of payment (*a*). All plans of streets have to be approved by the Council, and the Council makes bye-laws regulating the formation thereof (*a*). The consent of the Council is necessary for streets used for foot traffic only being opened for carriage traffic, and its consent is needed in forming a *cul-de-sac* (*b*). Projections beyond the line of frontage, height of buildings and size (if above 216,000 cubic feet), the construction of public buildings and spaces round buildings, are also subjects as to which the Council adjudicates. The Council makes bye-laws as to the foundations and sites of buildings, and as to the building materials to be used (*b*). It names and numbers streets, and enforces its orders upon the local authorities in relation thereto (*a*). It protects the public against dangerous and neglected (*b*) structures and grants licenses for the erection of temporary buildings (*b*). It licenses sky-signs and can remove unauthorised sky-signs (*b*).

4. *Powers of Inspection.*

In carrying out the duties mentioned above under the heading of Licensing, the Council employs Inspectors, and in addition to those it has the following duties of inspection:—

Appendix p. 36. (1) Dairies (*b*).—The Council can make regulations for the inspection of dairies and cowsheds, for the purpose of securing the purity of milk, under orders of the Local Government Board.

Appendix p. 34. (2) Gas (*b*).—The Council appoints 20 Examiners for insuring that gas is supplied of the proper quality and illuminating power, and also makes arrangements for the testing of gas meters.

Appendix p. 24. (3) Electric Lighting (*b*).—The Council has various powers over the Electric Lighting Companies as to method of supply, meters, position of wires, &c., and appoints a staff of Inspectors for this purpose.

Appendix p. 35. (4) Weights and Measures (*b*).—The execution of the Weights and Measures Acts is entrusted to the Council, and for this purpose it has a staff of 14 Inspectors and 31 other officers.

(*a*) These powers are exercised over the whole Administrative County.
(*b*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, nor does the City contribute.
(*c*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, but the City does contribute.

(5) SALE OF COAL (*b*).—The Council has a staff of 28 Inspectors and other officers for the purpose of insuring that coal is delivered of full weight, and for preventing fraud with respect to quality. Appendix p. 35.

(6) SHOP HOURS (*b*).—The Council is the authority for the carrying out of the provisions of the recent Act limiting the number of hours during which young persons may be employed in shops. Appendix p. 35.

(7) FACTORIES (*a*).—The Council causes factories to be inspected, with a view to insuring safety in case of fire. Appendix p. 17.

(8) PREVENTION OF FLOODS (*a*).—The Council can compel owners of riverside property to embank the river so as to protect the adjoining land. Appendix p. 17.

(9) POLLUTION OF RIVERS (*a*).—The Council is the authority, under the Local Government Act, to carry out the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876; but the existence of the Thames and Lea Conservancy Boards renders these powers of no great value in the hands of the Council. Appendix p. 29.

5. *Bye-Laws.*

The powers possessed by the Council of making bye-laws have been in many cases referred to above, but as this is a very important function it may be well to enumerate these powers under one head.

The Council can make bye-laws generally under the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act incorporated in the Local Government Act for the good rule and government of the county, and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances (*a*). It further, under special powers, makes bye-laws regulating the foundations and sites of buildings and the materials, quality of plaster, &c., used (*a*), plans of new streets, level, width, &c. (*a*), construction of pipes and drains (*b*), and communication of sewers (*a*), and for the guidance of Vestries and District Boards in the exercise of their powers in relation to sewerage (*b*). It can regulate by bye-laws the conduct of offensive businesses, and the structure of buildings for that purpose (*b*), and can similarly regulate the construction of theatres with a view to protection from fire (*a*).

In the execution of its administrative work the Council makes bye-laws regulating the use by the public of its parks, bridges, embankments, main roads, subways, and lodging houses. It also makes bye-laws regulating the use of locomotives.

Under the Weights and Measures Acts the Council makes bye-laws as to the sale of coal, and regulations as to the inspection and verification of weights, measures, and weighing instruments (*b*).

Under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts the Council makes regulations as to the movement of animals and carcases, and for cleansing and disinfection (*b*).

It can make bye-laws regulating the rate of speed, &c., upon tramways, and (where it is the local authority) can make bye-laws affecting the electric lighting companies, for the purpose of securing the safety of the public (*b*).

Under the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1889, it can make bye-laws regulating the hours during which children may sing in public places, and declaring a place to be a place of safety for the reception of children (*b*).

Under the Public Health Act the Council makes bye-laws for compelling the local sanitary authorities to remove rubbish and also regulating the construction of closets, the closing of cess-pools, and the conditions under which offensive matter is to be removed (*b*).

Bye-laws made by the Council have to be approved by one or other of the Government Departments.

(*a*) These powers are exercised over the whole Administrative County.

(*b*) These powers are not exercised by the Council within the City, nor does the City contribute.

(C) Duties of Watching Generally over the Public Interests.

Appendix p. 32.

(1) Opposing Bills.—One of the most important functions of the Council is its duty of opposing Bills brought into Parliament affecting the county. Since 1889 the Council has had to petition against, or obtain amendments in, no less than 184 Bills. These are chiefly Railway Bills, Tramway Bills, and Electric Lighting Bills, Gas Companies' Bills, and Water Companies' Bills. In most of these the Council succeeded in obtaining clauses for the protection of its sewers, bridges, &c., and for the preservation of open spaces, and generally for the protection of the public. It also sees that proper provisions are included maintaining the Council's position as a central authority in cases where consent is necessary.

(2) Promoting Bills.—The Council, under the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, has power to promote Bills in Parliament for the carrying out of works necessary for the benefit of London. It also has now to promote annually a Money Bill.

32 Bills have been promoted by the Council since 1889, and the amount spent on this Parliamentary work has been, in—

	Oppositions.	Promotions.
1889	£4,659	£1,282
1890	4,492	9,275
1891	6,473	4,630

Appendix p. 20.

(3) Charities.—All schemes for charities prepared by the Charity Commissioners are submitted to and considered by the Council, and recommendations thereon forwarded by the Council to the Charity Commissioners. The Council also appoints representatives on the Central Governing Body of the City of London Parochial Charities, and on several governing bodies of Polytechnics and similar institutions.

Appendix p. 35.

(4) Enquiries.—The Council has special power to inquire into questions relating to water supply and to the supply of markets.

Appendix p. 29.

(5) Local Taxation.—The returns of the various sanitary authorities are forwarded annually to the Council, and the Council investigates for its own purposes their statements of accounts and prepares tables showing the total amount received and expended for the purposes of local government in the Metropolis.

D. Finance.

Appendix p 20.

The finance of the Council is regulated by the Local Government Act.

A Finance Committee is appointed, and by Section 80 of the above-mentioned Act every liability exceeding 50*l.*, and every order for payment of money, must be entered into or made by the Council on the recommendation of the Finance Committee. This Committee therefore meets weekly, and brings up at each Meeting of the Council a list of estimated liabilities and of payments for its approval. It also submits at the beginning of each financial year an estimate of the receipts and expenses of the Council during that year, and upon this estimate the county rate is made.

The accounts of the Council are complicated by the fact that it is necessary to have two separate rate accounts, the General County Account and the Special County Account. The former account is the account of all monies which can be charged to the whole Administrative County, while the latter is the account of those charges from which the City of London is exempted.

(9)

The county rate has to be divided for the purpose of these accounts, the amount for General County purposes in 1892–93 being $10\frac{1}{10}d.$ in the £, and for Special County purposes an additional $2\frac{2}{5}d.$ in the £, making a total rate of $12\frac{1}{2}d.$ in the £ outside the City of London.

The accounts of the Council are audited annually by an auditor appointed by the Local Government Board.

Rate Account.

The income of the Council arises principally from:—

(1) Exchequer contributions.
(2) Rents, fees, fines, &c.
(3) Rates.

The amounts thus received were, in the year ended March, 1893, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Exchequer Contributions*—						
Balance of produce for the year 1891–2	201,902	7	6			
On account of the year 1892–3 ..	411,149	0	0			
				613,051	7	6
(2) Rents, fees, fines, &c.—						
General county purposes ..	67,735	8	1			
Special county purposes	27,743	12	1			
				95,479	0	2
(3) Rates—						
General county purposes ..	1,400,904	4	3			
Special county purposes	291,647	7	8			
				1,692,551	11	11
				£2,401,081	19	7

Out of the receipts from the Exchequer contributions certain payments have to be made in the first instance. They were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Teachers in poor law schools	12,981	15	9
Public vaccinators	3,012	16	0
Pauper lunatics	84,806	17	9
Poor law medical expenses	36,732	19	11
Registrars of births and deaths	581	16	11
Salaries of poor law union officers	1,268	16	5
Sanitary officers	1,343	16	0
Technical education	472	17	4
	£141,201	16	1

In the next place, the Council has to make certain payments to the Guardians of the Poor in the county in respect of the maintenance of indoor poor. These payments

* The amount received by the Council from the Exchequer contributions is the balance of the total sum allocated to the County after deducting the sum payable to the Metropolitan Police, and the cost of the Revising Barristers. The total sum allocated in 1891–92 was 1,097,668*l.* and the above-mentioned deductions amounted to 474,771*l.*

amounted to 326,808*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in 1892–3, and they are not, properly speaking, an expenditure of the Council, but rather a system of partial equalisation of burdens over the county. In the same category, though in an unequal degree, are certain payments by the Council to local authorities in respect of main roads, amounting to 8,758*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

In addition to the aforesaid expenditure the Council's payments in the same year under its chief heads of work were as follows:—

Head of Expenditure.	General County Purposes.	Special County Purposes.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Interest and Redemption of Debt	884,464 2 5	172,179 14 6	1,056,643 16 11
Judicial Expenses	42,004 19 10	.. ..	42,004 19 10
Main Drainage..	194,765 5 2	.. ..	194,765 5 2
Bridges, Ferry and Tunnel	26,013 16 0	987 12 10	27,001 8 10
Embankment, Subways, &c.	11,313 19 4	.. ..	11,313 19 4
Electric Lighting Acts	1,270 5 1	.. ..	1,270 5 1
Railway Bridges	255 15 4	.. ..	255 15 4
Fire Brigade (including Pensions)	137,193 12 5	.. ..	137,193 12 5
Parks and Open Spaces	82,992 16 10	.. ..	82,992 16 10
Asylums	.. ..	58,199 7 4	58,199 7 4
Reformatory Schools	.. ..	26,179 1 8	26,179 1 8
Coroners	.. ..	21,809 1 1	21,809 1 1
Contagious Diseases (Animals), &c.	6,002 7 11	.. ..	6,002 7 11
Theatres and Music Halls	1,571 18 3	.. ..	1,571 18 3
Building Acts	1,177 17 3	8,346 4 6	9,524 1 9
Gas Testing and Gas Meter Testing	.. ..	8,257 12 0	8,257 12 0
Weights and Measures	.. ..	11,802 12 4	11,802 12 4
Sundry Administrative Purposes, including Infant Life, Drowned Bodies, Petroleum, Explosives, &c.	1,138 14 7	3,291 11 5	4,430 6 0
Rating and Assessment Appeals and Local Government Matters.	7,823 5 7	.. ..	7,823 5 7
Council Election and Registration of Electors ..	36,438 9 5	.. ..	36,438 9 5
Parliamentary	8,977 3 7	.. ..	8,977 3 7
Establishment Charges (including Pensions) ..	106,872 16 10	13,061 19 9	119,934 16 7
Total	1,550,277 5 10	324,114 17 5	1,874,392 3 3

Capital Expenditure.

As regards capital expenditure the Council stands in a peculiar position.

Under the Money Acts of 1869 and 1875 it has to apply to Parliament in each year for powers of expenditure of money otherwise than out of rate, and of borrowing during that year, and on applying to Parliament it must submit tables showing the extent of its assets and liabilities.

The Council raises money by the issue of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock.

There have been three distinct classes of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock issued, viz., the 3½ per cent. Stock, issued between 1869 and 1880, redeemable in 1929; the 3 per cent., issued between 1881 and 1887, redeemable in 1941; and the 2½ per cent., issued first in 1889, and redeemable in 1949. The average prices obtained for the first-mentioned Stock varied in different years from 94*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* to 102*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* The

prices for the 3 per cent. Stock varied from 94*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* to 100*l.* 9*s.*, and the average price of 1,500,000*l.* of the 2½ per cent. Stock issued in the present year (1893) is 90*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*

The position of the outstanding debt of the Council on the 31st March, 1893, was as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Old liabilities of the Metropolitan Board of Works other than Stock	102,466	13	4
Old liabilities of former Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent	521,063	5	2
3½ Per Cent. Stock issued from the year 1869 to the year 1880 (less sums redeemed)	16,961,637	13	11
3 Per Cent. Stock issued from the year 1881 to the year 1887	10,850,000	0	0
2½ Per Cent. Stock issued from the year 1889	2,200,000	0	0
Balance of money raised by advances from the Consolidated Loans Fund	657,226	18	5
Overdrawn balance of the General Capital Account	128,928	18	6
Total debt outstanding	£31,421,323	9	4

Against this debt the Council has the following assets:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Loans advanced to Local Authorities and outstanding	10,297,675	8	2			
Receivable from the Tottenham and Wood Green Joint Drainage Committee	30,000	0	0			
Receivable from the Middlesex County Council	82,434	17	3			
Surplus land and property (estimated)	2,274,885	6	0			
Credited balances of Consolidated Loans Fund:						
Cash £36,349 16 11						
Capital Accounts in debit as above 657,226 18 5						
	693,576	15	4			
				13,378,572	6	9
Net liabilities				£18,042,751	2	7

CONSOLIDATED LOANS FUND.

The repayment of the debt of the Council is provided for by means of the Consolidated Loans Fund, which is a fund into which the Council pays (subject to the Treasury's sanction) *inter alia* sufficient money annually to redeem the whole of the Metropolitan Consolidated Stock within the period of 60 years from its creation. The money paid into the Consolidated Loans Fund is, pending its application in the redemption or purchase of stock, temporarily invested or loaned out to other governing bodies in the metropolitan area, *e.g.*, the London School Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Guardians and Vestries, or, under Treasury sanction, applied to capital expenditure by the Council. All sums so used have to be replaced in the fund before the time when they are required for redemption purposes. These powers are given to the Council by its annual Money Acts.

(12)

The present position of the Redemption part of the Consolidated Loans Fund as a Cash Account is as follows :—

There has been received into the Fund since 1869—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
From Mortgage Debt Sinking Fund and gain on sale of investments	163,551	3	10			
From Rates	6,171,821	8	0			
From Reserved Interest	209,318	17	7			
From Sales of Property	2,710,131	2	8			
From School Board and other Local Bodies in repayment of Loans	4,115,635	14	0			
(NOTE.—These loans have been advanced partly out of Stock and partly out of the Consolidated Loans Fund.)						
From former Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent in adjustment of liabilities, &c.	136,851	14	7			
From extra County Local Board and miscellaneous receipts	20,808	14	10			
				13,528,118	15	6
The above has been applied or invested in the following manner:—						
Applied to repayment of Debt (loans from Bank of England and others, also purchase of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock) ..	5,093,698	9	6			
Premium cost of Stock purchased	2,283	8	6			
Loaned to Local Bodies	7,738,560	2	2			
Advanced to Capital account £803,075 19 0						
Less paid off 145,849 0 7						
	657,226	18	5			
				13,491,768	18	7
Leaving a cash balance in hand on March 31, 1893				£36,349	16	11

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

COUNCIL.

The Council meets regularly every Tuesday throughout the year, except when in recess.

These meetings, with an occasional special meeting, are found sufficient for the purposes of the work of the Council.

The ordinary business at these meetings is to pass the necessary orders for payment and then to consider the reports of the various Committees. On an average there are some 20 reports to be considered at each meeting containing about 130 different items.

COMMITTEES.

The ordinary administrative work of the Council is conducted chiefly by means of Committees. Of these there are at present 20 Standing Committees and 5 Special Committees.

The number of members on each Standing Committee varies according to the magnitude of its work, from 10 to 30, and in one case, namely, the Asylums Committee, the number amounts to 42.

Many of the Committees meet weekly, and very few meet less often than once a fortnight. The number of meetings of Committees and Sub-Committees held during he week averages 41, and the total number of the items of agenda considered by the various Committees in one week has been computed at about 800.

An elaborate code of references has been prepared by the Council, defining precisely the work of each Committee, and declaring what portions of the Committee's

work is delegated to it, and what subjects have to be reported upon to the Council. Every Committee must report at least once a month, and once in every year it prepares a report of the year's work, which is printed and included in the Council's Annual Report.

At the end of this statement a detailed account is added of the work of each Committee, showing accurately the whole of the powers of the Council, and giving references in each case to the statutes under which the Council exercises those powers. The powers have been divided into two classes—(A) applicable to the whole Administrative County, and (B) not applicable to the City. When the City, nevertheless, contributes to the cost of services under B this has been especially mentioned.

STAFF.

The head of the Staff is the Deputy Chairman of the Council, who is a Member of the Council,* and elected annually. He is paid a salary of 1,500*l.* a year.

The following table gives details of the whole of the Staff employed by the Council:—

Department.	Head of Department.	Salary.	Number of persons employed in department, including head of department.		Total amount of salaries and wages.	
			Yearly.	For week ended 10th June.	For staff on yearly salaries.	For persons employed for week ended 10th June.
		£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clerk's	Clerk of the Council	1,000	46	41	9,015 0 0	38 7 6
Comptroller's	Comptroller (vacant)	1,500	44	13	7,277 18 8	22 5 6
Engineer's	Chief Engineer	1,500	83	1,198	19,308 4 0	1,895 19 7
Architect's	Superintendent Architect of Metropolitan Buildings and Architect of the Council	1,500	57	30	13,008 5 8	65 17 6
Valuer's	Valuer	1,500	19	50	4,487 0 0	61 11 6
Solicitor's	Solicitor	1,000	43	10	12,316 6 8	11 14 10
Chemical, Gas Testing, and Gas Meter Testing	Chemist	700	37	35	5,377 10 0	60 8 4
Public Health	Medical Officer	1,000	17	2	4,207 10 0	2 17 6
Public Control	Chief Officer	650	46	45	8,546 8 4	62 7 6
Parks and Open Spaces	Chief Officer	500	26	923	3,675 13 8	1,207 0 1
Works and Stores	Manager of Works and Stores	700	6	307	1,553 19 4	448 10 2
Fire Brigade	Chief Officer	800	9	825	2,565 0 0	1,341 11 4
County Asylums (5)	Clerk of Committee	800	1,037	356	3,744 0 0	478 5 8
Industrial Schools (2)	Superintendents	400 210	8	90	1,272 10 0	135 18 0
		13,260	1,478	3,925	96,355 6 4	5,835 15 0
Coroner's			10		8,531 2 0	
Central Criminal Court, &c.			17	6	5,052 10 0	6 16 6
			1,505	3,931		5,842 11 6
						Estimated for year at
					109,938 18 4	303,813 18 0
TOTAL		13,260	5,436		413,752 16 4	

* Under the Local Government Act the Council may appoint *any* fit person to be Deputy Chairman.

(14)

The control of the various branches of the Staff is delegated by the Council to its Committees.

Questions relating to heads of departments are delegated to the General Purposes Committee, those relating to the Staff at the Central Offices are delegated to the Establishment Committee, and those with respect to persons engaged in any particular branch of the Council's work are delegated to the Committee in whose cognisance that work lies. For example, the whole of the Fire Brigade is entirely in the hands of the Fire Brigade Committee, men engaged in parks are under the control of the Parks Committee, and the men engaged in sewers and at the pumping stations are under the Main Drainage Committee.

In every case, however, except that of persons employed by the Asylums Committee, the Council retains in its own hands the ultimate decision as to the number of persons to be employed and their respective rates of pay, and every appointment, promotion, discharge, or dismissal is subject to the approval of the Council.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Appendix, p. 39.

Although not strictly within the scope of this statement some reference should be made to the Standing Joint Committee. This Committee consists of nine representatives of the Justices of the County of London and of nine members of the County Council. In other than metropolitan counties this Committee has the control of the Police, but in the County of London its duties are limited to appointing the Clerk of the Peace and other officers of Quarter Sessions, regulating fees &c., and managing the Sessions Houses. The expenditure of this Committee is charged over the whole Administrative County.

THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Appendix, p. 39

Mention should also be made of the Technical Education Board which the Council has appointed under the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889–91, and the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, and to which it has delegated, in order to promote efficient and united action, its powers of technical education. The Council has devoted, for the purposes of the Technical Education Board, last year 30,000*l.*, and in the present year 57,000*l.*, the latter sum being equal to one-third of the funds receivable by the Council under the Local Taxation (Custom and Excise) Act, 1890. The Board consists for the present of 35 members, of whom 20 are selected from members of the Council itself, 13 nominated by other bodies, and two chosen by the Council from outside its own membership.

APPENDIX.

INDEX TO APPENDIX TO APPENDIX VII.

	PAGE.
Asylums Committee	(15)
Appeal Committee	(16)
Bridges Committee	(17)
Building Act Committee	(18)
County Rate Committee	(19)
Corporate Property, Charities and Endowments Committee	(19)
Establishment Committee	(20)
Finance Committee	(20)
Fire Brigade Committee	(22)
General Purposes Committee	(23)
Highways Committee	(24)
Improvements Committee	(28)
Industrial and Reformatory Schools Committee	(28)
Local Government and Taxation Committee	(29)
Main Drainage Committee	(29)
Parks and Open Spaces Committee	(30)
Parliamentary Committee	(32)
Public Control Committee	(32)
Public Health and Housing Committee	(36)
Stores Committee	(37)
Committee on Small Holdings	(38)
Theatres and Music Halls Committee	(38)
Works Committee	(38)
Standing Joint Committee	(39)
Technical Education Board	(39)

APPENDIX TO APPENDIX VII.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE POWERS AND WORK OF THE COUNCIL, DIVIDED UNDER THE HEADS OF THE VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

ASYLUMS COMMITTEE.

B. Not applicable to the City.

The powers and duty of providing, maintaining, and generally managing asylums for pauper lunatics were transferred from the Justices in Quarter Sessions to the County Councils by the Local Government Act, 1888, s. 3 (vi). The London County Council takes over and transacts the business of the Quarter Sessions of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent relating to lunatic asylums, as if such Sessions had been, as regards the Metropolis, the Quarter Sessions for the Administrative County of London (*ib.*, s. 40 (6)). But this does not extend to the City, and these powers and duties are vested in the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City acting by the Common Council (*ib.*, s. 41 (1) (*a*)). 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

The Lunacy Act, 1890, which codifies the lunacy laws, requires local authorities to provide asylums for the accommodation of pauper lunatics (s. 238), and defines local authorities to be the County Councils, and, in the City of London, the Common Council (s. 240). 53 Vict. c. 5.

The expenses incurred in executing the above powers are met by rates levied upon the area over which the Council have jurisdiction in respect of providing asylums. Such area *excludes the City*, and parishes within the City cannot be assessed to contributions in respect of these costs incurred by the County Council (L.G.A. 1888, s. 41 (3)).

The Council has delegated to the Committee practically the entire control and management of all the county lunatic asylums, and it is the Statutory Committee for each asylum, and exercises generally the powers of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and by the powers conferred upon it by that Act, has appointed a separate Sub-Committee for each of the Council's five asylums. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41.

The London County Asylums and the numbers of inmates, officers, and servants in the control of this Committee are as follows:—

		No. of inmates on 1st January, 1893.	No. of officers and servants.
	Banstead	2,009	1,337
	Cane Hill	1,784	
	Colney Hatch	2,251	
	Hanwell	1,907	
These patients are not actually under the immediate control of this Committee.	Boarded out at other Asylums ..	1,345	
	In licensed houses and other Asylums under arrangement with Guardians	1,539	
	Total..	10,835	

The Council has also recently built and equipped, at an approximate cost of £500,000, a large asylum at Claybury. This will afford accommodation for 2,000 patients, of whom 150 are now in residence, and the two sets of figures of 1,345 and 1,539 above given will then be to a great extent reduced.

In the year ended 31st March, 1892, the Council expended on Capital Account £100,157 6*s.* 7*d.* and on Rate Account £58,199 7*s.* 4*d.*, for the provision and maintenance of Asylums, and during the preceding year* the Asylums Committee expended £252,048 0*s.* 6*d.* for the maintenance of Lunatics. This sum does not include any expenditure in respect of the 1,539 patients in licensed houses and other asylums under arrangement with guardians. The first-named amount is raised by the County Rate, and the second is received from the various Boards of Guardians of the County, and from the Council in respect of County patients without settlement.

In the year, ended 31st March, 1893, there were 17 meetings of the Committee, and 163 meetings of the Sub-Committees.

APPEAL COMMITTEE.

(Statutory.)

B. Not applicable to the City.

This is the Statutory Committee for hearing appeals under the Metropolis Management Acts and Public Health Act, in relation to any Order or Act of any Vestry or District Board as to buildings, drains, sites, foundations and other matters. The Committee may award costs and compensation. It also deals with the following powers:— 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 212. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, ss. 37 (5), 41 (3), 133 (a), 126.

Foundations.

Appeals against requirements of District Surveyors with respect to foundations of new buildings. 41 & 42 Vict. c. 32, s. 18.

Public Health.

To hear appeals from notices and acts of Sanitary Authorities (except the City Commissioners of Sewers) relating to the supply of closets, ashpits, &c. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, ss. 37 (5), 41, 133.

*The figures for 1891-92 are given in this case only by reason of the accounts of the Asylum's Committee for 1892-93 not having been made up.

(16)

Sky Signs.

54 & 55 Vict., c. lxxviii, s. 11. To hear appeals against refusal of District Surveyors to grant certificates of safety.

Subsoil of Streets.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 66, s. 6. Appeals to the Council against acts of Vestries and District Boards prohibiting removal of sand, gravel or subsoil from land to be laid out for a street.

These appeals, although not by statute to the Appeal Committee, have been referred to this Committee by the Council.

Allotments.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 65, ss. 2, 3. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 48. This is the Committee appointed to make enquiry and report in case of default, by the Sanitary Authority, to put in force the powers of the Act of 1887.

54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, s. 102. *This power only applies, in London, to the parish of Woolwich.*

Scientific Societies.

B. Not applicable to the City.

51 & 52 Vict. c. 41, s. 3 (xv), 6 & 7 Vict., c. 36, s. 6. To hear appeals from the refusal of certificates of exemption from rates by the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Buildings.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 122, s. 30. 45 Vict., c. 14, s. 15. To decide appeals upon disagreements between builders and District Surveyors.

Seven members of the Council at present constitute this Committee, of which the Building Act Committee, the Main Drainage Committee and the Public Health Committee each appoint two the seventh being appointed by the General Purposes Committee, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, the Committee held two meetings.

BRIDGES COMMITTEE.

The powers of the Council and work executed by this Committee, are divisible into four heads:—(1) Bridges. (2) Ferries. (3) Tunnels. (4) Floods Prevention.

(1) Bridges.

51 & 52 Vict., c. xli. The Local Government Act, 1888, transfers to the County Council, the business of the Quarter Sessions relating to bridges and roads repairable with bridges (s. 3, viii.). The Act further gives powers to the County Council to purchase, or take over on terms, existing bridges which are not at present county bridges, and to erect new bridges, and to maintain, repair, and improve any bridges so purchased, taken over, or erected (s. 6).

All the county bridges of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, in the Metropolis, became in whole, or in part where the County division crosses the bridge, the property of the London County Council, as well as all bridges which were owned and controlled by the Metropolitan Board of Works (s. 40 (6, 7 & 8)).

45 Vict., ch. lvi., s. 41. 55 & 56 Vict., c. ccxxxviii., s. 40. The Council has power to make and enforce bye-laws in regard to all County bridges and all other bridges in the County vested in them.

40 & 41 Vict., c. xcix. The Metropolitan Board of Works were in 1877 authorised to acquire all the toll bridges over the Thames within the Metropolitan area (except the railway foot bridges) and the bridge over Deptford Creek. They were further empowered to maintain and repair these bridges, and for this purpose the county authorities of Middlesex and Surrey were, and are, required to contribute £1,200 each towards the cost. These liabilities were taken into consideration in adjusting the liabilities between the two named Counties and the County of London (Local Government Act, 1888, s. 90).

The Bridges thus acquired by the Metropolitan Board of Works and now vested in the County Council of London are:—Waterloo, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Hammersmith and Deptford Creek; and Westminster which was transferred to the Board from the Commissioners of Works in 1887. The total number of bridges, including County bridges now wholly or partly vested in the Council, is 33.

50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi. The Council have also acquired powers to construct a bridge over Bow Creek, and have let the contract for the same to the Thames Ironworks Company, Limited, for £54,347 1*s.* 8*d.* The Committee are engaged in purchasing the property required, situate within the County. The West Ham Corporation contribute to the expense.

40 & 41 Vict., c. xcix. The public have also a perpetual right of free use of the footbridge at Charing Cross, which is to be maintained in substantial repair by the South Eastern Railway Company, to whom it belongs.

(2) Ferries.

48 & 49 Vict., c. clxvii. The Woolwich Ferry is now vested in the County Council of London, and this Committee is charged with the supervision of the staff working the ferry and ferry boats, and of the ferry itself.

Ib. s. 23. The Council has power to make and enforce bye-laws and their servants may be sworn in as constables.

55 & 56 Vict., c. ccxxxviii. s. 39. The establishment of other free ferries below London Bridge is receiving much attention from the committee, but up to the present the above is the only free ferry over the Thames.

(3) Tunnels.

The construction of a tunnel, for carriage and foot traffic, under the Thames from Blackwall on the north to East Greenwich on the south, has been for some time in progress, and the bulk of the property required for the approaches on both sides of the river has been purchased under the direction of this Committee, and they are engaged in the purchase of further property required. The contract for the works was let to Messrs. Pearson at the sum of £871,000. At present this is the only tunnel under the Thames sanctioned or projected by the Council. 50 & 51 Vict., c. clxxii.

(4) Floods Prevention.

The Council is the authority within the County of London to enforce the provisions of the Metropolis Management (Thames River Prevention of Floods) Amendment Act, 1879, under which Act the low lying portions of London near the Thames have been protected from flooding by high tides. The owners of riverside property have executed protective works, directed by the late Board and the Council, and this Committee approves the works, which may be either of a permanent, or temporary, or movable character. The Committee enforce the regulations of the Council as to the user of temporary or movable works, and deal with the reports of inspectors under the Act. 42 & 43 Vict., c. cxcviii.

The jurisdiction of the Council under the above Act extends over the whole length of the Thames equal to a river frontage of 41 *miles within the Administrative County of London and includes that portion within the City area.*

Note.—During the year 1892 there were 39 meetings of this Committee and 44 meetings of its various Sub-Committes. At present 20 members of the Council constitute the Committee.

The expenditure by the Committee for the year ended 31st March, 1893, was £240,628 19*s.* 3*d.* The Council has delegated to this Committee, all matters relating to the ordinary maintenance and repair of the Bridges and Ferries, the control of all persons employed thereon and the enforcement of the Prevention of Floods Act and bye-laws, relating to matters under the control of the Committee.

BUILDING ACT COMMITTEE.

The Council delegates to this Committee for consideration and report all matters arising under the Metropolitan Building Acts, and matters relating to streets and buildings arising under Metropolis Management and other Acts. The work of the Committee is stated as shortly as possible as follows:—

(1.) Buildings and Streets.—Bye-Laws and Regulations.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

To modify with the consent of Her Majesty in Council the rules in the Schedule of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, and to approve of buildings to which the rules of the Act are inapplicable. 18 & 19 Vict, c. 122, ss. 55–57.

To limit the time for the use of such buildings 45 Vict., c. 14, s. 12.

To make and vary bye-laws regulating the plans, level, width, surface, inclination, and the material of the pavement and roadway of new streets and roads, and the plans and level of sites for building. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 202.

To appoint and superintend district surveyors, and upon report of the Superintending Architect to proceed against them in respect of fees unathorised by the Act. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 122, ss. 32, 52.

To permit wooden eaves and cornices to roofs and projections from buildings of other than fireproof material. Ib. s. 26.

To settle disagreements arising between Builders and District Surveyors in the conversion of houses into public buildings. 45 Vict., c. 14, s. 15.

To consent to the erection of buildings of greater height than therein limited. 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102. s. 85. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 243, s. 36.

To allow buildings containing more than 216,000 cubic feet. Ib. s. 29. 23 & 24 Vict., c. 52, s. 2.

To determine disagreements between builder and district surveyors relating to the construction of a public building. (See Appeal Committee.) 18 & 19 Vict., c. 122, s. 30.

To examine the factories in the Metropolis as to their provisions for escape in case of fire, and to enforce satisfactory provision. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 75, s. 7.

To permit variations from the provisions as to open spaces in rear of buildings. 45 Vict., c. 14, s. 14.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To make and vary bye-laws relating to the foundations and sites of buildings, and the mode in which and the materials with which such shall be formed, excavated, filled up, &c., also bye-laws relating to the description and quality of the substances of which walls are to be constructed, according to Schedule I of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, and as to the duties of Surveyors in relation thereto. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 32, s. 16.

To make bye-laws as to the materials for plastering, the mode in which and the materials with which any excavation within 3 feet of the site of a house shall be filled up, and as to the duties of District Surveyors in relation to both subjects. 53 & 54 Vict., c. ccliii, s. 31.

(18)

(2.) Streets—Building Line.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, ss. 75, 76. To consent to the erection of a building beyond the general line of buildings. The Council may annex any condition to their consent, and in case of the erection not being in accordance with their consent, or being in any way altered or raised without their consent, the Council may enter and demolish or alter the building, and recover expenses, or may impose a penalty.

45 Vict., c. 14, s. 9. The Council may also annex to such consent any condition as to the amount of land in front of the building, to be left open for the public use.

Ib. s. 10. To proceed summarily to effect the removal of buildings erected beyond the building line, contrary to the 75th Section of the Act of 1862.

B. Not applicable to the City.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 74. To set back buildings projecting beyond the general line, when taken down, to an extent exceeding one-half on payment of compensation. (*This power is sometimes exercised by the Improvements Committee.*)

11 & 12 Vict., c. 163, s. 153. The Commissioners of Sewers have similar powers.

(3.) Streets—Formation and Width.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 32, s. 9. To consent to streets formed for foot traffic only, after 22nd July, 1878, being used for carriage traffic.

Ib. s. 10. To receive notices, and to be heard on an application to Justices for permission to open for carriage traffic a street formed for foot traffic before the 22nd July, 1878.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 32, ss. 6, 7.
53 & 54 Vict., c. ccxliii, s. 34. } To consent to erection of houses at less than the prescribed distance from the centre of roads.

45 Vict., c. 14, s. 14. To permit variations from the provisions as to open spaces in rear of buildings.

53 & 54 Vict., c. ccxliii, s. 30. To define centre of roadway.

Ib. s. 34. To consent to the extension of any part of a building within certain distance from the centre of any roadway.

N.B.—In recent private Acts the Council has been successful in having inserted, when necessary, provision that no street or footway may be encroached upon without the consent of the Council, and no building may be erected or maintained beyond the general line of frontage. Buildings are also generally made subject to the Metropolis Building Acts.

B. Not applicable to the City.

45 Vict., c. 14, s. 7. To sanction formation of a new street not affording direct communication between two streets.

Ib. s. 8. To sanction new roads for foot traffic only.

Ib. s. 35. To consent to the formation of a carriage way which does not directly communicate at both ends with a public carriage way.

(4) Streets.—Naming and Numbering.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

25 & 26, Vict., c. 102, s. 87. To name and number, at discretion, the streets of London.

45 Vict., c. 14, s. 5. To enforce and execute their orders under the above Section, on failure or neglect of the Vestries, District Boards or City Commissioners of Sewers to do so.

(5) Streets.—Obstruction.

B. Not applicable to the City.

45 Vict., c. 14, s. 6. To prevent and remove obstructions in streets.

11 & 12 Vict., c. clxiii, s. 154. Corresponding powers are given to the Commissioners of Sewers.

(6) Structures.—Dangerous.

B. Not applicable to the City.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 122.
32 & 33 Vict., c. 82. To enforce the law relating to dangerous structures within the Metropolis, exclusive of the City (Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, Part II., amended by the Metropolitan Building Act, 1869)

18 & 19 Vict., c. 122, s. 70. In the City these duties and powers are imposed upon the Commissioners of Sewers.

(7) Structures.—Dilapidated and Neglected.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

45 Vict., c. 14 ss. 17, 18. To proceed against owners or occupiers of all buildings which have become ruinous or so dilapidated as to be unfit for use or occupation, or are, from neglect or otherwise, in a structural condition prejudicial to the property in or the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Note.—It is to be observed that this power extending over the City, the County Council have jurisdiction over dilapidated buildings, but not over dangerous structures in the City.

(8) Structures.—Temporary and Movable.

B. Not applicable to the City.

45 Vict., c. 14, s. 13. To grant licence for their erection.

(19)

(9) Sky Signs.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To license retention for two years of a sky sign existing on 3rd July, 1891, on the certificate of District Surveyor. 54 & 55 Vict., c. lxxviii. s. 7.

To renew the license for two periods of two years each. Ib. s. 8.

To remove unauthorised signs, and to recover expenses of removal. Ib. s. 14.

To charge expenses as for general County purposes. Ib. s. 15.

In the City the Commissioners of Sewers alone can exercise these powers, and pay expenses out of their Consolidated rate.

Note.—It may be observed, although the matter is not one of the powers of the Council, it is relative to such powers, that in any case in which the superintending architect has certified the general line of buildings in any street, the Vestry or District Board and any person aggrieved may appeal to a tribunal to be constituted as follows:—One member to be appointed by the Council, one member by the Institute of British Architects, and one member by the Council of the Surveyors' Institution. This tribunal has power to confirm, reverse, or vary the certificate and to award costs. 53 & 54 Vict., c. ccxliii, s. 28.

An appeal also lies to this special tribunal in the case of the refusal by the Council to allow a building of a greater height than 90 feet, or by any person aggrieved who may desire to show cause against such license being granted. Ib. s. 36.

In the year ended 31st March, 1893, there were 34 meetings of the Committee. At present 12 members of the Council constitute this Committee.

The Council has delegated to the Committee the greater portion of the above duties, but the Committee has to report to the Council on all questions as to the appointment of District Surveyors, the formation of streets, lines of frontage, and projections from buildings.

COUNTY RATE COMMITTEE.

(Statutory.)

B. Not applicable to the City.

By the County Rate Act, 1852, the Justices at General or Quarter Sessions were required to form a Committee to prepare and revise the basis or standard of the county rate. Subsequently, the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, repealed the above Act in this matter, so far as the Metropolis as defined by the Act was concerned. But the Metropolis, as defined by the Valuation Act, is not co-extensive with that defined by the Metropolitan Management Act, 1855, and the result is that the hamlet of Penge is excluded from the operation of the Act of 1869. It is, therefore, necessary for the Council, as transferees of the powers of the Quarter Sessions of Surrey, to appoint a Committee in accordance with the County Rate Act. This Committee exercises these powers, and deals with questions relating to the assessment of Penge. 15 & 16 Vict., c. 81, s. 2. 32 & 33 Vict., c. 67.

During the year ended 31st March, 1893, the Committee held three meetings. Eight members of the Council constitute the Committee.

CORPORATE PROPERTY, CHARITIES, AND ENDOWMENTS COMMITTEE.

This Committee has the management of all lands and buildings belonging to the Council, with the exceptions of the County Hall, and the Sessions Houses, and those which fall within the special provinces of other Committees. It also deals with the disposal of the surplus land of the Council, and arranges for the lease or sale of the same. The capital value of the property managed by the Committee may be roughly estimated at £2,350,000.

Assurances by deed of land to the Council are exempted from Part I. and II. of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, except that assurances by deed, made otherwise than in good faith for full and valuable consideration, must be executed not less than twelve months before the death of the assuror. 55 Vict., c. 11, s. 1.

Surplus Lands.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

The Council is authorised to hold surplus lands for stated periods. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 50.

Surplus lands acquired under the powers of these Acts may be held until 1st September, 1945. 54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi., s. 32. 55 & 56 Vict., c. ccxxxviii., s. 30.

Each of the Council's Special Acts authorising the acquisition of land, contains powers of sale and leasing of such lands, and in regard to general powers of sale and leasing, reference is made to the Statutes noted. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 154. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, ss. 64, 65.

(20)

LAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

55 & 56 Vict., c. 43, s. 1(2). To purchase land compulsorily after Provisional Order confirmed by Parliament on behalf of Volunteer Corps (at their request) for military purposes.

Ib. s. 3. To let the same in any way consistent with its use for military purposes.

Ib. s. 11. To lease, with the consent of the Local Government Board, public lands to a Secretary of State or to a Volunteer Corps for military purposes, for not exceeding 21 years.

CHARITIES.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xv.). 52 Geo. 3, c. 102, ss. 1, 2. To register charitable gifts.

Ib. s. 9. To extend the time for registration.

Ib. s. 10. To allow costs of preparing the registered memorial out of the income of the Charity.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 78 (1*b*). *The Clerk of the Council will take the registration.*

55 & 56 Vict., c. 15, s. 1 (1). To contribute out of the County Fund to expenses of inquiries into charities which are appropriated for the benefit of the county. The Committee is charged with considering and advising the Council as to all schemes relating to Public Charities in London.

During the year ended 31st March, 1893, this Committee held 24 meetings, and there was one meeting of a Sub-committee. The Committee is composed of 14 members of the Council

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ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

This Committee has the general management of the staff at the central offices, with the exception of the Heads of Departments. It deals with the questions of salaries, promotions and superannuation; allocates rooms, and supervises generally the internal arrangements of the County Hall and offices.

This Committee, between June, 1892, when it was first constituted, and 31st March, 1893, held 21 meetings. It is at present composed of 10 members of the Council.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

This Committee is required to be appointed by the County Council, to regulate and control the finance of the County, and no payment out of the County fund must be made except on a resolution of the Council, on a recommendation of the Committee, and no liability must be incurred if it exceeds £50, except on a resolution, passed by the Council on an estimate submitted by the Committee.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 80 (3).

Payments out of the County fund must, unless in pursuance of the specific requirement of an Act, or of an order of a competent court, be made in pursuance of an order of the Council, signed by three members of the Committee, and countersigned by the Clerk, or by a deputy approved by the Council.

Ib. s. 80 (1).

ACCOUNTS.

Ib. s. 68 (7) For statutory purposes the accounts of the Council have to be kept in such a way as will prevent the whole County being charged with expenditure, properly payable by a portion only of the County.

The Finance Committee direct the Comptroller's Department in the keeping of accounts. Some of the chief accounts kept are:—

1. *Exchequer Contribution Account.*

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue pay into the Bank of England, into the "Local Taxation Account," moneys derived from (*a*) local taxation licenses; (*b*) probate duty, and (*c*) beer and spirit duties. From these the Council receives its certified share; but is required to disburse out of the sum received under (*a*) and (*b*) certain prescribed payments to guardians and others, and with respect to the receipt under (*c*) the Council may contribute the whole or any part of it for the purposes of Technical Education, and after making these payments, the balance is transferred to the General County Account.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, ss. 23, 24, 43 (1). 53 Vict., c. 8, s. 7. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 60, s. 1.

2. *The General County Account.*

This receives the surplus of the above account; the income from various sources such as fire brigade contributions, fees, &c.; contributions towards Main Drainage expenses by bodies outside the area of the Metropolis, and the produce of the County rate for general County purposes, assessable on the whole County.

Ib. s. 68 (4).

Payments are made from it for main roads; salaries of the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the London Quarter Sessions; costs of elections of County Councillors; compensation to officers on abolition of office, &c., under the Local Government Act; costs of granting music and dancing licenses; costs of assizes sessions and criminal prosecutions; costs of promoting and opposing Bills in Parliament; establishment charges; indoor pauper grant to guardians; costs incurred as successors of the M.B.W., such as expenses of maintaining main drainage, fire brigade, parks and open spaces, Thames bridges and embankments, subways, and expenses under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, a portion of the annual charge for interest and redemption of debt, one half of registration expenses, and miscellaneous expenses. Ib. s. 11 (1). Ib. s. 42 (3). Ib. s. 75 (17). Ib. s. 120 (8). Ib. s. 41 (3) (5). Ib. s. 15. Ib. s. 68 (8). Ib.s.43 (1(*b*)) Ib. s. 40 (9) 54 Vict. c. 18

All these services are contributed to by the City.

3. *Special County Account.*

This is the account required to be kept of expenses chargeable only upon that portion of the Metropolis which is liable for "special County purposes," viz.:—the area of the Metropolis outside the City. The City is not liable to contribute to costs incurred for the following purposes:—(1) Artizans' Dwellings Acts; (2) Explosives Act, 1875; (3) Petroleum Acts; (4) Gas Acts as to Testing Gas and Meters, 1859, 1860, 1861; (5) Tramways Act, 1870; (6) Weights and Measures Act, 1878; (7) Reformatory and Industrial Schools; (8) Pauper Lunatics; (9) Minor County Bridges; (10) Dangerous Structures; (11) Infant Life Protection; (12) Constant Water Supply; (13) Coroners; and (14) a portion of the annual charge for interest and redemption of debt. These Acts were in force at the date of the passing of the L.G.A., 1888, and are those referred to in s. 41 (3). The Acts under Nos. (1), (6) and (8) have been subsequently either amended or partly repealed, but the position of the City with regard to the rest of the County on the question of financial responsibility has not been altered. Ib. s. 68 (7). Ib. s. 41 (3).

The cessation of these exemptions of the City may be made, by agreement, a subject of adjustment between the County Council and the City. Ib. s. 68 (5).

This account receives the income arising from any of the above services, and the produce of the special County rate levied on all parishes outside the City. Ib. s. 41 (7).

4. *Capital Accounts.*

These are the accounts out of which are paid all expenses in connection with the carrying out of street and other improvements, the acquisition of parks and open spaces, and permanent works of construction, &c., for the various services, such as main drainage, lunatic asylums, &c., under the control of the Council. The money to meet this expenditure is raised by the issue of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, or is temporarily supplied from the Consolidated Loans Fund.

5. *Dwelling House Improvement Fund.*

This is the account to which are carried all receipts and expenses under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890; the receipts consist mainly of rents and the sales of surplus property purchased under the above Act, and the expenditure is upon the carrying out of Artizans' Dwellings Schemes. The cost of erecting and maintaining municipal lodging houses is charged upon this fund, and the receipts arising from the same are credited to it. The deficiency from time to time in this Fund is met out of the Special County Rate, to which the City does not contribute.

6. *Consolidated Loans Fund.*

This fund was instituted by the Loans Act of 1869, for the purpose of paying dividends and redeeming debt, but its constitution has been varied by subsequent Acts. The Fund receives the proceeds of the sale of surplus lands, the rents of property held, repayments of loans advanced to public bodies and interest on the same, and pays the dividends on, and provides for the redemption of Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, and other debt. The fund is fed by rate, so as to make it sufficient to the satisfaction of the Treasury to meet all charges upon it.

Audit.

The accounts of the financial year, ending March 31st, are made up in the form prescribed by the Local Government Board, and audited by the district auditor appointed by that Board. Ib. s. 71 (1). Ib. s. 73 (1). Ib. s. 71 (3).

Borrowing Powers.

The Council borrows money under the provisions of the Board of Works Loans Act, 1869, and other subsequent Acts of Parliament passed annually. Ib. s. 3 (ii.). Ib. s. 40 (9).

A money bill is introduced each year, containing the necessary borrowing powers, based on the estimates prepared by this Committee.

County Rate.

The committee has to prepare and to submit to the Council at the beginning of the financial year an estimate of the receipts and expenses of the Council during the year, and to revise such estimate, if necessary, at the expiration of the first six months, for the purpose of enabling the Council to determine the amount required to be raised by means of contributions from the parishes in the County. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 74.

Ib. s. 3 (i). Ib. s. 40 (9). The Council may make, assess, and levy a County rate. The power of the Metropolitan Board of Works as to the levying of the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate is superseded or in abeyance.

The assessments are made on the value as ascertained under the Metropolitan Valuation Act, 1869, and (in Penge) on the County Rate basis.

The precepts are sent to the Poor Law Guardians, and the amount required is raised in the same way as the Poor Rate.

Lending.

The Council lends money to Vestries and District Boards, Guardians, School Board for London, Metropolitan Asylums Board, Commissioners of Police, and other local bodies. The power to lend is given and the extent to which such power may be exercised is defined in the Annual Money Act.

Ib. ss. 13 & 14. 28 & 29 Vict., c. 90. The Council obtains contributions from Insurance Companies at the rate of £35 for every million pounds insured.

Ib. s. 17. And has power to examine, by its Officer, the books and papers of such Insurance Companies, to ascertain amounts insured and to make extracts.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 183. The Council consents to the borrowing of money by a Vestry or District Board.

This Committee consists of 14 members, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, 40 meetings were held and 23 meetings of Sub-Committees.

FIRE BRIGADE COMMITTEE.

28 & 29 Vict., c. 90. The London County Council succeeded the Metropolitan Board of Works in the management of the Fire Brigade within the Metropolis, including the City. Powers are given by the statute for the efficient performance of the duties imposed upon them. They are:—

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

Ib. s. 4. To provide and maintain an efficient force of firemen, and to furnish them with the necessary equipment.

Ib. s. 5. To acquire necessary land, buildings, &c., and to sell the same.

Ib. s. 5. To contract with any company or person for telegraphic communication.

Ib. s. 6. To accept transfer of fire plant of Insurance Companies, and to purchase the stations, &c., of any parish or body of persons.

Ib. s. 7. To appoint the chief officer and men.

Ib. s. 8. Ib. s. 9. To make regulations as to compensation, pensions, gratuities, &c., and as to discipline, and for the general conduct of the Brigade.

Ib. s. 11. To provide and maintain fire-escapes.

Ib. s. 12. The Chief Officer may take any measures expedient for the protection of life and property.

28 & 29 Vict., c. 90, s. 22. To turn discharged Officers and men out of houses provided for them.

Ib. s. 23 & 24. To recover penalties in respect of chimney fires.

Ib. s. 28. To delegate their powers to a Committee.

Ib. s. 30. To allow the Brigade to be employed outside the Metropolis and on special services.

Ib. s. 31. To send through the Brigade each day information of fires to contributing Insurance Offices.

Ib. s. 32, 34 & 35 Vict., c. 113, s. 34. To regulate and pay for fire-plugs, hydrants, &c.

The expenses of the Fire Brigade are met (1) *by contributions from Insurance Offices,* (2) *by grant from Treasury,* (3) *by rate.*

51 & 52 Vict., c. 38, s. 2. The Chief Officer to report to the Coroner of the City of London cases in which loss or injury by fire occurs within the City.

The Committee is composed of 15 members of the Council, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, 32 meetings of the Committee and 32 meetings of the various Sub-Committees were held. The cost of the Brigade during that period was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Maintenance	128,815	13	6
Pensions	8,377	18	11
Capital outlay	36,479	9	5

The Council has delegated to this Committee the fullest powers of control, maintenance, and management of the Fire Brigade.

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(23)

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

B. Not applicable to the City.

This Committee considers and reports as to the management and devolution of the work and powers of the Council, and as to any matter not delegated or referred to any other Committee. It may be well to quote the following paragraph from the order of reference to this important Committee:—"It shall be competent for the Committee, in case of every new proposal which it may consider of sufficient importance, to point out its bearing on the law of the land, or on the Council's general lines of action, or on its financial policy, or on its previous votes, or on other work that it may have undertaken or have in contemplation."

It also deals with the following powers as regards the chief officers of the Council:—

Officers.

To distribute duties and to abolish unnecessary offices. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 119.

(*Under this power the Committee have, in the past, dealt with cases arising in consequence of the operation of this Act.*)

To give compensation, allowances and gratuities for loss of post on retirement of officials. 29 Vict., c. 31. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 120.

The Council has power to examine, on oath, to be administered by a Justice, a claimant for compensation, &c. Ib. s. 120 (5).

To appoint, remove, and determine the salaries of the County Treasurer and other officers, and all officers whose remuneration is paid out of the County Rate other than the Clerk of the Peace and the clerks of the Justices. Ib. s. 3 (x).

To settle the table of fees to be paid and costs to be allowed to inspectors, analysts, and other officers, except the Clerk of the Peace and the clerks of the Justices. Ib. s. 3 (ix).

The payment of moneys out of the County Fund as for general purposes. Ib. s. 120 (8).

Lea Conservancy.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To appoint a member to the Lea Conservancy Board. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xiii.). 31 & 32 Vict., c. cliv., s. 6.

To nominate a Commissioner to put in execution (with other Commissioners) the powers of the Lee Valley Drainage Act, 1892. 55 & 56 Vict., c. cli.

N.B.—As to the following 5 subjects, in regard to which the Council have powers, such powers have not yet, it is believed, been exercised, but they would, if necessary, be dealt with by this Committee.

(1) Scientific Societies.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To confirm and enrol the rules of Scientific and Literary Societies under the Act. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xv.). 6 & 7 Vict., c. 36, s. 2.

(2) Loan Societies.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To confirm and file the rules of such societies. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xv.) 3 & 4 Vict., c. 110, s. 4.

The Council confirms and the Clerk files.

(3) Places of Worship.

To certify and register places of public worship. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xv.) 52 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 2.

(4) Wild Birds.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To apply to a Secretary of State to extend or vary the close time. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xiii.). 43 & 44 Vict., c. 35, s. 8.

To apply in the same way for exemption of the whole or part of the county from the Act. Ib., s. 9.

(5) Destructive Insects.

B. Not applicable to the City, but the City contributes to the County Fund for the purposes of the Act.

To enforce and execute the orders of the Privy Council. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xiii). 40 & 41 Vict., c. 68, s. 4.

To grant compensation for the destruction of crops, subject to the conditions of the Act. Ib. s. 3.

The Committee consists of one representative appointed by each of the Standing Committees of the Council, with the addition of ten members appointed by the Council itself. During the year ended 31st March, 1893, the Committee held 25 meetings and 16 Sub-Committee Meetings.

HIGHWAYS COMMITTEE.

The powers of the Council exercised by this Committee may be divided into ten heads, as follows:—(1) Electric Lighting. (2) Gates and Bars. (3) Highways and Streets. (4) Locomotives. (5) Main Roads. (6) Monuments. (7) Overhead Wires. (8) Subways. (9) Tramways (10) Railways.

(1) Electric Lighting.

B. Not applicable to the City.

45 and 46 Vict., c. 56, ss. 3 and 4. To obtain license or Provisional Order from the Board of Trade to supply electricity.

Ib. s. 3. (1). 51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 1. To consent to a company or private person being so authorised.

45 & 46 Vict., s. 6. To make and vary bye-laws for securing safety of the public, where the Council is the Local Authority.

Ib. s. 7. To defray expenses out of the Special County Rate.

s. 10. To do generally all things necessary and incidental to the supply.

s. 11. To contract with others for the execution and maintenance of the necessary Works, or for the supply of electricity.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 12, s. 2. To purchase an Undertaking which affects any part of the Metropolis which the Council is authorised to light.

This power may be exercised within six months after the expiration of a period of 42 years (or shorter if fixed) from the passing of the Act authorising the Undertaking, and within six months from the expiration of every subsequent period of 10 years (unless shorter period fixed).

All the above powers are open to a "Local Authority," such authority being, in the City, the Commissioners of Sewers; in other parishes and districts the Vestry and District Board; and in those parts of the Metropolis which the Council are authorised to light, the Council.

Under the various Electric Lighting Orders Confirmation Acts which affect the Metropolis and empower the Undertakers to light their prescribed areas by electricity, numerous powers (which are practically the same in all the Acts), are granted to the Council, among which the following are the principal:—

To make representations to the Board of Trade—

(*a*) If undertakers fail to deposit the necessary security.

(*b*) If undertakers seek to be relieved from keeping separate accounts of the undertaking.

(*c*) If undertakers, by reason of insolvency or otherwise, fail to lay down mains or execute works.

(*d*) When the Council considers mains or lines defective or dangerous.

(*e*) Should the method of charge or price, at the expiration of seven years from 26th August, 1889, require alteration.

(*f*) Before any order is revoked.

To give their consent (which is compulsory) for the placing of electric wires above ground, along, over, or across any street, or public place. Any wires so placed before the passing of the Act are to be removed in two years.

To prescribe the hours during which street boxes may be opened *in any street repairable by the Council.*

To receive from undertakers notices and plans of works in streets before the commencement of any works, and within one month to approve the same as served, or subject to conditions, or to disapprove the same. Appeal from the Council's decision lies to the Board of Trade. The Council has agreed to accept four days' notice, instead of a month, in the case of laying service lines from mains already laid.

To require electric lines to be laid in existing subways which are vested in the Council, and to charge a reasonable rent for the same, to be settled by agreement or arbitration. Scales of charges are now settled.

To receive notice from undertakers, before commencing to supply energy, of the method by which they propose to charge for it, and no alteration in method can be made without a month's notice to the Council.

To appoint and pay (if appointed by them) electric inspectors for the purpose of inspecting and testing electric lines, works, and the supply of energy; and certifying and examining meters, and for the purpose of other duties in connection with the undertaking.

To require undertakers to establish and maintain a reasonable number of testing stations, with proper instruments for testing the currents in the mains. The cost of such places is borne by the undertakers.

To give notice to undertakers of their desire to execute all or part of the powers and duties of the undertakers as to breaking up and making good, &c., any streets, bridges, sewers, subways, tunnels, or other works *vested in or under the control of the Council*, and to amend or revoke such notice by another notice.

To receive notice (fourteen days) from undertakers of their intention to dig or trench for laying or constructing new lines (other than service lines) near to any sewer, drain, watercourse, defence, or work which is under the jurisdiction or control of the Council

(25)

To require plans of work affecting bridges to be submitted to them for approval or otherwise.

To consent in writing, on terms and conditions if advisable, to the interference by undertakers with the Council's embankments, parks, or open spaces (except where they form parts of streets), tunnels, sewers, or subways.

(2) Gates and Bars.

B. Not applicable to the City, but the City contributes to expense.

To agree with owners for removal of four gates and bars in certain streets in Saint Pancras Parish. — 53 & 54 Vict. c. ccxlvii, s. 3

To serve notice to require their removal in default of agreement, and to do the work on non-compliance. — Ib. s. 4.

To give compensation if lands taken or injuriously affected.

To defray expenses as payment for general County purposes. — Ib. s. 6.

By this Act (which has just received the Royal Assent) the same powers are conferred upon the Council as those contained in the last above-mentioned Act in regard to 59 further gates and bars, which, when removed, will free 56 streets to all kinds of traffic. — London Streets (Removal of Gates, &c.) Act, 1893.

(3) Highways and Streets.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

To contribute towards the costs of the maintenance and improvement of any highway or public footpath although not a main road. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 11 (10).

To sanction any Vestry or District Board to close or stop up street during execution of works. — 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 84.

To break up any Turnpike Road for the execution of necessary work. — Ib. ss. 33, 140.

To receive notice and plans of works to be executed by the London Hydraulic Power Company, which may affect any sewers, &c., under the jurisdiction or control of the Council, and to approve or disapprove, and superintend execution of the works. — 34 & 35 Vict., c. cxxi, s. 36.

To consent to extension of the company's pipes and works within certain districts, and to superintend and approve the same. — 47 & 48 Vict., c. lxxii, s. 5.

To place under one control streets or roads which are partly in one parish and partly in another. — 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 86.

To maintain Victoria Embankment. — 25 & 26 Vict., c. 93, s. 22.

To maintain, cleanse, and light the roadway of the Victoria Embankment. — 35 & 36 Vict., c. lxvi., s. 3.

To make bye-laws relating thereto. — Ib. s. 4.

To manage and control the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments, and Westminster Bridge and approaches. — 50 & 51 Vict c. 34, s. 2.

To make bye-laws relating thereto, and to pay expenses out of the general county fund. — Ib. s. 3.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To maintain, etc., wall and footway of the Albert Embankment, and to make bye laws. — 36 Vict., c. vii, ss. 2, 3.

To maintain, etc., Chelsea Embankment, and to make bye-laws. — 39 & 40 Vict., c. lxxix, ss. 34, 35. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 34.

(4) Locomotives.

B. Not Applicable to the City.

To authorise the use of locomotives exceeding the statutory measurements. — 41 & 42 Vict., c. 77, s. 28. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 41 (4).

To make bye-laws regulating the licensing and use of locomotives on roads or highways or bridges (within the county of London).

These powers are in the City specially reserved to the Common Council "save, that if any difference is made, by such bye-laws or authority between any main road maintained by the County Council and the other roads in the City, such authority and bye-laws shall require the approval of the County Council." There are, however, at present, no main roads maintained by the County Council in the City. — Ib. s. 41 (4a).

(5) Main Roads.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

The main roads of the administrative County of London, *i.e.*, roads disturnpiked since 1870, are vested in the London County Council, and all duties and powers of a highway board are imposed upon and may be exercised by the County Council. The mileage of these roads only amounts to about 12 miles. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 11 (1).

A Vestry or District Board, or, in the City, the Commissioners of Sewers, may claim to retain
Ib. s. 11 (2). *control over their main roads, and the County Council must contribute towards the cost.*

The powers under the various Acts are:—

Ib. s. 11 (4). To contract with or to require the Common Council of the City of London, or a Vestry or District Board, to undertake the maintenance, &c., of any main road in consideration of an annual payment.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 77, s. 15. To declare an ordinary highway to be a main road.

Ib. s. 16. To apply to the Local Government Board for an order reducing a main road to the status of an ordinary highway.

Ib. s. 23. To recover extraordinary expenses incurred by extraordinary traffic on main roads from persons responsible for such traffic.

Ib. s. 26 & 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 41 (4). To make bye-laws with respect to main roads.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 11 (1). To charge costs of main roads to the General County Account.

Ib. s. 11 (8). To compel proper maintenance by the Common Council, a Vestry, or District Board of any main road for which it is responsible.

(6) Monuments.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 29, s. 3. To control, preserve, and maintain Cleopatra's Needle, on the Embankment, and to erect, in connection therewith, appropriate works of art.

Ib. s. 4. To recover and receive penalties for offences relating to the said obelisk and other monuments on the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments.

Ib. s. 5. To pay expenses out of the County Fund.

(7) Overhead Wires.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

54 & 55 Vict., c. lxxvii, s. 5. To make and vary bye-laws, to be enforced by the local Authorities or in their default by the Council. (*The Council makes bye-laws for the City, but has no power of enforcing them*).

Ib. s. 8. To appoint inspectors and other officers.
Commissioners of Sewers, Vestries, and District Boards have concurrent power of appointment.

Ib. s. 9. To remove wires, not in accordance with bye-laws, when unable to ascertain the owner.
The above Authorities have also this power.

Ib. s. 14. To be paid penalties, recovered by the Council, which must be carried to county fund.

Ib. s. 23. To pay expenses under the Act as for general county purposes.

55 & 56 Vict., c. 59, s. 5 (2). (2) To consent to the exercise, by a licensee of the Postmaster-General, of powers under the Telegraph Acts, 1863 and 1878.

B. Not Applicable to the City.

Ib. s. 4. To alter or remove wires, on default of Company to do so, after owner of a private building has required it, and to recover the expenses from the Company.
Commissioners of Sewers alone can exercise this power in the City.

54 & 55 Vict., c. lxvii, s. 7. To apply to Board of Trade for an Order providing for the enforcement and the uniformity of administration of bye-laws by parish or district authorities.
But not by the City authority.

(8) Subways.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

31 & 32 Vict., c. lxxx, ss. 4, 7. To require and allow pipes to be laid in subways under streets made in pursuance of certain Scheduled Acts.

Ib. s. 9. To arrange for supervision of such pipes.

Ib. s. 10. To make bye-laws relating to the subways.
The Acts referred to above are Covent Garden Approach, and Southwark and Westminster Communication Act, 1857, *Victoria Park Approach Act*, 1858, *Thames Embankment Acts*, 1862, 1863, 1864; *Metropolis Improvement Act*, 1863; *Whitechapel and Holborn Improvement Act*, 1865.

26 & 27 Vict., c. 45, s. 9. *By the Metropolitan Improvement Act*, 1863, *the Board was empowered to make and maintain a subway in the new street* (*Queen Victoria Street*) *in the City.*
"*Pipe*" *includes wires and apparatus.*

(9) Tramways.

B. Not applicable to the City.

33 & 34 Vict., c. 78, s. 4. To obtain provisional orders for construction of tramways in the county (exclusive of the City).

Ib. s. 19. To lease and take tolls of a tramway completed or acquired by them.

To pay costs of promotion and purchase. Ib. ss. 20, 43.

To purchase undertaking of tramway promoters. Ib. ss. 43, 44.

Compulsory sale can only be required within six months after expiration of 21 years from the time when promoters were empowered to construct, or within six months after expiration of every subsequent period of seven years, or within three months of Board of Trade making order annulling powers of promoters on discontinuance or insolvency. Ib. ss. 41, 43.

To make Bye-laws for regulation of tramway traffic. Ib. s. 46.

In the City the Common Council is the corresponding authority.

To withhold consent to license of Board of Trade authorising use of steam or mechanical power on tramways. 42 & 43 Vict. c. cxciii, s. 3.

In recent private Tramways Acts, there are usually inserted clauses for the protection of the Council, and these provide:—

(1) As to gauge of Tramways.
(2) That the Company may be required to use improved form of rail.
(3) Penalty for not maintaining rails and road in good condition.
(4) Penalty for not maintaining Tramways in good condition to be recovered by Road Authority.
(5) That traffic shall be suspended during works of drainage.
(6) As to altering and widening part of street in which Tramway is laid, if required.
(7) For alteration of material of street or road.
(8) For alteration of Tramway to admit of erections in street.
(9) A Penalty for not making alteration of Tramway required.
(10) License for use of mechanical power.
(11) Saving rights of London County Council to stop up streets.
(12) As to purchase of Tramways as provided by Section 40 of the Tramways Act, 1870.

(10) Railways.

In most recent private Acts, authorising the construction of railways in the Metropolis, the Council is provided with powers relating to:—(*a*) Bridges; (*b*) Buildings; (*c*) Placards; (*d*) Sewers.

(*a*) *Bridges.*

Plans to be submitted to the Council for approval before construction.

No bridge, carrying a street over a railway, shall be constructed so as to lessen the present width of the street, including the footways; the bridge must not be less than 40 feet wide between the parapets, and must be screened so as to prevent the escape of steam, &c., into the roadway.

When a bridge is constructed over a street, there must be a headway of not less than 18 feet (or not less than that of the adjacent bridge) and a clear span of not less than 40 feet.

All bridges are to be of a reasonably ornamental character; to be made and maintained (as to bridges over roads) so as to prevent the dripping of water therefrom; to deaden the sound of traffic passing over such roads, and the parapets of such bridges to be carried up to a height of not less than 7 feet above the rail level, or sufficient to hide the trains from view of the street.

No work to be commenced until 21 days' previous notice in writing has been given to the Council; also reasonable directions of the Council to be complied with; the Council to be saved harmless against all expenses; works to be done to the satisfaction of the Council, and all their expenses are to be paid by the promoters.

(*b*) *Buildings.*

No street or footway to be encroached upon without the consent of the Council, and no building to be erected or maintained beyond the general line of frontage. Buildings to be subject to the Metropolitan Building Acts.

(*c*) *Placards.*

No placards or advertisements (except those approved by the Council) shall be exhibited upon any part of the works authorised by any Act; if so, they may be removed by the Council, but this does not apply to the advertisements of a Railway Company relating to their own traffic.

(*d*) *Sewers.*

21 days' notice must be given to the Council before works are commenced, and reasonable orders of the Council to be complied with. All works to be executed under the control of the Council, and the expenses to be borne by the promoters. All rights, powers and authority of the Council preserved.

To make complaint to the Railway and Canal Commissioners upon any matter they have jurisdiction to determine, without proof that the Council is aggrieved by the matter complained of, and to appear in opposition to any complaint as to which the Commissioners have like jurisdiction, and are of opinion the Council is likely to be affected by their determination. 51 & 52 Vict. c. 25, s. 7.

The Council has delegated to the Committee its powers as to the maintenance, repair, cleansing and lighting of the embankments; its power of "sanctioning the temporary closing of streets "under Section 84 of the Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862; the power of placing "under one control streets and roads which are partly in one parish or district and partly in "another; and the powers of the Council under the Metropolitan Subways Act, 1868."

The Committee is composed of 12 members of the Council, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, there were 23 meetings of the Committee and 31 meetings of its Sub-Committees.

(28)

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

The powers of the Council referred to this Committee for consideration and report are :—

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 144. (1) To make improvements in streets, &c., of any part of the county (including the City), (2) To contribute and join with any persons for this purpose; (3) To take land by gift or agreement for such purpose; and (4) To apply to Parliament for powers.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 72. To consent to Vestries and District Boards effecting improvements, or to join with them in such improvements.

The City Commissioners of Sewers, Vestries, and District Boards have concurrent jurisdiction with the Council.

It is the duty of the Committee to carry out all street improvements for which the Council has obtained the authority of Parliament. Under this reference the Committee is now carrying out the following improvements, under existing powers :—

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi. (1) The reconstruction of four bridges in the Isle of Dogs, (*a*) Preston Road Bridge, (*b*) Limehouse Entrance Bridge, (*c*) City Arms Bridge, (*d*) South Dock, East Entrance Bridge.

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi. (2) The widening of the Knightsbridge Road at St. George's Place, Knightsbridge.

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi. (3) The widening of Fortess Road, Kentish Town.

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi. (4) New street from Evelyn Street to Creek Road, Deptford.

The Committee does not propose to proceed with this Improvement until the London, Deptford and Greenwich Tramway Company pay their agreed contribution of £10,000.

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi. (5) Widening of Fulham Palace Road and Queen Street, Hammersmith. (This is being carried out by the Vestry, the Council contributing.)

55 & 56 Vict., c. ccxxxviii. (6) The widening of Sandy's Row, Whitechapel, which is undertaken to improve the approach from the north to the Tower Bridge.

B. Not applicable to the City.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 74. To set back buildings projecting beyond the general line, when taken down, to an extent exceeding one-half, on payment of compensation.

11 & 12 Vict., c. clxiii., s. 153. *Commissioners of Sewers have a similar power.*

This Committee, during the year ended 31st March, 1893, held 35 meetings, and there were 5 meetings of its Sub-Committees; during the same period £42,621 15*s.* 1*d.* was spent upon the work of the Committee.

INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The powers of the Council under which the reference to this Committee is made are as follows :—

B. Not applicable to the City.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (vii). To establish, maintain and contribute to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Ib. s. 41 (1a). *In the City the Common Council exercise the same powers.*

The Act transfers to the County Council and Common Council the powers formerly exercised by the Quarter Sessions, viz. :—

29 & 30 Vict., c. 117, ss. 27, 28. 29 & 30 Vict., c. 118, ss. 12, 36. 35 & 36 Vict., c. 21. To contribute towards or undertake the alteration, enlargement or rebuilding of such certified schools or towards the support of the inmates, or towards the management, or towards establishing intended schools, or towards the purchasing of land for school, existing or to be erected. To contribute towards the ultimate disposal of inmates by apprenticeship, emigration or otherwise. To contract with the managers of certified industrial and reformatory schools for the reception of children ordered by Courts to be sent to such schools.

17 & 18 Vict., c. clxix. 38 & 39 Vict., c. lxxxvii. Feltham Industrial School, which was taken over by the Council from the Middlesex County Council, was established and maintained in pursuance of local Acts under which boys under 14, who have been convicted of felony and would, under the public Acts, have to go to a Reformatory, can be received into the school in addition to the classes who can be received into ordinary industrial schools. The powers under these local Acts have been held to have passed to the Council on the acquisition of the school, and the school has been carried on in accordance with their provisions.

29 & 30 Vict., c. 118. Mayford School is an industrial school established and managed in accordance with the Industrial Schools Act, 1866.

This Committee is at present constituted by 12 members of the Council, and there were 32 meetings of the Committee and 13 meetings of its various Sub-Committees during the year ended 31st March, 1893. The sum spent by the Committee during the same period was £26,493 10*s.* 8*d.*

The Council has delegated to this Committee entire powers over the ordinary maintenance, management and control of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

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(29)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee deals with matters relating to systems of local taxation and government; adjustment of boundaries; division of parishes into wards, and re-adjustment of the representation on Vestries and District Boards; the assessment of property for rating, especially for uniformity of treatment; the assessment of the Council's property; and all questions between the Council and Local Authorities which are not referred to other Committees.

Boundaries.

B. Not applicable to the City

The Council have power—

To divide the county into polling districts for the purposes of parliamentary elections, to appoint places of election, places of holding Courts for the revision of lists of voters, and as to the costs of and other matters to be done for the registration of parliamentary voters. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 3 (xii.), s. 92 (2).

To represent to the Local Government Board the desirability of an alteration of boundary; of the union of county boroughs with the county; of the union of any counties or boroughs or the division of the county; of the alteration of boundaries of electoral divisions or of the number of County Councillors and electoral divisions; of the alteration of any area of local government partly situate in the county. — Ib. s. 54.

To make inquiry and give notice to the departments, as prescribed by the Local Government Board, if satisfied of the desirability of a proposal for the alteration or definition of the boundary of parishes, or the division thereof, or the union with other parishes, or the transfer of a part of a parish to another parish. — Ib. s. 57.

To adjust property and liabilities with other persons and counties. — Ib. ss. 62, 40 (1) (2).

Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area (except Penge).

The Clerk of the Council is to exercise the powers and duties of the Clerk to the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, in regard to receiving deposit of Valuation Lists and printing the totals of such lists under the above Act. — Ib. s. 44.

The Clerk of the Council and the Council are substituted for the Clerk and the Managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District respectively.

This Committee consists of 15 members of the Council, and, during the year ended 31st March, 1893, it held 32 meetings, and there were 20 meetings of its various Sub-Committees.

MAIN DRAINAGE COMMITTEE.

All the main sewers of the Metropolis (including the City) were in 1855 vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, together with all rights and powers. A list of these sewers is contained in Schedule D of the Act. The Board were required to make such necessary sewers and works as would prevent the sewage passing into the Thames in or near the Metropolis. — 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 135. 21 & 22 Vict., c. 104, s. 1.

The ordinary sewers and drains remain vested in the vestries and district boards, and in the City, in the Commissioners of Sewers. — Ib. s. 68.

In addition to the above the powers of the Council, with which this Committee deal, are:— — 11 & 12 Vict., c. clxiii.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

To declare by order under seal any sewer to be a main sewer. — 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 137.

To purchase lands by agreement for the purposes of the Act. — Ib. s. 150.

To purchase such lands compulsorily with the consent of Secretary of State. — Ib. s. 152.

To make bye-laws to secure efficient drainage, and for the guidance of vestries and district boards as to their sewers in relation to levels, dimensions, construction, maintenance, ventilation, and cleansing, and for other objects. — 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 83. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 138.

The above power only extends to the City so far as it concerns the main drainage.

To make bye-laws relating to the construction of pipes, &c., and their communication with sewers, and for general purposes. — 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 202.

To consent and approve the making of a sewer or drain into any sewer vested in the Council. — 53 & 54 Vict., c. 66, ss. 4, 8.

The above applies in the City only to those sewers which are vested in the Council.

To stop up streets for the execution of sewer and other works under various Acts. — 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 21.

To take land compulsorily for making roads or ways during the construction of sewerage works or for spoil banks. — Ib. s. 22.

The Thames Navigation Act, 1870, required the Board to keep the Thames free from obstructions to navigation arising from the flow of sewage from the outfalls, and for this purpose to dredge the river. The expenses are chargeable to the General County Rate. — 33 & 34 Vict., c. cxlix, s. 20.

To enforce, "in addition to any other authority," the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, relating to the streams passing through or by any part of the County. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 14.

In recent private Acts authorising works which are likely to affect sewers, the Council has obtained a clause for 21 days' notice to the Council before works are commenced, and for compliance with the reasonable orders of the Council. All works are to be executed under the control of the Council, and the expenses to be borne by the promoters; and all rights, powers, and authority of the Council are preserved

(30)

B. Not applicable to the City.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 138. To make general or special orders for controlling the construction and maintenance of sewers by Vestries and Boards, and for their general guidance.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, ss. 45, 58. To approve making of a new sewer by a Vestry or Board. *N.B. No such sewer can be made without the consent in writing or contrary to the direction of the Council.*

Ib. s. 50. To approve the abandonment, extension, contraction or alteration in designs for sewers previously approved.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, s. 89. 25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 28. To accept the transfer by a Vestry or District Board of their powers relating to sewerage.

Special powers and privileges are given to the Council by numerous private Acts relating to drainage, among which may be mentioned—

34 & 35 Vict., c. cxxix. Power to receive the sewage of Hornsey on terms.

36 & 37 Vict., c. ccxviii. A similar power as to the sewage of a portion of Beckenham.

37 & 38 Vict., c. xcvii. A similar power as to the sewage of South Hornsey.

54 & 55 Vict., c. ccv. A similar power as to the sewage of Tottenham.

The Council has delegated to the Committee, the management and control of the various pumping stations along the line of the northern and southern low level sewers, and of the outfall and precipitation works at Barking and Crossness, and in connection with such works the Committee maintain, control, and manage the five sludge vessels which are constantly employed in the conveyance of the precipitated sludge from the works to the Barrow Deeps beyond the "Nore."

During the year, ended the 31st March, 1893, there were 46 meetings of this Committee, and 50 meetings of its various Sub-Committees, and during the same period £194,765 5*s.* 2*d.* was spent on Maintenance Account, and £149,787 1*s.* 1*d.* on Capital Account. The Committee consists at present of 15 members of the Council.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES COMMITTEE.

The powers of the Council with which this Committee deals are:—

PARKS, GARDENS, AND OPEN SPACES.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

19 & 20 Vict., c. 112, s. 10. To apply to Parliament for power to provide parks, recreation grounds, and open spaces.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 243, s. 21. To maintain and subsidise bands to provide music, and to provide and maintain stands, seats and chairs.

B. Not applicable to the City.

26 & 27 Vict., c. 13, s. 1. To take charge of public gardens or ornamental grounds neglected by persons responsible for their keeping, or to vest the same in a Committee of rated inhabitants, or in a Vestry or District Board.

Ib. s. 2. To protect open spaces from encroachments.

40 & 41 Vict., c. 35, s. 1. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 15, s. 6. To acquire and hold open spaces and to make bye-laws.

40 & 41 Vict., c. 35, s. 2. To accept conveyance of same from persons in whom they are vested.

Ib. s. 3. To make provisions for maintaining and protecting their open spaces.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 34, ss. 2, 3. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 15, ss. 3, 4. To accept transfer of open spaces from trustees or owners.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 34, s. 4. To accept transfer of disused burial grounds.

Ib. s. 5. To take same by agreement, and to lay out and improve the same.

Ib. s. 6. To make bye-laws under this Act.

50 & 51 Vict., c. 32, s. 12. To purchase or take on lease, lay out, &c., lands as public walks or pleasure grounds; or to contribute to such when provided by any person.

In the City the Corporation have these powers but they contribute to any expenses incurred under these Acts by the County Council.

COMMONS.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

& 30 Vict., c. 122, s. 6. To memorialise the Inclosure Commissioners for a scheme for the management, improvement, &c., of any common any portion of which is in the Metropolitan area.

The expenses are to be borne by the Council, and are payable out of the County rate.

Ib., s. 25. To contribute towards the expenses of the scheme.

(31)

To purchase and hold (to prevent extinction of rights of common) any saleable rights in common, or any tenement of a commoner having annexed thereto rights of common. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 71, s. 2.

The Commitee control and manage the following parks, commons, and open spaces :—

		Acres.
20 & 21 Vict , c. cl.	Finsbury Park	115
27 Vict., c. iv.	Southwark Park	63
34 & 35 Vict., c. lxxvii.	Hampstead Heath	240
50 Vict., c. xli. 51 & 52 Vict., c. cli.	Parliament Hill	265
34 & 35 Vict., c. lvii.	Blackheath	267
34 & 35 Vict., c. lxiii.	Shepherd's Bush Common	8
34 & 35 Vict., c. clxxxi. 50 & 51 Vict., c. cvi.	Wandsworth Common..	183
35 & 36 Vict., c. xliii. 44 & 45 Vict., c. cxlviii.	Hackney Commons	159¼
36 & 37 Vict., c. 40.	Victoria and Albert Embankment Gardens	14
36 & 37 Vict., c. lxxxvi. 45 Vict., c. lvi.	Tooting Beck Common	144½
37 Vict., c. x.	Leicester Square Garden	¾
38 & 39 Vict., c. clxxix.	Tooting Graveney Common	63
40 & 41 Vict., c. cci.	Clapham Common	220
40 & 41 Vict., c. cci. 50 & 51 Vict., c. cvi. 54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi.	Bostall Heath and Wood	116
41 & 42 Vict., c. cxlv. 47 & 48 Vict., c. ccxxiii.	Plumstead Common	100
42 & 43 Vict., c. clx.	Wormwood Scrubs	193
44 Vict., c. xviii. 50 & 51 Vict., c. cvi.	Brook Green, Eel Brook Common, and Parson's Green ..	26¼
45 Vict., c. lvi.	Peckham Rye, Goose Green and Nunhead Green	71¾
47 Vict., c. ii.	Streatham Common	66
48 & 49 Vict., c. clxvii.	Highbury Fields	27½
48 & 49 Vict., c. clxvii. 49 & 50 Vict., c. cxii.	Dulwich Park	72
49 & 50 Vict., c. cxii.	Little Wormwood Scrubs	22
50 & 51 Vict., c. cxxxvii.	Clissold Park	53
50 & 51 Vict., c. cvi.	Ravenscourt Park	32
35 & 36 Vict., c. liii. 50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.	Victoria Park	244
50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.	Chelsea Embankment Gardens	2
50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.	Kennington Park	19½
51 & 52 Vict., c. clvi.	Ladywell Recreation Ground	47
52 & 53 Vict., c. cxlvii.	Myatts Fields	14½
53 & 54 Vict., c. ccxliii.	Brockwell Park	78
53 & 54 Vict., c. ccxliii.	Waterlow Park	29
53 & 54 Vict., c. ccxliii.	Royal Victoria Gardens, North Woolwich	10
54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi.	Maryon Park, Charlton	12
54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi.	Peckham Rye Extension	49
50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.	Pimlico and Vauxhall Shrubberies	1¼
50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.	Bethnal Green Museum Garden	2⅓

		Acres.
40 & 41 Vict., c. 35. 44 & 45 Vict., c. 34. 50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxii. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 15. 55 & 56 Vict., c. ccxxxviii.	Shandy Street Recreation Ground	2
	Telegraph Hill	10
	Victoria Park Cemetery	11½
	Spa Green, Clerkenwell	1
41 & 42 Vict., c. cxlv.	Shoulder of Mutton Green	5
50 & 51 Vict., c. xxxiv.	Battersea Park	198
		3,258¼

There are, in addition, various churchyards used as places of recreation, and other small open spaces which the Committee at present maintain and manage, but it is sought to induce the respective Local Authorities to take the charge of these.

This Committee is composed of 30 members of the Council, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, it held 28 meetings, and there were 148 meetings of its various Sub-Committees. During the same period £82,992 16*s.* 10*d.* was spent by the Committee on maintenance account, and a further sum of £110,587 17*s.* 7*d.* on capital account.

The Council has delegated to the Committee the entire control and management of the parks and open spaces in its possession, and of the staff employed thereon, and also the enforcement of bye-laws in relation thereto.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

This Committee is charged with the duties of preparing and promoting all Bills sanctioned by the Council, and of considering all Provisional Orders and Bills in Parliament affecting the county. The order of reference to the Committee includes the following powers and duties:—

"To promote such Bills as the Council may have resolved to introduce into Parliament. For this purpose the Committee shall be empowered to give all notices, order the preparation of plans and books of reference, prepare and deposit such Bills, and take all such steps as may be required to comply with the standing orders of Parliament; and further employ such counsel, agents, and witnesses as may be necessary."

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 42 (7). The Committee prepared the scheme for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions in London.

Ib. s. 42 (1). To petition (if desirable) Her Majesty to appoint a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of London.

During the present Session of Parliament six Bills have been promoted by the Council, and 23 Petitions (including both houses) lodged in opposition to other Bills.

The Committee is at present composed of 15 members of the Council, with the addition of all members of either House of Parliament who are members of the Council, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, the Committee held 39 meetings, exclusive of meetings of Sub-Committees of which there were 31.

PUBLIC CONTROL COMMITTEE.

The powers of the Council dealt with by this Committee may be classified under the following subjects:—(1) Contagious Diseases of Animals, (2) Coroners, (3) Explosives, (4) Gas Meters, (5) Gas Supply, (6) Petroleum, (7) Cruelty to Children, (8) Protection of Infant Life, (9) Shop Hours, (10) Water, (11) Weights and Measures, (12) Sale of Coal, (13) Market enquiries.

(33)

(1) Contagious Diseases of Animals.

B. Not applicable to the City.

These powers have not been exercised by the Council since the passing of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, 52 & 53 Vict., c. 30. Since that date the Council has acted upon the orders of the Board of Agriculture as set out below.

To declare (by the Council's Inspector) a place to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia or foot and mouth disease. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 74, ss. 16, 22. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 14, s. 3.

To declare the infected place to be free. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 74, ss. 20, 26.

To dispose of the slaughtered cattle, and to pay balance of amount received exceeding compensation to the owner. Ib. s. 30 (2, 3).

To bury the slaughtered animal on the owner's premises, or (with the consent of the Privy Council) in any common or uninclosed land. Ib. s. 30 (4).

To keep a record relative to slaughter. Ib. s. 30 (6).

To withhold compensation from persons guilty of offences under the Act. Ib. s. 30 (7).

To provide landing, slaughter, &c., places for animals other than foreign animals fodder, dung, &c., and to make bye-laws relating thereto. Ib. s. 39. 49 & 50 Vict., c. 32, s. 10.

To acquire land for wharves, or for the burial of carcases, and to dispose of such land as is not required. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 74, s. 40.

To make returns to Board of Agriculture. Ib. ss. 16, 22.

To generally enforce the Act and the Orders thereunder. Ib. s. 41.

To appoint inspectors and veterinary inspectors. Ib. s. 42.

To borrow in accordance with the terms of the Act. Ib. s. 49.

To pay expenses out of general County Rate. Ib. s. 46.

The provisions of the Act relating to foreign animals are to be enforced by the Corporation of the City throughout the Metropolis. Ib. s. 9.

The City contributes to the County fund for the purposes of the Act, but the Local Authority for the City is the Corporation.

Since the passing of the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, the Council has acted under the following orders of the Board.

By Orders issued by the Board of Agriculture relating to the following diseases :— 41 & 42 Vict., c. 74. 52 & 53 Vict., c. 30.

Glanders or Farcy,
Foot and mouth disease,
Anthrax,
Swine Fever,
Sheep Pox,
Sheep scab,
Rabies,

the Council have powers and duties imposed upon them :—

To examine diseased or suspected animals.

To declare premises infected (where necessary).

To make regulations as to movement of animals and the cleansing and disinfection of premises.

To slaughter and dispose of carcases, pay compensation, &c.

In Orders made by the Board of Agriculture as to cattle plague and pleuro-pneumonia, the duty is imposed upon the Council of reporting all cases, placing constables in charge of premises and assisting generally, and in cases of pleuro-pneumonia of disposing of carcases.

The Council are authorised to delegate these powers as local authority to the Justices of the County in Petty Sessions. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 28 (2).

(2) Coroners.

B. (See special note in *italics* below.)

To appoint and pay coroners; to divide the county into districts, and to assign such districts. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 5, s. 3 (xi.).

Note.—*The appointment in the City, and the borough and liberty of Southwark, are in the Common Council. In Westminster the Dean and Chapter appoint, in the liberty of the Tower the Constable of the Tower, and in the Duchy of Lancaster the Chancellor of the Duchy. In all these cases the Council pay the salaries and expenses, except in the City.*

To arrange for the alteration of districts which are partly within and partly without the County. Ib. s. 114.

To give compensation to coroners. Ib, s. 114 (3), s. 120 (1).

To approve (by the Chairman of the Council) the deputy appointed by the coroner. 55 & 56 Vict., c. 56, s. 1.

To postpone appointment of a coroner for three months. Ib. s. 1 (6).

To revise salaries of coroners quinquennially. 23 & 24 Vict., c. 116, s. 4.

To settle the schedule of fees, allowances and disbursements paid at the holding of inquests. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 71, s. 25.

To pay such fees, allowances and disbursements.

To provide proper accommodation for holding of inquests. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, s. 92.

To require Sanitary Authorities to provide rooms for postmortem examinations. Ib. s. 90.

(3) Explosives.

As successors of the M.B.W. the Council is the local authority for the purposes of the Explosives Act, 1875, within the county, exclusive of the City, *in which the common council is the authority.* 38 Vict., c. 17.

The powers are:—

B. Not applicable to the City.

Ib. ss. 7, 139. To hear applications for consent to establish new factories or magazines for explosives, and to dissent or assent thereto with or without conditions.

Ib. ss. 15, 139. To license proposed stores for explosives.

Ib. ss. 18, 139. To renew the same from year to year.

Ib. ss. 20, 139. To grant continuing certificates for stores existing at the date of the Act.

Ib. ss. 21, 139. To register premises for the retailing of explosives, and to renew the registration.

Ib. ss. 28, 139. To keep registers of all the licenses, with particulars.

Ib. s. 39. To exercise the same powers in respect of explosives other than gunpowder.

Ib. s. 69. To authorise their officer to inspect stores and registered premises, &c.

Ib. s. 72. To apply to the Secretary of State for permission to provide magazines, and, if granted, to acquire land, &c., and to borrow money.

Ib. ss. 73, 74. To search, by their specially authorised officer, for explosives in an unauthorised place, and where an offence under the Act is being committed, and to seize and detain the same until the matter is determined.

Ib. s. 75. To inspect, by their officer, wharves, carriages, &c., with explosives *in transitu*.

Ib. s. 70. *Expenses are paid out of the Special County fund, and the City is not liable to contribute.*

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 28 (2) To delegate these powers as local authority to the Justices of the County in Petty Sessions.

(4) Gas Meters.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan area.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 79. 22 & 23 Vict., c. 66, s. 4. To provide copies of the Treasury models of gasholders with apparatus.

Ib. To appoint inspectors.

Ib. s. 9. To provide for the attendance of inspectors for the purpose of testing and stamping meters.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 79, s. 1. *The expenses are payable out of the County rates, but the City cannot be assessed.*

(5) Gas Supply.

B. Not applicable to the City.

23 & 24 Vict., c. 125, s. 7. To complain to the Secretary of State as to the quantity and quality of gas supplied by the companies.

The Companies referred to are the Gaslight and Coke, the Commercial Gaslight and Coke, the South Metropolitan, and others now amalgamated with those Companies.

Ib. s. 22. To compel the companies to effectually light all public lamps of their area.

Ib. s. 23. To provide and keep in repair their own public lamp-posts and lamps.

The Vestries and District Boards also have the above powers.

38 & 39 Vict., c. cc., s. 33. 39 & 40 Vict., c. ccxxv, s. 35. 39 & 40 Vict., c. ccxxix, s. 36. To control and manage the gas testing places, materials, and apparatus provided by the Commercial Gas Company, the Gaslight and Coke Company, the South Metropolitan Gas and Coke Company.

38 & 39 Vict., c. cc, s. 35. 39 & 40 Vict., c. ccxxv, s. 38. 39 & 40 Vict., c. ccxxix, s. 39. To appoint a gas examiner to generally test the illuminating power, purity, and pressure of gas.

38 & 39 Vict., c. cc, s. 60. 39 & 40 Vict., c. ccxxv, s. 62. 39 & 40 Vict., c. ccxxix, s. 62. To go to arbitration if aggrieved by any act or decision of the auditor.

38 & 39 Vict., c. cc, s. 59. *The Council is entitled to receive a copy of the accounts of the Commercial Gas Company, and to be heard before the Auditor.*

(6) Petroleum.

B. Not applicable to the City.

34 & 35 Vict., c. 105, s. 9. To license, with or without conditions, the keeping of petroleum.

Ib. s. 11. To appoint officer to test and take samples of petroleum.

Ib. s. 8 (1). The Corporation of the City, acting by the Common Council, is the Local Authority in the City.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 67, s. 4. To seize and detain, by their authorised officers, petroleum, where infringement of the Act takes place.

(7) Cruelty to Children.

B. Not applicable to the City.

52 & 53 Vict., c. 44, s. 3. To make bye-laws extending or restricting the hours (10 p.m. to 5 a.m.) during which children may be in public places or houses (other than those licensed for entertainment) for the purpose of singing, &c., for profit or offering anything for sale.

Ib. 6 (1) (16). To declare a place to be a "place of safety" for children taken out of the custody of persons offending against the Act.

(35)

(8) Protection of Infant Life.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To register names of persons and houses retaining or receiving for hire two or more infants for the purpose of being nursed, and to make bye-laws. — 35 & 36 Vict. c. 38, s. 3.

To refuse to register until satisfied as to the place and person. — Ib. s. 4.

To call for the production of a registered person's register of infants. — Ib. s. 5.

To strike names off the register in case of unfitness, neglect, &c. — Ib. s. 7.

In the City the Common Council are the authority. The County expenses are to be paid out of the fund applicable to the general expenses of the Council.

The City expenses come out of the Consolidated Sewers Rate.

(9) Shop Hours.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To appoint inspectors for the execution of the Shop Hours Act, 1892. — 55 & 56 Vict., c. 62., s. 8.

(10) Water.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To apply to the water company for a constant supply in any district. — 34 & 35 Vict. c. 113, s. 8.

To appeal to the Local Government Board on dispute in the above matter. — Ib. s. 9.

To give notice to owners and occupiers to provide or repair prescribed fittings, and in default to do so themselves and charge expenses. — Ib. s. 10.

To require water companies to fix hydrants, &c., for fire extinction purposes, and to pay for the same out of the general rate. (*Vide* also Fire Brigade.) — Ib. s. 34.

(11) Weights and Measures.

B. Not applicable to the City.

The powers under these Acts are transferred from the Justices to the County Council. *In the City of London they are exercised by the Common Council.*

To provide local standards, and means for verifying and stamping weights, measures, and weighing instruments. — 41 & 42 Vict., c. 49. Ib. s. 40. 52 & 53 Vict., c. 21, s. 1.

To appoint, suspend, dismiss, and remunerate inspectors, and to assign them districts. — 41 & 42 Vict., c. 49, s. 43.

To fix times and places for the verification and stamping by inspectors of weights and measures. — Ib. s. 44.

To combine with other Local Authority for the purposes of the Act. — Ib. s. 52.

To make and alter bye-laws as to local verification, duties of inspectors, &c. — Ib. s. 53.

Expenses are paid out of the County rate.

To make general regulations for guidance of inspectors as to the procedure to be observed in the verification of weights, measures, and weighing and measuring instruments, including the prohibition of stamping where the material or mode of construction is likely to facilitate fraud, and as to the inspection of weights, &c. — 52 & 53 Vict., c. 21, s. 9.

To apply to the Board of Trade for appointment of an officer to hold a local inquiry into the administration of the law, and to pay the expenses thereof. — Ib. s. 10 (1, 4)

(12) Sale of Coal.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To erect and maintain fixed or portable weighing instruments for weighing coal. — Ib. s. 26.

To make bye-laws regulating sale of coal in quantities not exceeding two hundredweight; requiring approved weighing instrument to be carried with every vehicle in which coal is carried for sale or delivery to a purchaser; prescribing the distance beyond which coal is not to be required to be carried for the purpose of being weighed under the Act; to fix fees for use of their weighing instruments, and to impose fines. — Ib. s. 28.

To purchase any franchise of weights and measures, and to borrow money for this purpose. — 55 & 56 Vict., c. 18, s. 1.

(13) Market Enquiries.

To enquire and negotiate as to markets and market rights not the property of the City, and as to establishing new markets in or near the Administrative County of London and pay costs not exceeding £1,000 as for general county purposes. — 54 & 55 Vict., c. ccvi, ss. 70, 72.

During the year ended 31st March, 1893, there were 24 meetings of this Committee and 17 meetings of its various sub-committees. The Committee is composed of 12 members of the Council, and, during the period above-mentioned, £58,257 16*s.* 11*d.* was spent upon the work of the Committee. There is also a Joint Committee of the Public Control and Public Health Committees as to Coroners' courts and mortuaries, of which nine meetings have been held. — 54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, s. 90.

The Council has delegated to this Committee the partial administration of most of the Acts above referred to, and has formally appointed it to be the "Contagious Diseases (Animals Act) Executive Committee."

(36)

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Public Health.

54 & 55 Vict., c. 76. The public health of the county is now chiefly controlled by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. This Act imposes upon the Vestries and District Boards of the Metropolis (exclusive of the City) and upon the Commissioners of Sewers, in the City, as sanitary authorities the duties of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The powers of the County Council are:—

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

Ib. s. 22. To proceed against a sanitary authority creating a nuisance whilst dealing with refuse.

Ib. s. 56 (6). To add to the number of infectious diseases of which notification is necessary.

Ib. s. 92. To provide and maintain places for holding inquests.

Ib. s. 93 (1, 3). To provide mortuaries for unidentified bodies, and to make regulations.

Ib. s. 108. To pay out of the exchequer contribution account one-half of the salaries of medical officers and sanitary inspectors throughout London, such officers and inspectors being qualified according to regulations made by the Local Government Board, and to receive Reports from such officers.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 17. To appoint and pay medical officers of health.

N.B.—Medical officers of health are appointed by the various local authorities, but the Council may appoint such for purposes of their own.

B. Not applicable to the City.

Ib. s. 19 (2). To make representations to the Local Government Board as to any matter affecting the public health of any district in the county requiring remedy.

54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, s. 16. To make bye-laws regulating the removal and carriage of offensive, &c., matter, in or through London; and as to the closing of cesspools, &c., and as to the removal of house refuse.

Ib. s. 19 (1) (b). To sanction the establishment anew of certain offensive trades.

Ib. s. 19 (4). To make bye-laws regulating the conduct of offensive trades.

Ib. s. 19 (10). *The Commissioners of Sewers exercise these last two powers in the City and pay expenses out of their consolidated rate.*

Ib. s. 20. To license cowhouses and slaughterhouses, and knackers' yards outside the City.

14 & 15 Vict., c. xci., ss. 18–21. *Commissioners of Sewers are the licensing authority in the City.*

54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, s. 19 (9) (10). *The order of the County Council is not necessary to authorise the slaughter of cattle at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, or at the cattle market at Deptford, neither can the Council make bye-laws in respect of any slaughterhouse erected there.*

Ib. s. 20 (8). To enforce the orders and regulations of the Local Government Board as regards dairies.

Ib. s. 28. *In the City the Common Council execute these, and pay expenses out of the consolidated sewers rate.*

Ib. s. 28 (4). To make bye-laws as to W.C.'s, ashpits, &c., in connection with buildings.

Ib. s. 39 (1). To call upon sanitary authorities to provide and maintain buildings for *post mortem* examinations

Ib. s. 90. To prosecute a sanitary authority which is in default in executing the Act.

Ib. s. 100. To complain of such default (when no other course is open) to the Local Government Board,

Ib. s. 101. and to proceed under the order of the Board, and to recover expenses hereunder including the levying of a rate.

The Local Government Board proceed against the Commissioners of Sewers if they are in default.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Unhealthy Areas.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 70. Part i., Schedule i. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part I., gives power to Local Authorities, upon being satisfied as to the unhealthiness of a district, to make a scheme for its improvement, which must be confirmed by Parliament. Any receipts obtained form a fund called "The Dwelling-House Improvement Fund," and the expenses of the scheme are payable, in the first instance, out of such fund. All moneys necessary for the purpose are to be supplied out of local rates, or out of moneys borrowed in pursuance of the Act.

In the County of London (*i.e.*, excluding the City), the County Council is the local authority, and the local rates referred to by the Act are the County Fund, the amount payable being deemed to be required for special county purposes.

In the City of London, the local authorities are the Commissioners of Sewers, and the local rate means the Sewer Rate and the consolidated rate levied by such Commissioners, or either of such rates.

Subsidiary powers of the County Council after confirmation of the scheme are:—

B. Not applicable to the City.

Ib. s. 12 (1). To take steps for purchasing the necessary lands.

Ib. s. 12 (2). To sell or let all or part of the area under the condition that the purchasers or lessees will, as respects their land, execute the scheme, and to impose other terms.

Ib. s. 12 (3). To engage with any person or body to execute the scheme upon terms.

The Council may not, without the express approval of the Secretary of State, undertake the rebuilding or execution of the scheme, except to clear, pave, sewer and lay out streets, but in several schemes the Council have obtained such approval, and are proceeding to rebuild accordingly.

Ib. s. 12 (4). To impose in any grant or lease conditions and restrictions as to the elevation, design of, and accommodation afforded by the houses to be erected as dwellings for the working classes on such area.

To contract (without acquiring the land) with the person entitled to the first estate of freehold in any land comprised in the scheme for the execution of the scheme in respect of such land. Ib. s. 12 (6).

To appropriate lands belonging to them, or to purchase by agreement further lands for accommodation of working classes, displaced by an improvement scheme. Ib. s. 23.

To appoint a substitute for a period of six months, or less, in the absence of a medical officer of health. Ib. s. 26.

Unhealthy Dwelling-Houses.

Part II. of the same Act gives power to Vestries and District Boards, including the City Commissioners of Sewers, to take proceedings under the Sanitary Acts for the closing and (if necessary) demolition of unhealthy houses. It also empowers them to purchase houses for the purpose of throwing open courts and alleys whose ventilation, etc., is obstructed. Such authorities may frame schemes for the improvement of areas too small to be dealt with under Part I.

The powers of the Council are:—

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area (Quære?)

To institute proceedings for a closing order, or for demolition in default of the district authority after one month's notice, and to charge the authority with the expenses. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 70, s. 45 (2).

Note.—"*District Authority*" *is described in s.* 45 (1) *as a* "*Vestry or District Board in the* administrative *County of London*," *&c. The terms are so inconsistent that it is very doubtful whether this power extends to the City, although read with the intrepretation section it would appear to do so.*

To lend money to a local authority in the administrative County of London for the purpose of this part of the Act. Ib. s. 46 (3).

B. Not applicable to the City.

To exercise concurrent powers with the Vestries and District Boards in promoting and carrying into execution schemes under Part II. Ib. s. 46 (5).

To contribute voluntarily to schemes of such authorities. Ib. s. 46 (*l*).

Lodging Houses.

B. Not applicable to the City.

To acquire land for and to erect and manage lodging houses for the working classes. Ib. ss. 57, 61.

To make bye-laws relating thereto. Ib. s. 62.

To sell lodging houses, established for seven years or more under the Act, when regarded as unnecessary or too expensive. Ib. s. 64.

To borrow money for these purposes. Ib. s. 66.

To inspect the lodging houses. Ib. s. 70.

In the City the Commissioners of Sewers are the authority to exercise these powers.

The expenses are defrayed out of the "*Dwelling-House Improvement Fund.*" Ib. s. 65.

The London County Council may, also, with the consent of a Secretary of State appoint medical officers of health for the County. Ib. s. 76.

The Council, as all Local Authorities, may appoint a committee for carrying out the purposes of the Act, but such committee cannot be authorised to borrow money, or to levy a rate, or to enter into contracts. Ib. s. 81.

It may be noted that in recent private Acts the Council has been successful in obtaining the insertion of clauses providing: (1) That when twenty or more houses occupied by persons of the labouring classes are taken under the powers of the Act, suitable accommodation shall be found for the persons displaced in the immediate neighbourhood, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and subject to certain provisions. (2) That when houses have already been acquired by agreement, or otherwise, before the passing of an Act, they shall be deemed to have been acquired for the purposes of the Act in which this clause is inserted, and the persons displaced must also be accommodated.

The Council also endeavours, and in some cases has done so with success, to procure the insertion in private Railway Acts of clauses providing: (1) That the Company may not claim exemption from the Board of Trade requirements under "Cheap Trains Act, 1883," or from any general or special Act which may be passed. (2) That the Company shall run a certain number of trains, morning and evening, at cheap fares, for the convenience of the labouring classes, the Board of Trade having power to fix and regulate the same; the liability of the Company to pay compensation, in case of accident, being limited to £100.

The expenditure of the Committee on rate account for 1892–3 was £44,484 17*s.* 3*d.*, and on capital account £196,181 18*s.* 4*d.*

The number of meetings of the Committee during the year ended 31st March, 1893, was 33, and there were 176 meetings of its various Sub-committees during the same period.

The Council delegates to this Committee the duty of carrying out Housing Schemes resolved upon by the Council, and also the powers of the Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

STORES COMMITTEE.

This Committee considers and reports as to the provision of store depôts, and controls such depôts and the staff exclusively employed in connection therewith. It undertakes the preparation of schedules of goods required, and carries out the regulations of the Council as to store accounts.

The Committee has only recently been appointed; it has 12 members.

See also Works Committee.

(38)

COMMITTEE ON SMALL HOLDINGS.

55 & 56 Vict. c. 31. This committee is appointed for the purpose of putting in force the powers of the Council under the Small Holdings Act, 1892.

The powers of the Council are:—

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

Ib. ss. 1, 2. To acquire by purchase or lease land for small holdings.

Ib. s. 3 (2). To adapt, by works, the acquired land for these purposes.

Ib. s. 4. To sell or let the holdings.

Ib. s. 5. To appoint a committee to consider whether the Council is justified in putting into effect the part of the Act relating to the provision of small holdings.

(*N.B.—This appointment is imperative under the Act.*)

Ib. s. 6 (6). To make terms as to payment on purchase from Council.

Ib. s. 7. To make rules and conditions of sale.

Ib. s. 8. To keep list of owners and occupiers of holdings, and a descriptive map or plan of the same.

Ib. s. 9 (1) (b), and (6). To consent to division, sub-division or assignment of holding, and waive other conditions.

Ib. s. 10. To register their title under the Land Transfer Act, 1875.

Ib. s. 11. To have first offer of purchase from the owner of a holding diverted from agriculture.

Ib. s. 14. To attach grazing rights, &c., to small holdings.

Ib. s. 15. To let land acquired and unsold, and to sell or exchange superfluous or unsuitable land, and to erect buildings, &c., to induce a better sale.

Ib. s. 15 (2). To temporarily let or manage holdings.

Ib. s. 16. To delegate their powers with respect to the adaption of land for holdings and the sale, letting and management thereof to a committee formed in accordance with sec. 16 of the Act.

Ib. s. 17. To advance money to a purchaser on the security of the holding.

Ib. s. 19. To borrow money for the purposes of the Act, in accordance with the L.G.A., 1888.

Ib. s. 18. *The Council must not acquire land unless in their opinion all expenses will be recouped them; and must not charge the County Rate with a sum likely to exceed, in any one year, an amount produced by a rate of a penny in the pound.*

53 & 54 Vict., c. 16. *Gifts of lands for working class dwellings are exempted from the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act*, 1888.

This Committee at present consists of seven members of the Council, and since its appointment it has held four meetings.

THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS COMMITTEE.

This Committee deals with the following powers of the Council:—

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 32, s. 11. To make requisitions as to structural defects of theatres and music halls.

Ib. s. 12. To make regulations with respect to new theatres, &c., for protection from fire.

Ib. s. 21. To authorise entry and inspection of same.

45 Vict., c. lvi., s. 45. To make requisitions as to theatres and places of public entertainment as to means of exit, fastenings of doors, &c.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 32, s. 13. To grant provisional licences for new premises.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, ss. 3 (v), 7 (a). 41 (1) (b), 43 (2). To licence theatres (outside the Lord Chamberlain's jurisdiction), and places for music and for dancing and racecourses.

Ib. s. 78 (3). To make standing orders as to applications for licences.

Ib. s. 28 (2). To delegate these licensing powers to a Committee or to the justices in petty sessions.

The Council delegates to this Committee the duty of appointing Inspectors for Theatres and Music Halls, and the duty of investigating, in the first instance, all applications for licenses. The Committee reports upon these applications, but the Council retains in its own hands the power of granting or refusing such licenses.

This Committee consists of 15 members of the Council, and during the year ended 31st March, 1893, 39 meetings of the Committee, and in the same period 7 meetings of its various Sub-Committees were held.

WORKS COMMITTEE.

This Committee has referred to it the carrying out of all works, which the Council resolves to execute without the intervention of a Contractor.

The Committee also has the control of the staff exclusively employed upon such works, and the provision and control of all necessary workshops, plant, machinery, &c.

The Works and Stores Committees were first appointed (November, 1892) as one Committee, and up to 31st March, 1893, held 13 meetings and 26 Sub-Committee meetings. Recently, however, the Council decided that as the principal duties of the Committee, viz.: *Works* and *Stores* were so distinct, it was advisable to divide the Committee into two. There are 20 members of the Committee.

(39)

STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE.

(STATUTORY.)

A. The City contributes to the Expenses of this Committee.

The Quarter Sessions and the Council elect an equal number of Justices and members to form this committee to transact business relating to the Clerk of the Peace, the Clerks of the Justices, and joint officers, and other matters requiring to be determined jointly by Quarter Sessions and the County Council. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 30 (1). Ib. s. 30 (3).

Their powers are :— Ib. s. 83 (2).

To appoint and remove the Clerk of the Peace. Ib. s. 83 (4).

To appoint during pleasure a deputy Clerk of the Peace. Ib. s. 83 (5).

To make the same recommendations to the Secretary of State as to the salary of the Clerk of the Peace as Justices were empowerd to do. — 14 & 15 Vict., c. 55.

To exercise the powers of the Quarter Sessions Justices and local authority under the Acts regulating the salaries and fees of Justices' Clerks, so far as such salaries and fees are concerned. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 84 (2). 14 & 15 Vict., c. 55. 40 & 41 Vict., c. 43.

To determine any matter arising under the L.G. Act with respect to the Clerk of the Peace or Clerks to the Justices. — 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 30 (3).

To determine the accommodation necessary for the transaction of the business of the Quarter Sessions and Justices, and for the keeping of their records. — Ib. s. 64 (3).

To determine other matters under the L.G. Act with respect to the provisions of accommodation for Quarter Sessions or Justices, or to the use by them or the clerks of buildings, rooms, and premises. — Ib. s. 30 (3).

To determine matters with respect to officers serving both Quarter Sessions or Justices, and the Council, or to the application of the Local Stamp Act, 1869, to sums received by Clerks to Justices. — Ib.

To report to the Council and Quarter Sessions. Ib. s. 82 (3).

Expenses are to be paid out of the County Fund. — Ib. s. 30 (3), s. 81 (6, 8).

To sanction costs incurred by the Quarter Sessions or Justices, and costs incurred by Justices, Constables, &c., in defending proceedings brought against them in the execution of their duties, to be paid out of the County Fund. — Ib. s. 66.

This can scarcely apply to proceedings against Officers or Constables of the Metropolitan Police, so long as they are under the control of the Home Office.

This Committee consists of an equal number of Justices and members of the Council, *i.e.*, nine of each. It held nine meetings in the year ending 31st March, 1893.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD.

A. Applicable to the whole Metropolitan Area.

The Council has power :— 52 & 53 Vict.,

To supply or aid the supply of technical or manual instruction as they deem expedient, subject to the conditions imposed by the Act. — c. 76, s. 1.

To institute entrance examinations to the schools or classes. Ib. s. 2.

To aid the instruction supplied in schools outside the district, when necessary. — 54 Vic., c. 4, s. 1 (1)(a).

To provide or assist in providing scholarships for, or pay or assist in paying fees of students. — Ib. s. 1 (1) (b)

To receive and direct the verifying and auditing of accounts of schools, aided by the Council. — 52 & 53 Vict., c. 76, s. 5.

To retain for these purposes the balance of moneys received under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, which shall have been appropriated by the Council for these purposes. — 54 Vict., c. 4, s. 2.

The L.G. Act, 1888, *s.* 23, *sub-section* 2, *contains provisions for the application of sums in the Exchequer Contribution Account* (*v. Finance Committee*). *These provisions are modified by, and to the extent of the above section of the Technical Instruction Act*, 1891.

To borrow money for these purposes in the manner provided by the L.G. Act, 1888. — 52 & 53 Vict. c. 76, s. 4 (4).

The expenses of providing technical education are paid out of the County fund. — Ib. s. 4 (2).

To charge any expenses incurred under the Act on any part of the County, for the requirements of which such expenses have been incurred. — Ib. s. 4 (3).

The Council has delegated to this Board all the powers of the Council under the Technical Instruction Acts, *with the exception of the power of making a rate.*

The Board is appointed annually in the month of March, and consists for the present of not more than 35 members, of whom twenty are members of the Council; and of the remaining 15 the London School Board, the London Trades Council, and the City and Guilds Institute nominate three each, the Governing Body of the City Parochial Charities nominate two, and the Head Masters' Association and the National Union of Teachers nominate one each; and the other two members, one at least of whom is to be a woman, are selected by the Council from outside its own body. Two at least of the members of the Board are to be employers of skilled labour.

APPENDIX VIII.

MEMORANDUM, HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, ON THE COUNTY OF LONDON AND THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE
1.	The County of London	(1)
2.	The City of London as a County	(7)
	(*a*) The Sheriffs	(7)
	(*b*) The Lord Mayor and Aldermen as Justices of the Peace and a Court of Quarter Sessions	(7)
	(*c*) The Commission of Lieutenancy of the City of London	(9)
	(*d*) The Coroner	(9)
3.	The Central Criminal Court	(10)
4.	County and Borough Justices	(11)

APPENDIX VIII.

MEMORANDUM, HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, ON THE COUNTY OF LONDON AND THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

Necessity of considering County Government.

The amalgamation of the City and County of London in very large measure consists of placing the administrative work of the whole area of the present Administrative County of London under the management and control of one central body with ample authority in all matters of municipal concern. But yet this is not all that is necessary. As regards all non-administrative purposes there would still remain standing over against each other and mutually exclusive the County of London and the County of the City of London. In order to afford materials for understanding the proposals made for their amalgamation it is necessary to give a short account of the government of these counties, and of the Central Criminal Court, which applies to both of them although historically more closely associated with the City, and also to refer to the differences between Justices and Courts of Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs respectively.

1.—THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

County of London created by Act of 1888.
City already a County.

The Local Government Act, 1888, created within the metropolitan area a new county by the name of the County of London. The City of London was already a county and had been so for centuries, but outside the City the Metropolis extended over a large part of Middlesex and some part of the Counties of Surrey and Kent. The Act of 1888 did not affect the City of London as a county as regards non-administrative matters, except that it took away its right to appoint the Sheriff of Middlesex, and confined the authority of the Sheriffs of the City of London to the City; but it took those portions of the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent which lay within the limits of the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, out of those counties, and united them together in one new county—the County of London (s. 40 (2)). The Act provided that it should be lawful for the Queen to appoint a Sheriff of the County of London and to grant a Commission of the Peace and a Court of Quarter Sessions to that county, and, subject to the provisions of the Act, it applied to the County of London, as nearly as circumstances would admit, all enactments, laws, and usages with respect to counties in England and Wales, and to Sheriffs, Justices, and Quarter Sessions.

Justice and Police in Metropolis.

In order to understand the effect of this and other provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, it is necessary to consider the state of things existing at the time in the Metropolis as regards justice and police, and particularly the effect of the Metropolitan Police Courts Acts. The following account of the matter written in 1885 is given by Mr. F. W. Maitland in his volume on "Justice and Police" in the *English Citizen Series* (p. 98):—"From these institutions, distinctive of London proper, we pass to one which was long distinctive of 'the Metropolis,' for as yet we have no better name for the vast town which has agglomerated itself outside the City walls. This town, we must remember, was in the eye of the law no town; it had no legal being; it was but a collection of townships, and manors, parishes, and extra parochial places, which owned no common ruler, save King and Parliament. Geography and remote history had done their worst for the Metropolis: the Commissions of the Peace for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex, converged on the disorderly mass, while separate Commissions for Westminster and the Liberty of the Tower confounded confusion. Unity of action was impossible, the individual Magistrate was not controlled by the spirit of corporate magistracy, and metropolitan Justice and Police fell into bad ways. In the last century there arose men who gained the bad name of 'trading Justices,' and made a profit of their powers by the taking of fees. To put an end to this, rather than to do anything else, was the object of a series of statutes which ended by giving us professional Magistrates and a new police force under the control of Royal Commissioners and the Home Secretary.

Trading Justices.

History of Metropolitan Police Courts.

"In 1792 seven 'public offices,' which came to be called 'police offices,' were established; at each of which, three Justices of the Peace, appointed by the King and commissioned for both Middlesex and Surrey, were to attend daily. All fees taken by them were to be paid to a receiver, and no other Justice was to take fees within a

certain large district. Out of these fees, or, if they would not suffice, out of the Consolidated Fund, each of the twenty-one Justices was to be paid a salary of 400*l.*, while over the provision of buildings, and so forth, the Home Secretary was to have a control.

"An Act of 1800 established an eighth police office (or rather a ninth, for the Bow Street Office has an earlier history); and the three paid Justices ('Special Justices' they were called) of this Thames Police Office were to be commissioned for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Westminster, and the Tower. These Acts were only temporary, but they were repeatedly re-enacted with improvements. The salary of these Justices or 'Police Magistrates,' as the later Acts called them, slowly grows from 400*l.* to 1,500*l.*; the hours of attendance on the other hand are shortened; at first they are 10 to 8, afterwards 10 to 5. What this indicates is the great change which during this period is making the duties of the Justice in criminal cases more and more judicial. These paid justices were seldom lawyers; it is first in 1839 that the King's choice is confined to barristers of seven years' standing. One of their chief duties had been to appoint and control a small band of paid constables attached to each office. Even in 1829, when 'a new police force' for 'the Metropolitan Police District' was formed, this was done by establishing in Westminster one more police 'office,' provided with two paid Justices of the Peace, who, under the Home Secretary, were to rule the new constabulary. In 1839 these two Justices receive the new name of 'Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis,' the judicial and executive duties comprised in the old conservation of the peace fall apart, and we are left with learned Magistrates and gallant Commissioners.

Metropolitan Police Force.

"In the Metropolis there are now 23 Police Magistrates (*a*), each of whom is a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Westminster, and the Liberty of the Tower. This is the territory over which he has jurisdiction, but his warrants for the apprehension of suspected persons and the like can, without endorsement, be executed outside that territory. Sitting in his Police Court he is for many purposes equivalent to two Justices acting concurrently, and, indeed, has a few powers which no other Justice has. There are now within the metropolitan limits 13 (*b*) 'Police Courts' (a phrase which in the statute book gradually supplants 'police offices'), each of which has its own Magistrates assigned to it, but for modifying this system the Home Secretary has considerable powers. It has been regarded as a matter of national concern, and the cost of it falls on national funds, which, however, get the benefit of fines and penalties which in other places would go to the treasury of the county or borough. When a Police Court has been set up and a district assigned to it, that district becomes to a large extent exempt from the interference of the Justices for the county, Middlesex, Surrey, or whatever it may be; so that for what we ordinarily call London (save the City) the summary jurisdiction and the preliminary examination of criminals are now in professional hands.

Powers of Metropolitan Police Magistrates.

"Besides the institution of a paid magistracy and the creation of the Central Criminal Court, the vast volume of the Metropolis has caused another modification of the general English system. Quarter or General Sessions of the peace for Middlesex are held twice a month, and since 1844 there has presided at these Sessions for the hearing of appeals and of criminal cases a paid 'Assistant Judge'; he is appointed by the Queen, and his salary is defrayed half by the nation and half by the county."

The provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, with regard to Justices and Quarter Sessions for the County of London all have reference to the state of things just described, and can only be understood by keeping it in view.

The existing Justices of the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and of the City of Westminster and of the Tower of London were made Justices of the County of London as if they were assigned by a commission of the peace, so long as they reside or occupy property in the County of London, with the exception of any Justice of Middlesex, Surrey, or Kent who should hold any office connected with any Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London (s. 117 (1 and 2)). All these existing Justices, therefore, became Justices of the County of London without the necessity of having their names included in a commission of the peace for that county, but the Lord Chancellor is given the same power of removing any of them as if their names had been on the commission (117 (4)). The Metropolitan Police Magistrates and the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police were, as has been said, made Justices of Middlesex and the other counties within the Metropolitan Police District by statute, and the Local Government Act, 1888, made them Justices of the County of London (s. 95).

Provisions of Local Government Act as to Justices.

The Justices of the County of London out of sessions retain all the powers which the Justices of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent had before the Act of 1888, except the power of licensing theatres outside the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain (s. 7), and the power of licensing slaughter-houses and cow-houses (s. 45), which were transferred to the County Council. But the great bulk of the work of Justices in Petty Sessions in London is done by the Police Magistrates. The Justices of the County of London have, as regards all the ordinary powers of county Justices, concurrent jurisdiction with the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and except in the case of the parts

Powers of Justices in London out of sessions.

Petty Sessions and Police Magistrates.

(*a*) There are now twenty-five.
(*b*) Now fourteen.

(3)

of the Metropolitan Police District which have been assigned as divisions to those Police Courts which were established before the Act of 1840, two Justices have nearly all the powers of a Police Magistrate under the Metropolitan Police Acts. But whenever a Police Court is established within the Metropolitan Police District and a division assigned to it, the Justices cannot act in that division, in the execution of the Metropolitan Police Acts, except in that Court; and when the regular attendance of a Police Magistrate at that Court has been ordered, the Police Magistrate while present in the Court is to act as the sole judge of it (3 and 4 Vict., c. 84, s. 6). The result is that practically the Justices are excluded, and their judicial work in Petty Sessions is done by paid Magistrates who have the power of two Justices. Some parts of the Metropolitan Police District have not been assigned to Police Courts, and there the County Justices generally do the work, although the Police Magistrates have jurisdiction with regard to all matters arising within the whole Metropolitan Police District. The only parts of the County of London which have not been assigned to Police Courts are part of Hampstead, Penge, and a small part of Bromley. This part of Bromley is practically treated as within the Worship Street District, and cases are also brought from Penge to the Lambeth Police Court. West Ham is a municipal borough and has a Stipendiary Magistrate who exercises within the borough the powers of a Police Magistrate under the Metropolitan Police Acts, except perhaps the power of giving possession of deserted premises.

The Police Magistrates, however, have no power to act in anything which is directed by statute to be done at special sessions of a petty sessional division. They have practically taken over all the duties of the Justices sitting as a Court of Summary Jurisdiction within the Metropolitan Police Courts area, that is to say, most of the work which the Justices would otherwise have had to do as Justices for the whole County of London, but for certain purposes the petty sessional divisions of counties are treated as units, and the Justices of each petty sessional division are directed to hold special sessions for the performance of the duties imposed upon them by particular statutes. All the work of these special sessions is outside the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates, and is done by the Justices of the County of London. The principal business transacted at special sessions in the Metropolis is connected with the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and for dealing in game, the poor law, valuation appeals, and the revising of jury lists. Under the Lunacy Act, 1891, there is also a large amount of work which is practically assigned to the unpaid Justices, for although the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrates is not excluded, the Act directs that they are not to be required to perform these duties to the obstruction of their ordinary work.

Special sessions.

A special session of the Justices acting in every petty sessional division called the "General Annual Licensing Meeting," takes place in London during the first ten days of March, at which the Justices grant licenses for the purposes of the liquor traffic to such persons as they may in the exercise of their discretion deem fit and proper (9 Geo. IV, c. 61). In addition to the General Annual Licensing Meeting there is held "an adjournment thereof" (Sec. 3) which is practically a second General Annual Licensing Meeting. It is held at such an interval of time from the original meeting as to enable applicants who have inadvertently failed to give proper notices, &c., to comply with the law, and not be obliged to wait till the succeeding year. At these special annual sessions, licenses are granted and renewed, and the removal of licenses authorised, but all new licenses require to be confirmed by the County Licensing Committee, which is appointed annually by the Justices in Quarter Sessions, and consists of from three to twelve members; as a rule it is mainly composed of the Chairman of the different petty sessional divisions. Special sessions are also held from four to eight times a year, upon days appointed at the Annual Meetings, for the purpose of authorising the transfer of licenses. In London, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police and the Commissioner of the City Police are the local authorities for granting occasional licenses and special exemptions from closing at the usual hours, and Police Magistrates are empowered, after examining upon oath all necessary parties, to authorise a temporary transfer, usually called granting "protection," in cases where a change of occupancy is brought about during the interval between two of the special sessions above referred to.

Special sessions for liquor licenses.

9 Geo. IV., c. 61.

As regards game licenses, it is provided by 23 and 24 Vict., c. 90, s. 13, incorporating 2 and 3 Vict., c. 35, s. 4, that licenses to deal in game are to be granted annually by Justices in special sessions in July, or at any other time if they shall see fit. Seven days' notice is to be given to the Justices of the holding of the sessions. Any householder or shopkeeper within their division may be licensed, provided he is not an innkeeper nor a beer-seller, nor the owner, driver, &c., of any public conveyance, carrier or higgler. The license empowers the holder to buy game from any person who may lawfully sell it (*i.e.*, holding a full annual license to kill), and to dispose of it at any one house or shop, which must be specified in the license, and furnished with a board inscribed with his name and the words "Licensed to deal in game." The statute does not apply to game killed abroad and imported.

23 & 24 Vict., c. 90.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 35.

Special sessions for licenses to deal in game.

A special session is held in each petty sessional division every year, on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days afterwards, for the appointment of Overseers of the Poor. Two persons, who must be substantial householders, are generally appointed, but a single officer is enough in the case of a small parish. Assistant Overseers are

Special sessions for appointment of overseers of the poor.

Allowance of poor rate.

appointed by two Justices in petty sessions, and continue in office until their appointment is revoked. The poor rate made by the Overseers must be allowed by two Justices. Their assent is merely ministerial, and cannot be refused if the rate is good upon the face of it. Payment of a rate is enforced upon summons before two Justices. They do not sit as a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and they make no order, for the rate itself is the order, but upon proof that the occupier was rated and that he neglected to pay for seven days after demand, they issue a distress warrant. Under 54 Geo. III, c. 170, s. 11, two Justices in petty sessions, with the consent of the Overseers, may excuse the payment of poor rate upon proof of inability to pay. The county rate is raised in the same way as the poor rate. The County Council send their precept to the Guardians requiring them to pay the amount named in the precept, and the Guardians raise the money in the same way as the money required for the relief of the poor, that is to say, they issue an order to the Overseers of each parish, who then make a rate which must be allowed by two Justices. The Act under which the standard or basis for assessment is fixed in London is the Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 1869. That Act, which applies to the whole metropolitan area with the exception of Penge, and thus includes the City of London, provides that valuation lists shall be prepared by assessment committees appointed by the vestries of the different parishes, or by Guardians having power under Local Acts to assess or make rates for the relief of the poor. The valuation lists made under the provisions of this Act are the basis of every rate, assessment, and contribution levied, made, and required in the Metropolis on the basis of value. Special sessions are directed to be held in every petty sessional division every year to hear appeals as to the value of hereditaments entered in the valuation list. Their decisions, and any alteration by them of the value of an hereditament in the valuation list of any parish can only affect the rights of the ratepayers of the parish among themselves, and cannot of itself in any way alter the totals of the gross or rateable value of the list as settled by the assessment committee. The Act also provides for the sitting of a Court of General Assessment Sessions for the purpose of hearing appeals against any valuation list in the Metropolis. This Court formerly consisted of Justices of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent and two Aldermen appointed by the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, but the Local Government Act, 1888, provided (s. 42 (10)) that the Quarter Sessions of the County of London should be substituted for the General Assessment Sessions under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, and have all the jurisdiction vested in those sessions, and should exercise the same within the same area. Upon the hearing of any appeals in relation to property in the City of London such two members of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City of London as are appointed by that Court for the purpose are entitled to attend and sit as members of the Quarter Sessions for the County of London. In all other counties the County Council is the authority entrusted with the duty of preparing and revising the basis or standard for the county rate, but in London the County Council exercises this power only in that insignificant fraction of the metropolitan area,—the hamlet of Penge.

Enforcement of payment of poor rate.

54 Geo. III, c. 170.

The County rate.

The Valuation of Property (Metropolis) Act, 1869.

Special sessions under Valuation Act.

General assessment sessions.

32 & 33 Vict., c. 67.

Penge.

A special session is also directed to be held in each petty sessional division for the purpose of revising and allowing the lists of persons liable to serve on juries within the same. (6 Geo. IV, c. 50.) This session is held within the last seven days of September.

Special sessions for revising jury lists.

6 Geo. IV, c. 50.

The Lunacy Act, 1890 (53 Vict., c. 5) provides that the Justices in Quarter Sessions shall specially appoint certain of their number to be the judicial authority under the Act.

53 Vict., c. 5. Lunacy Act, 1890.

The Act does not exclude the Police Magistrates from acting under it, but it directs that County Court Judges and Police Magistrates shall not be required to exercise any powers under the Act so as to interfere with or delay the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction. The principal duty of these special Justices under the Act consists in hearing petitions for the confinement of lunatics not so found, and granting orders for their reception into an asylum. They have also power to order a non-pauper lunatic not under proper care and control, or cruelly treated, to be taken to a pauper lunatic asylum.

Does not exclude Police Magistrates from acting.

As regards the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of London the Local Government Act provides that the London County Council may from time to time submit to a Secretary of State a scheme for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions in London, either at any one place or at different places, and in the latter case either at the same time or at different times, and for determining the character of the sessions so held, that is to say, whether quarter, general, original, or adjourned sessions, or otherwise, and for making such regulations respecting committals for trial, recognisances, depositions, and other matters as are necessary or proper for giving effect to the scheme, and any such scheme, when approved by a Secretary of State, is to be published in the London Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if it were enacted by the Act (s. 42 (7)).

Quarter Sessions for County of London.

The Queen is empowered on the petition of the London County Council to appoint a barrister of not less than ten years' standing to be paid Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or one of the paid Deputy Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for the County of London; he is to hold office during good behaviour, to be a Justice of the Peace by virtue of his office, and he is to be paid a salary by the London County Council not exceeding the sum mentioned in the petition for his appointment. During his office

Paid Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

(5)

he is not eligible to serve in Parliament, and is not to practise as a barrister. The Court of Quarter Sessions may be held before any such Chairman or Deputy Chairman alone. Separate Courts of Quarter Sessions may be held in different parts of the County of London, if so directed by the London County Council, with the approval of a Secretary of State.

Assistant Judge of Middlesex Sessions.

The existing Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions is to be the first Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London, and while he holds his office he is to receive from the London County Council such salary, not less than he has hitherto received, as Her Majesty, on the petition of the London County Council, may assign (s. 117). Before the Act of 1888 a Deputy Assistant Judge of the Quarter Sessions of Middlesex was appointed by the Assistant Judge, and was paid five guineas a day by the Treasury. This power of appointment is continued in the Chairman of the London Quarter Sessions as long as that office is held by the Assistant Judge of Middlesex, but upon his ceasing to be Chairman the power will cease, and for the future all Chairman and Deputy Chairman will be appointed by the Crown on the petition of the London County Council, and will be paid by the County Council.

Deputy Assistant Judge.

Clerks of the Peace of Middlesex and Surrey.

The existing Clerk of the Peace of Middlesex is made the first Clerk of the Peace of the County of London, and he retains his power of appointing and acting by a deputy (s. 118 (8)). As long as the existing Clerk of the Peace for Surrey continues to hold office he is to act as Clerk of the Peace for the County of London at any Quarter Sessions held for the County of London at Newington. In future the appointment and removal of the Clerk of the Peace and the recommendation of his salary will be in the hands of the Standing Joint Committee of the London County Council and the Quarter Sessions of London.

Scheme of London County Council at present in force for Quarter Sessions.

The London County Council have exercised their power under the Act of 1888 of submitting a scheme to the Secretary of State for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London, and the principal provisions of the scheme now in force are shortly as follows:—The provisions of certain Acts as to the times for holding Quarter Sessions are not to apply to the County of London. Quarter Sessions are to be held at Clerkenwell and Newington in the months of January, April, July, and October, and Adjourned Quarter Sessions, General Sessions, or Adjourned General Sessions, all having the same jurisdiction and powers, are to be held at Clerkenwell every three weeks, at least, and at Newington at least every month, and oftener, if necessary.

Lists, showing the days to be fixed for the sessions to be held at Clerkenwell and Newington, are to be prepared by the Clerk of the Peace in November, and settled by the General Sessions at Clerkenwell and Newington respectively, in November and December. The sessions so fixed are, as far as practicable, to be continued from day to day until the business to be dealt with is completed, and it is the duty of the Justices to take the steps necessary to secure that there shall be as many courts sitting at the same time as may be required for the discharge of the business with proper expedition. For this purpose it is provided that: "(*a.*) So long as the present Chairman holds office, in addition to the court presided over by the Chairman, there may be a second court to be presided over by a person nominated in accordance with 14 and 15 Vict., c. 55, s. 15, and on the direction of the County Council, approved by the Secretary of State in pursuance of Section 42 (6) of the Local Government Act, 1888, a third court to be presided over either by a deputy, as prescribed by 37 Vict., c. 7, s. 3, or by one of the Justices, and a fourth court to be presided over by one of the Justices. Any of the above courts may be held at the same time at Clerkenwell and at Newington, and shall be so held whenever necessary to prevent delay in the disposal of pending business. . . . (*b.*) Upon the present Chairman ceasing to hold office there may be held at the same time at Clerkenwell and at Newington separate Courts of Quarter Sessions, and each of such courts may divide itself into two or more courts, as may be necessary." Cases triable at Quarter Sessions, and all other business arising on the north side of the Thames, are to be heard and disposed of at Clerkenwell, and cases and other business arising on the south side of the Thames at Newington, but nothing is to be invalidated for want of compliance with this direction.

14 & 15 Vict., c. 55.

37 Vict., c. 7

The Sheriff of the County of London.

The Sheriff of the County of London does not differ from the Sheriffs of other counties, except that his duties are lighter and less important even than theirs, as the Judges do not go on circuit within his county, and when murderers comdemned at the Central Criminal Court are hanged at Newgate, the execution takes place under the supervision of the Sheriffs of the City of London.

Lord Lieutenant of County of London.

The Acts relating to the general and local Militia of the rest of England and Wales are made to apply to the County of London in like manner as they apply to any county at large; and the Queen appoints a Lieutenant for the County of London; but this does not affect the position of the City of London as regards the Militia or the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London (s. 91.) It does, however, affect the position of the Liberty of the Tower (commonly called the Tower Hamlets), which before the Local Government Act, 1888, was in the position of a separate county as regards the Militia Acts (45 and 46 Vict., c. 49, s. 49 (2)), but the existing Deputy Lieutenants appointed by the Constable of the Tower are unaffected (s. 117 (6)). The duties of the Lord Lieutenant of a county are not now important. It is an office which originated in the reign of Henry VIII, and in the following reign he took the control of

(6)

the military forces of the county which till then had been in the hands of the Sheriff. Almost all his powers and duties in this respect have been transferred to the Secretary of State for War, but he still has the right of nominating to first commissions in the Militia. He is in practice the Custos Rotulorum and the principal Justice of the Peace, and it is upon his nomination that the Chancellor places the names of persons in the Commission of the Peace for the County, unless this has been altered by the recent resolution of the House of Commons.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 49.

Lieutenants are appointed under the Militia Act, 1882, for all counties at large, and also for Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, in Ireland, and Haverfordwest in Wales. A Lieutenant may be appointed for Edinburgh, and it is provided that when there is no Lieutenant appointed, the Chief Magistrate of the City shall appoint the Deputy Lieutenants under the Act (45 and 46 Vict., c. 49, s. 52).

Lord Lieutenant of City of Edinburgh.

County of Glasgow.

There is at present a Bill before Parliament to provide for the constitution of the City of Glasgow as a county, under which a Lieutenant will be appointed for Glasgow if it becomes law.

Counties of cities and towns.

All other counties of cities and counties of towns are, for the purposes of the Militia Acts, included in the counties at large in which they lie. They are:—Bristol, in Gloucestershire; Canterbury, in Kent; Chester, in Cheshire; Exeter, in Devonshire; Gloucester, in Gloucestershire; Lincoln, in Lincolnshire; Lichfield, in Staffordshire; Norwich, in Norfolk; Worcester, in Worcestershire; York, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; Carmarthen, in Carmarthen; Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire; Newcastle, in Northumberland; Nottingham, in Nottinghamshire; Poole, in Dorsetshire; and Southampton, in Southampton. In 1841 Coventry was merged in the county of Warwick.

The Coroner.

The Coroner is an ancient county officer formerly elected by the freeholders, but since the Local Government Act, 1888, appointed by the County Council (s. 5). As regards the County of London, provision is made (s. 114) for the temporary continuance in office of the existing coroners of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, whose districts lie wholly or partly within the new county, and for the alteration of those districts which lie within more than one county.

Franchise coroners.

The Local Government Act does not affect the appointment of "franchise" Coroners, and such Coroners are still appointed for the Borough of Southwark, the Liberty of the Tower, the City and Liberty of Westminster, and the Duchy of Lancaster. These districts cannot be altered by the County Council, because the franchise is connected with a definite area; but all franchise Coroners appointed for liberties or places which before the Local Government Act contributed to the county rate were paid their salaries by the Local Authority, *i.e.*, in counties the Justices, and therefore they are still paid by the County Councils. This does not apply to the Coroner of the City of London, who is still paid as heretofore by the Corporation of the City, but as Coroner of Southwark the London County Council pay a part of his salary formerly paid by the Justices of Surrey.

2.—THE CITY OF LONDON AS A COUNTY.

(*a.*) The Sheriffs.

The City of London is a county of itself. There is no document which shows when or how it became so, but it is undoubtedly separate and distinct from the County of Middlesex, and has been so during the whole period of legal memory. It has enjoyed the privileges, granted and confirmed again and again by charters, of being governed by its own officers and appointing its own justiciar, and its citizens need only plead within its walls. The Sheriff is the oldest representative of the Crown in County Government, and it has been said that the history of Justice and Police in England is the history of the decline and fall of the Sheriff (*a*). It was not till the fifteenth century, when the authority of the Sheriff in the counties had declined before the growing powers of the Commission of the Peace, that other towns in England were granted the privilege of being counties of themselves, and electing their own Sheriffs, but long before the Sheriffs reached the zenith of their power in the Norman reigns the citizens of London elected their own Sheriffs. Not only so, but, as debtors and bankrupts fled from the wealthy City of London and settled with impunity in the neighbouring County of Middlesex, the City found it convenient to purchase the shrievalty of that county. The shires were all let at that time to the Sheriffs at a rent, so that there was nothing unusual in the transaction, and we find Henry I granting by charter to the citizens of London to hold Middlesex to farm for 300*l.*, so that the said citizens should place as Sheriff whom they would of themselves. By the second charter of John, the shrievalty both of London and Middlesex is granted to the Mayor and citizens in fee at the same rent of 300*l.* per annum, and the two Sheriffs of the City of London acted together as the Sheriff of Middlesex until that right was taken from them upon the creation of the County of London by the Local Government Act, 1888. The annuity of 300*l.* had been sold by the Crown, and in July, 1888, a resolution of the House of Commons was passed providing for the future payment of the annuity out of the Consolidated Fund. It is curious to find the office of Sheriff of a county held at a fee farm rent at the end of the nineteenth century. The two Sheriffs of the City of London are elected annually on Midsummer day in the Court of Common Hall by the Freemen of the City who are Liverymen of the Companies, under the Act of 11 Geo. I, c. 18. The electors are limited in their choice to persons put in nomination, consisting of: (1) the Aldermen who have not passed the Chair; (2) the Freemen nominated by the Lord Mayor: they are limited to nine, and remain in nomination at all future elections till they have served or paid their fines; (3) Freemen nominated on the day of election by any two electors. The duties of the Sheriffs are now almost entirely confined to the performance of ceremonial functions. They attend the Lord Mayor on State occasions. They present the petitions of the Common Council or Court of Aldermen to the House of Commons. They attend at the execution of capital sentences within the City, but this is sometimes performed by the Under Sheriff of Middlesex, or rather was, until recently. Most of their ministerial duties in the City are performed by the secondaries.

The City of London a county of a city.

The ancient office of Sheriff.

The Shrievalty of Middlesex.

Election of Sheriffs of London.

11 Geo. I, c. 18.

Duties of Sheriffs.

(*b.*) The Lord Mayor and Aldermen as Justices of the Peace and a Court of Quarter Sessions.

Chartered Justices existed formerly in boroughs and cities which were not counties, and therefore they cannot be regarded as, strictly speaking, county officers, like the Sheriff. But the Commission of the Peace and the Court of Quarter Sessions have for so long been the distinctive features of County Government that it is convenient to consider here the powers and duties of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in those capacities.

Among the most important dignities and privileges conferred by charter upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London is that they are Justices of the Peace for life (Charter 15 Geo. II). The Mayor and Aldermen are not Justices because of their corporate offices; they can only be so by virtue of a particular grant or charter. (*Rex* v. *Langley*, 2 Lord Raymond, 1030; *Jones* v. *Williams*, 5 D. and R., 662.) A general commission of the peace gives a temporary authority to those who act under it until revoked by the Crown; the charter gives a permanent authority from the Crown for the same purposes, it is a permanent instead of a temporary commission of the peace. There is no difference between chartered Justices and Justices under a general

Chartered Justices.

Aldermen of London Justices for life.

Authority of Justices by charter.

(*a*) Maitland, Justice and Police, p. 69.

commission. (*Weatherhead* v. *Drewry*, 11 East, 175.) Thus the authority given by charter is in the nature of a perpetual commission, the powers of which are to be exercised successively by the different persons filling the offices of Aldermen. The Crown has no direct power to discharge them from the commission as in the case of other Justices. (Pulling, 128.)

The Lord Mayor the head of Justices of City.

The Lord Mayor is looked upon during his year of office as the head of the Justices of the City of London, and he usually opens the City of London Sessions in person.

Division of City for purposes of magisterial jurisdiction.

The City is divided into two parts by a line running from Leadenhall Street to Holborn Viaduct. All cases requiring the interference of a Justice occurring to the southward of this line are brought before the Lord Mayor at the justice room at the Mansion House; and all cases occurring to the northward of the line are brought before the sitting Alderman at the Guildhall. The Lord Mayor sits daily, with the exception of occasional relief from other Aldermen.

11 & 12 Vict., c. 43, s. 34.
42 & 43 Vict., c. 49, ss. 20 (10) and 54.
11 & 12 Vict., c. 42, s. 30.

The Lord Mayor and any Alderman of the City of London for the time being sitting at the Mansion House or Guildhall justice rooms, has all the judicial powers of a Court of Petty Sessions under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, that is to say, he has power to do alone at either of the said justice rooms any act which by any law not containing an express enactment to the contrary is directed to be done by two or more Justices. And further, by 11 and 12 Vict., c. 42, s. 30, the Lord Mayor and any Alderman sitting at the Mansion House and Guildhall justice rooms has all the ministerial powers conferred by the Indictable Offences Act upon two or more Justices.

Lord Mayor and Aldermen sitting at Mansion House and Guildhall justice rooms.

3 & 4 Vict., c. 84, ss. 6 and 15.

2 & 3 Vict., c. 47 and 71.

3 & 4 Vict., c. 84.

The effect of these provisions is, among other things, to confer upon the Lord Mayor or any Alderman of the City of London when sitting alone at the Mansion House or Guildhall justice rooms, practically all the powers of a Police Magistrate under the Metropolitan Police Acts. For the combined effect of Sections 6 and 15 of 3 and 4 Vict., c. 84, is to confer upon any two Justices of the City of London within the City and the liberties thereof all the powers of a Metropolitan Police Magistrate under 2 and 3 Vict., caps. 47 and 71, and all the powers conferred upon two Justices having jurisdiction within the Metropolitan Police District by 3 and 4 Vict., c. 84.

Deserted premises.

The power of a Police Magistrate under Section 13 of the last-mentioned Act to give possession of deserted premises without personally viewing them is not conferred upon the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the Mansion House or Guildhall (*see Edwards* v. *Hodges*, 15 C. B., 477), nor does an appeal lie to them under Section 12 of that Act, but these appear to be the only exceptions so far as the police Acts are concerned.

Exceptional powers of Police Magistrates.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 76, s. 4.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, s. 7.

The Police Magistrates have a few exceptional powers and duties under special Acts which do not apply to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. For example, they are arbitrators under Section 4 of the Telegraphs Act of 1878, and the order of the Secretary of State under the Extradition Act is issued to them. The Stipendiary Magistrates in certain large towns have similarly the powers of two Justices, but except in the case of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, such powers have never been conferred upon a single Justice of the Peace who has no legal training or qualification.

43 Eliz., c. 2, s. 8.

Powers of Alderman in his ward.

By 43 Eliz., c. 2, s. 8, every Alderman may within his ward transact such business under the Act as requires two Justices in other cases.

Powers of Lord Mayor and Aldermen as Court of Quarter Sessions.

A charter of Edward IV, dated the 9th of November, in the second year of his reign, grants that the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or any four of them, the Mayor being always one, shall for ever be Justices of Oyer and Terminer to inquire, hear, and determine when and as they shall think expedient all felonies, trespasses, forestallings and regratings, extortions, and other misdemeanours within the City of London and the liberties thereof; and also to hear, determine, and execute all other things which pertain to the Justices of the Peace. This is the authority under which the Guildhall Sessions of the Peace are held.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 36, s. 17.

Effect of Central Criminal Court Act.

The power of this court was taken away by Section 17 of the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834, in cases of felony, and misdemeanours partaking of the nature of felony. This section was repealed by 14 and 15 Vict., c. 55, s. 16, but, in practice, criminal cases arising within the City are tried at the Central Criminal Court. The Aldermen attend the Guildhall Sessions eight times a year, the succession being regulated by rotation. At the session, such matters as belong locally to any ward (the licensing of a public-house, for instance) are usually determined upon the recommendation of the Alderman of the ward (2nd Rep., M. C., p. 80). It is worth observing that the City of London Sessions is sufficiently constituted by the attendance of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and four Aldermen; whereas the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Inner Chamber, requires the presence of the Lord Mayor or his *locum tenens*, and at least 12 Aldermen.

Justices of Southwark.

The Lord Mayor and all Aldermen who have passed the chair are Justices of Southwark, and they attend the four Southwark Sessions by rotation. Two of these Aldermen are also appointed to be acting Magistrates for Southwark, and they are also named Joint Justices of the Bridge Yard, which is a very small part of Southwark out of the jurisdiction of the Justices of the borough.

Jurisdiction of County Justices in Southwark.

The county Justices claim concurrent jurisdiction in Southwark. It is the opinion of the City lawyers that the jurisdiction of the Civic Magistrates in Southwark was taken away by the Police Courts Acts, and it is now agreed that the Aldermen have no power as Justices in Southwark, except in poor law cases and other matters not within the provisions of the Police Courts Acts. The Justices of Surrey were always the licensing authority for Southwark, and their powers are now exercised by the Justices for the County of London. (Minutes of Common Council, 28th October, 1841, Pulling, p. 223.)

(*c.*) The Commission of Lieutenancy.

Lieutenancy of City of London in commission.

The Lord Mayor is the head of the Lieutenancy of the City of London. The Lieutenancy of the City of London is in Commission. There is not, as in other counties, a Lord Lieutenant and a number of Deputy Lieutenants, but a large number of Commissioners of Lieutenancy who, as a Court, exercise the office of Lord Lieutenant. The Commission issues from the Crown, but the Lord Mayor claims the right to open the Commission and insert what names he pleases. The Militia of the City of London is regulated by an Act of 1820. The number of the privates is fixed at 600, to be formed into one regiment of eight companies. The men are to be provided by the different wards in the proportions mentioned in Section 8 of the Act. So far, however, as is consistent with the special enactments relating to the City, the Militia Act, 1882, applies (45 & 46 Vict., c. 49, s. 50), and the Royal London Militia has become the 4th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). The Commissioners are empowered to levy a kind of county rate, called "the trophy tax," within the City for the purpose of defraying the costs of the City Militia. There are upwards of 300 names on the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London at present. Their powers and duties, in so far as is not inconsistent with the special enactments relating to the City of London, are regulated by the Militia Act, 1882.

1 Geo. IV, c. C

The Militia Act of 1882.

The trophy tax.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 49.

(*d.*) The Coroner.

The Coroner of the City of London.

The Lord Mayor is by custom the Coroner of the City of London (Pulling, 128). The Coroner who performs all the duties of the office, and who may be regarded as a deputy of the Lord Mayor, is appointed by the Common Council. His duties are the same as those of other coroners, with this addition, that he can hold inquests in cases of fires in the City, under the City of London Fire Inquests Act, 1888, although no deaths have been caused, and the provisions of the Coroners Act, 1887, with respect to the expenses of inquests apply to the City of London and the Borough of Southwark. The County Council have no power over the Coroner of the City of London, nor do they pay his salary, except that proportion of it which he receives as Coroner of Southwark, and which was formerly paid by the Justices of Surrey.

50 & 51 Vict., c. 71.

51 & 52 Vict., c. XXXVIII.

3.—THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Creation of Central Criminal Court.

Judges of Court.

Central Criminal Court district one County for certain purposes.

4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 36, s. 17.

7 Wm. IV & 1 Vict., caps. 85–89.

19 & 20 Vict., c. 16.

Power to remove certain cases into Central Criminal Court.

39 & 40 Vict., c. 57.

Winter assize.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 65.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 64.

40 & 41 Vict., c. 21.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41.

4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 34

Provision of Act of 1888 as to County of London.

This court was created in 1834, by 4 and 5 William IV, c. 36. The Act recites that it is expedient for the more effective and uniform administration of justice in criminal cases that offences committed in the Metropolis and certain parts adjoining thereto, should be tried by Justices and Judges of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery in the City of London. Section 1 provides that the Judges of this court shall be, the Lord Mayor for the time being, the Lord Chancellor and all the Judges of the three superior courts at Westminster. The Judges in Bankruptcy, the Judges of the Admiralty, the Dean of Arches, the Aldermen, Recorder and Common Serjeant of London, the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court of the City of London, now the City of London Court, and any person who is or shall have been Lord Chancellor or a Judge of any of the superior courts or who might thereafter be appointed by general Commission of the Queen. By Section 2 it is provided that Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for London and Middlesex and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, may be issued by the Crown. All the places mentioned in Section 2 are together constituted a district, which is to be, for the purposes of the Act, deemed and taken to be one county. The court sits at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey, and there are usually twelve sessions held in every year. Two provisions of this Statute, and also several subsequent Statutes, greatly augmented the jurisdiction of this court, first by cutting down the jurisdiction of the Courts of Quarter Sessions within the Central Criminal Court district, and restraining them from trying nearly all serious kinds of felonies (4 and 5 William IV, c. 36, s. 17), though this provision was afterwards repealed, and secondly by transferring to it the entire criminal jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty (s. 22, and 7 William IV and 1 Vict., caps. 85 to 89). Two of the Judges usually attend each Session for the purpose of trying the more important offences. All the Judges of the High Court of Justice, except such as were appointed before the Judicature Act, 1873, and were not liable then to serve (s. 11) may be in the Commission of the Central Criminal Court. The less important offences are tried either by the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, or the Judge of the City of London Court. On every occasion the Lord Mayor or some of the Aldermen are also present on the Bench. By 19 and 20 Vict., c. 16, power is given to the Court of Queen's Bench to remove by *certiorari* into the Central Criminal Court any indictment for felony or misdemeanor committed out of the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court whenever it shall appear to the court that it is expedient in the interests of justice to do so. By 39 and 40 Vict., c. 57, power is given by an Order in Council to hold a winter assize for the whole areas of the counties adjacent to the Metropolis—Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Berks, Herts, and Essex, at the Central Criminal Court. Such an Order was first issued in the winter of 1876. By 25 and 26 Vict., c. 65, power is given to the Court of Queen's Bench to order any person out of the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court who is accused of committing murder or manslaughter in England or Wales, and is at the time subject to the Mutiny Act, to be tried at the Central Criminal Court. By the Central Criminal Court Act, 1881, the rules made by the Secretary of State under the Prisons Act, 1877, are made applicable to persons committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court. Section 89 of the Local Government Act, 1888, provides that the Central Criminal Court Act, 1834, shall be construed as if the County of London were throughout mentioned therein as well as the county of Middlesex. The area of the Central Criminal Court district is not co-extensive with that of the County of London, the Metropolitan Police district or any other Metropolitan area.

4.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH JUSTICES.

There is a difference between the Justices of a county and the Justices of a borough as regards:—

(1) The manner of their appointment;
(2) The nature of their qualification; and
(3) The extent of their powers.

Appointment of County Justices.

As regards their appointment.—In counties they are appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, except in Lancashire, where they are appointed by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant, or on his own responsibility.

Appointment of Borough Justices.

In boroughs they are appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of the Home Secretary (*a*). The Mayor of the borough is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace during his term of office, and, unless disqualified to be Mayor, for one year afterwards, so that there are generally two *ex officio* Justices in a borough.

Qualification of County Justices.

As regards qualification.—In counties the qualification is the ownership of land in the county worth 100*l.*, or the occupation of a dwelling house assessed at 100*l.* a year. Privy Councillors, peers, the eldest sons of peers, County Court Judges, and some other holders of public office do not require this property qualification.

Qualification of Borough Justices.

In boroughs a Justice need not be a burgess, nor does he require the property qualification of county Justices, but he must, while acting, reside in or within seven miles of the borough, or occupy a house, warehouse, or other property in the borough.

Administrative powers of County Justices.

As regards their powers.—In counties most of the administrative powers of the Justices have been transferred to the County Councils, but the Justices still administer the laws which relate to the licensing of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and jointly with the County Council they fix the numbers and rate of pay of the County Police, and appoint the Chief Constable. The powers with regard to the police do not, of course, apply to the County of London. In boroughs the Justices have the same powers as regards licensing, but the police is appointed and managed by the Watch Committee appointed by the Council of the borough. At Quarter Sessions the county Justices try indictable offences with a jury, and hear without a jury appeals from Justices sitting as Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, and on matters of rating and licensing and the administration of the poor law. In boroughs the Recorder is the sole Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions. At Petty Sessions and out of sessions the powers of county and borough Justices are almost identical. The Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, provides that a Justice of a borough shall, with respect to offences committed and matters arising within the borough, have the same jurisdiction and authority as a Justice for a county has under any local or general Act with reference to offences committed and matters arising within the county, except that he shall not, by virtue of his being a Justice for the borough, act as a Justice at any court of gaol delivery or Quarter Sessions, or in making or levying any county or borough rate.

Administrative powers of Borough Justices.

County Quarter Sessions.

Borough Quarter Sessions.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 50, s. 158

Petty Sessions.

Election of Sheriff in cities and towns which are counties.

Boroughs which are counties of themselves, and the City of Oxford, although it is not a county, elect a Sheriff annually at the quarterly meeting of the Council immediately after the election of the Mayor.

County Boroughs.

County boroughs are a creation of the Local Government Act, 1888. They are the boroughs named in the third Schedule to that Act, being boroughs which either have a population of not less than 50,000, or are counties of themselves. Unless they are counties already they are not made so by the Act, which only provides that in them the administrative functions of a County Council are to be exercised by the Council of the borough.

(*a*) This is stated on the authority of Sir William Anson's "Law and Custom of the Constitution," Part II, p. 148, but it is doubtful if it is correct.

APPENDIX IX.

TABLE PREPARED AND HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, SHOWING THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF ADMINISTRATIVE WORK WITHIN THE COUNTY OF LONDON CARRIED ON BY THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITIES—

THE COUNCIL.

THE VESTRIES.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF FREE LIBRARIES.

THE BURIAL BOARDS.

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THE COUNCIL.	THE COMMISSIONERS OF FREE LIBRARIES.
THE VESTRIES (*a*).	THE BURIAL BOARDS (*b*).
THE COMMISSIONERS OF BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.	

The work may be roughly classified as follows—

I.—DRAINAGE, p. (2).

(1.) CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS AND DRAINS, p. (2).
(2.) MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS AND DRAINS, p. (2).
(3.) CONTROL OVER DRAINAGE, p. (2).

II.—STREETS AND BRIDGES, p. (3).

(1.) MAKING AND PAVING, p. (3).
(2.) MAINTAINING, p. (4).
(3.) LIGHTING, WATERING AND CLEANSING, p. (4)
(4.) REGULATING, p. (5).
(5.) CONTROL, p. (5).
(6.) NAMING AND NUMBERING, p. (6).

III.—BUILDINGS, p. (6).

(1.) CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS, p. (6).
(2.) CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, p. (6).
(3.) DANGEROUS STRUCTURES, p. (7).
(4.) GENERAL LINE OF BUILDINGS, p. (7).

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH, p. (7).

(1.) MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS, p. (7).
(2.) NUISANCES, p. (7).
(3.) DISEASES, p. (8).
(4.) HOSPITALS, p. (9).
(5.) OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES, p. (9).
(6.) SLAUGHTERHOUSES, &c., p. (9).
(7.) DAIRIES, p. (10).
(8.) FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, p. (10).
(9.) BAKEHOUSES, p. (10).
(10.) FOOD, p. (10).
(11.) WATER, p. (10).
(12.) SMOKE, p. (11).
(13.) CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) AND DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS, p. (11).
(14.) POLLUTION OF RIVERS, p. (11).
(15.) CONDITIONS OF HABITATION, p. (11).
(16.) REMOVAL OF REFUSE, p. (12).
(17.) MORTUARIES, p. (12).

V.—PARKS AND OPEN SPACES, p. (12).
VI.—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES, p. (13).
VII.—LODGING HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES, p. (14).
VIII.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS, p. (14).
IX.—REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, p. (14).
X.—BATHS AND WASHHOUSES, p. (15).
XI.—FREE LIBRARIES, p. (15).
XII.—TRAMWAYS, p. (15).
XIII.—GAS AND GAS-METERS, p. (15).
XIV.—ELECTRIC LIGHTING, p. (16).
XV.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, p. (16).
XVI.—DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES, p. (16).
XVII.—BURIAL GROUNDS, p. (17).
XVIII.—FIRE BRIGADE, p. (17).
XIX.—EMBANKMENT AND FLOODS PREVENTION, p. (17).

XX.—LICENSING, p. (17).

(1.) THEATRES AND MUSIC-HALLS, p. (17).
(2.) RACECOURSES, p. (17).
(3.) SLAUGHTERHOUSES, &c., p. (18).
(4.) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION, p. (18).
(5.) PETROLEUM AND EXPLOSIVES, p. (18).
(6.) LOCOMOTIVES, p. (18).

(*a*) The word Vestry in this Table, unless specially defined, must be taken to mean both a Vestry under Schedule A of the Met. Man. Act, 1855, and also a District Board of Works under Schedule B.

(*b*) In addition to the above authorities there are also The Metropolitan Asylums Board, The School Board, The Poor Law Guardians, The Overseers, The Magistrates, The Police, The Corporation of the City of London, The Commissioners of Sewers, The Thames Conservators, The Lee Conservators, and a few minor bodies.

XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS, p. (18).

(1.) Wild Birds Protection, p. (18).
(2.) Local Stamps, p. (18).
(3.) Scientific Societies, Charitable Gifts, &c., p. (18).
(4.) Markets, p. (19).
(5.) Overhead Wires, p. (19).
(6.) Sky Signs, p. (19).
(7.) Monuments, p. (19).
(8.) Charity Inquiries, p. (19).
(9.) Coroners, p. (19).
(10.) Shop Hours, p. (19).
(11.) Land for Military Purposes, p. (19).
(12.) Railway Traffic, p. (20).
(13.) Technical Instruction, p. (20).
(14.) Small Holdings and Allotments, p. (20).
(15.) Money, p. (20).

XXII.—BYE-LAWS, p. (20).

XXIII.—SUNDRY POWERS OF THE COUNCIL AND VESTRY WHICH DO NOT COME UNDER THE PREVIOUS HEADINGS, p. (22).

I.—DRAINAGE.

1. Construction of Sewers and Drains.

Council may make sewers for the effectual drainage of the Metropolis.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 135; 1858, s. 1; 1862, s. 25.

may take land for such purpose compulsorily, with sanction of Secretary of State.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 150, 152, 153; 1862, s. 22.

may sell and dispose of any land or property not wanted.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 154.

Vestry may, with consent of Council, make sewers necessary for draining the parish, and in *new* streets charge the cost to the owners.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 69—85; 1862, ss. 45, 52—59.

may purchase lands and easements, milldams, and streams of water.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 150.

Owners may construct sewers with sanction of Vestry and Council.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, ss. 44, 61.

must construct drains to every house to satisfaction of Vestry.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 73—76, s. 79.

2. Maintenance of Sewers and Drains.

Council must maintain its own sewers.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 135; 1862, ss. 24, 25.

may declare any sewers to be main sewers, and take over the maintenance.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 137.

Vestry must maintain its own sewers.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 69.

must cause all sewers and drains to be ventilated and cleansed.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 71, 72, 87.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 43.

Owners must maintain all drains and ditches in proper condition, cleanse and alter them, &c., as ordered by the Vestry.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 82—85.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 43.

3. Control over Drainage.

Council sanctions plans for new sewers by Vestries.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 69; 1862, s. 45.

may make orders and bye-laws for controlling Vestries in the construction and maintenance of their sewers.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 137, 138; 1862, ss. 32, 83.

sanctions plans for new sewers and drains, and branches into mains.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 78, 79; 1862, ss. 46, 48, 50, 61; 1890, s. 4.

(3)

COUNCIL may lay out streets on land cleared under Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, s. 12.

VESTRY may alter, extend, and improve streets, or join with Council in so doing, and has power to take lands compulsorily, and all powers of paving, &c., vested in it.

Gen. Pav. Act, 1817, ss. 52, 80, 81, *et. seq.*
Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 90, 98 ; 1862, s. 72.

may with consent of Council borrow money for such purposes.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 100.

may pave new streets and apportion the cost between adjoining owners.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 105 ; 1862, s. 77.

flags footways, protects crossings, provides rails or fences, &c.

Gen. Pav. Act, 1817, s. 58.
Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 90, 108 ; 1862 Amend. Act, 1890, ss. 1–4.

OWNERS making new streets must make them in conformity with regulations (*e.g.*, 40 feet wide).

Met. Man. Acts, 1862, ss. 98, 99 ; 1878, ss. 6, 7.

2. MAINTAINING STREETS AND BRIDGES.

COUNCIL maintains one or two roads (*e.g.*, Victoria Embankment), and all the Bridges over the Thames outside the City, and all County Bridges.

Thames Embank. Acts, 1862 to 1873.
Met. Bridges Acts, 1877, 1881, 1883.
London Parks and Works Act, 1887, s. 2.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, ss. 3, 6.

maintains free ferry across River Thames at Woolwich.

Met. Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1885.

may maintain main roads if it so desire, and declare other roads to be main roads. Main roads disturnpiked since 1870 are vested in the Council.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, ss. 11, 41.
High. and Loco. Act, 1878, ss. 13, 15.

maintains subways made by it, has power to require Companies to lay their pipes, &c., in such subways, and makes bye-laws for regulation.

Met. Subways Act, 1868, and London Council Subways Act, 1893.

VESTRY executes the office of Surveyor of Highways (*e.g.*, protects public paths from encroachment, &c., &c.).

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 96.

repairs all public streets and footways in the parish.

Gen. Pav. Act, 1817, ss. 6, *et. seq.*, 20, 52.
Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 98 ; 1862, s. 78.

may require Tramway Companies to repair parts of road.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 28.

may contract with Council to maintain main roads.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 11.

may take over and repair new streets, repair private roads, &c.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 105, 106 ; 1862, s. 80 ; 1890, s. 3.

consent to formation of vaults, arches, and cellars under streets.

Met Man. Act, 1855, s. 101.

OWNERS must repair vaults, &c., under streets.

Gen. Pav. Act, 1817, ss. 70, 71.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 102.

must repair courts and passages not being thoroughfares.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 100 ; 1862, s. 81.

3. LIGHTING, WATERING, AND CLEANSING.

COUNCIL lights, waters, and cleanses Victoria Embankment, Westminster Bridge, and footways of Albert Embankment and Chelsea Embankment.

Thames Embank. Acts, 1868, 1872, 1873.
London Parks and Works Act, 1887, s. 2.

VESTRY must cause all streets in the parish to be efficiently lighted, and may provide and repair public lamp posts and lamps, and apparatus.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 90, 92, 130.
Met. Gas Act, 1860, s. 23.

may cause streets to be watered and may sink wells for the purpose.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 90, 116.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 51.

(4)

COUNCIL controls the erection of buildings over or under sewers vested in them, and prevents obstructions and encroachments.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 204; 1862, ss. 68, 69.

has special sections in various Acts of Parliament for protection of sewers from works of Railway and other Companies.

may place drainage of detached portion of parish, or of street in more than one parish, under control of one Vestry.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 140; 1862, s. 86.

decides on appeal from orders of Vestries as to drainage and expenses of constructing sewers.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 211; 1862, s. 57.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 43.

may make bye-laws regulating the construction, cleansing, and repairing of all pipes and drains, and apparatus connected therewith.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

may proceed against persons placing soil, rubbish, or filth in its sewers.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 205.

may remove from its sewers unauthorised persons found therein.

London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 39.

VESTRY sanctions plans of sewers and drains by private persons, and may superintend construction.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 78, 79; 1862, ss. 44, 47, 49, 61; 1890, s. 5.

controls the erection of buildings over or under sewers, and prevents obstructions and encroachments.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 204; 1862, ss. 68, 69.

has special sections in various Acts of Parliament for protection of sewers from works of Railway, Tramway, and other Companies.

may order any house to be properly drained into a sewer (if within 100 feet), or into a covered cesspool if no sewer within 200 feet.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 73, 74; 1862, s. 66.

may insist on houses being built, or, when pulled down, being rebuilt, at such levels, with such drains, water supply, and sanitary arrangements as the Vestry think fit.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 75, 76; 1862, ss. 63, 64, 88.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 37 and 48.

may compel all courts to be drained, ditches to be covered, &c.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 100; 1862, s. 81.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 43.

may inspect any house and examine drains, and order cleansing or alteration thereof.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 82—85.

may proceed against persons placing soil, rubbish, or filth in its sewers.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 205.

[NOTE.—COUNCIL may, with consent of Vestry, take over all the powers and duties of Vestry in relation to sewerage and drainage.]

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 89; 1862, s. 28.

COUNCIL under various special Acts receive sewage from parishes and places outside the County, *e.g.*, Hornsey, Beckenham, and Tottenham.

II.—STREETS AND BRIDGES.

1. MAKING AND PAVING STREETS AND BRIDGES.

COUNCIL may make or improve streets for facilitating traffic between different parts of the Metropolis.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 144.

may join with Vestry in altering, improving, and extending streets.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 72.

may sanction borrowing of money by Vestries for making, extending, widening, &c., streets and roads.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 100.

may make bridges.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 6.

may apply to Parliament for powers to make improvements.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 144.

(5)

VESTRY must cause all streets to be cleansed. Has powers to appoint scavengers, crossing sweepers, &c., prosecute for throwing offal, &c., on streets.

Gen. Pav. Act, 1817, ss. 62, 65.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 90, 118.
Pub. Health (Lon.) Act, 1891, ss. 16, 29, 30, 31, 32.

4. REGULATING THE USER OF STREETS.

COUNCIL may make bye-laws regulating steam locomotives.

Highways and Loco. Act, 1878, ss. 28, 31.

may make bye-laws regulating rate of speed, &c., of tramcars.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 46.

may make bye-laws regulating traffic on bridges and embankments.

Met. Bd. of Wks. (Various Powers) Act, 1882, s. 41.
L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1892, s. 40.

sanctions closing of street for repairs.

Met. Man. Act 1862 s. 84.

may stop up carriage and footways during construction of works.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 21.

may remove posts, obstructions, and certain bars and gates, &c.

Met. Man. Act, 1882, s. 6.
London Streets (Removal of Gates) Act, 1890

VESTRY may prevent beating carpets, running carts on footways, &c., obstructions by costermongers, &c., hanging out meat, &c., &c., and many similar nuisances.

Met. Pav. Act, 1817, ss. 64, 65, 66.
Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 73.

may with sanction of Council close or stop up streets during paving or sewerage works.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 84.

may remove projections into or over the street.

Met. Pav. Act, 1817, s. 72.
Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 119, 120 ; 1862, s. 75.

licenses and supervises erection of hoards.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 121–123.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 32.

[NOTE.—The *Metropolitan Police* have very numerous powers for regulating the traffic, licensing hackney carriages, drivers of tramcars, &c., and preventing obstructions and nuisances, &c.]

5. CONTROL WITH RESPECT TO STREETS.

COUNCIL makes bye-laws regulating plans, level, width, material, &c., of new streets.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

may allow a street to be made of less width than 40 feet.

Met. Man. Acts, 1862, ss. 98, 99 ; 1878, ss. 6, 7.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 34.

may define centre of roadway in streets formed after August, 1890.

London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 30.

may permit formation of no-thoroughfares, footways to be transformed into carriage ways, &c., &c.

Met. Man. Acts, 1862, s. 99 ; 1878, s. 9 ; 1882, ss. 7, 8.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 35.

may order street in two parishes to be under control of one Vestry for draining, paving, cleansing and lighting.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 140 ; 1862, s. 86.

may require main roads when maintained by Vestry to be repaired to its satisfaction.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 11.

decides on appeal from order or act of Vestry as to removal of subsoil and making proper foundation.

Met. Man. Act, 1890, s. 6.

has secured provisions in various Acts of Parliament of Railway Companies and others for the protection of streets, as to the character and construction of bridges, exhibition of placards, &c.

(6)

VESTRY can require repair of pipes and sewers beneath pavement, enforce repair of streets injured by pipes, &c., superintend the taking up of pavements by companies, &c.

Gen. Pav. Act, 1817, ss. 12–21, 53.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 109–115; 1862, s. 82.
Tramways Act, 1870, ss. 26, 27.

may require sound foundation to be made in streets and control removal of subsoil.

Met. Man. Act, 1890, ss. 6, 7.

enforces precautions during construction of streets, and secures free passage way during construction of buildings.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 121–124.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 32.

sanctions vaults, &c., being made under streets.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 101.
Gen. Pav. Act, 1817 ss. 70, 71.

may compel owners of courts and passages (not thoroughfares) to pave them.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 99, 100; 1862, s. 81.

has secured provisions in various Railway and other Acts for protection of certain streets.

6. NAMING AND NUMBERING STREETS.

COUNCIL sanctions name being given to street, orders the numbering of the houses, alters name of street, and directs Vestry to carry orders into execution, and in default may do the work.

Met. Man. Acts, 1862, s. 87; 1882, s. 5.

must keep register showing alterations made.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 142.

VESTRY affixes names to streets, and directs owners of houses to affix the numbers.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 87.

III.—BUILDING.

1. CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

COUNCIL appoints the District Surveyors, whose duty it is to see that all buildings are properly constructed, and makes bye-laws for their guidance. May by order pay them by salary instead of fees, and may order fees for special services.

Met. Buil. Acts, 1855, s. 32, &c.; 1878, s. 16.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 31.

appoints Superintending Architect of metropolitan buildings.

Met. Buil. Act, 1855, s. 62.

may make bye-laws regulating substance of walls, sites, and foundations, &c., alter regulations as to thickness, decide as to whether a building is subject to the rules of the Building Acts, consent to temporary buildings, permit departure from rules as to open space, cubical contents, height of buildings, &c., make bye-laws as to water-closets, ash-pits, and accessories in connection with buildings.

Met. Buil. Acts, 1855, ss. 55 56; 1860, s. 2.
Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 85.
Met. Man. Acts, 1878, ss. 16, 17; 1882, ss. 12, 13, 14.
London Council (Gen. Powers) Act, 1890, ss. 29, 31, 36.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 39.

decides on appeal from orders or acts of Vestries as to construction, repair, alteration, and level of buildings.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 211.

decides on appeal from requirements of District Surveyors as to sites and foundations of buildings and substances of walls.

Met. Man. Amend. Act, 1878, ss. 16, 17, 18.

enforces provisions of Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884, by proceeding in case of any erection of buildings on disused burial grounds.

Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884.
Met. Bd. of Wks. (Various Powers) Act, 1885.

2. CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COUNCIL decides differences arising with District Surveyor in constructing public buildings.

Met. Buil. Acts, 1855, s. 30; 1882, s. 15.

COUNCIL may make bye-laws regulating construction, &c., &c.

Met. Man. Act, 1878, s. 16.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 31.

may require certain structural alterations in existing theatres, public halls, &c., and lay down regulations for the construction of and provision of means of safety in new theatres, &c., and order inspection thereof.

Met. Man. Act, 1878, ss. 11, 12, 21.
M.B.W. (Various Powers) Act, 1882, s. 45.

3. DANGEROUS AND NEGLECTED STRUCTURES.

COUNCIL examines dangerous and neglected structures, and, with a magistrate's order, may repair or demolish them, and charge the cost to the owner.

Met. Buil. Acts, 1869, s. 4; 1855, ss. 69 to 81.
Met. Man. Act, 1882, ss. 17, 18, 19.

TEMPORARY OR MOVABLE STRUCTURES.

COUNCIL licenses erection and decides period of continuance.

Met. Man. Act, 1882, s. 13.

4. GENERAL LINE OF BUILDINGS.

COUNCIL is the authority to consent to buildings, balconies, &c., being erected beyond the general line, and may take legal proceedings where buildings so erected without consent.

Met. Man. Acts, 1862, ss. 75, 76; 1882, ss. 9, 10.
Met. Buil. Act, 1855, s. 26.
Gen. Powers Act, 1890, s. 33.

may allow houses to be built within the prescribed distance from the centre of the roadway.

Met. Buil. Act, 1878, ss. 4, 6, 7, 8.
Gen. Powers Act, 1890, s. 34.

may require house, if pulled down or destroyed, to be moved back to the general line of the street.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 74.

VESTRY may take legal proceedings where buildings have been erected beyond the general line of buildings without consent of the Council.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 75.

may appeal to Tribunal of Appeal where aggrieved by certificate of Superintending Architect defining general line of buildings.

London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 28.

[NOTE.—The general line of buildings is defined by the Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, subject to appeal to a tribunal consisting of one member to be appointed by the Council, one member by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and one member by the Surveyors' Institution.]

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SANITARY INSPECTORS.

COUNCIL may appoint one or more medical officers for the metropolis.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, ss. 17, 18, 19.

pays half the salary of a medical officer, or sanitary inspector, appointed by a Vestry after 1888, and may require medical officer to report annually to the Council.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, ss. 19, 24.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 108.

may represent to Local Government Board that Sanitary Authority has not appointed sufficient number of sanitary inspectors.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 107.

VESTRY must appoint one or more medical officers of health and an adequate number of sanitary inspectors.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 106, 107.

2. NUISANCES.

COUNCIL may make bye-laws for the prevention of nuisances not otherwise preventible by Vestries, &c., and shall make bye-laws as to the removal of offensive matter or liquid, as to closing and filling up cesspools.

Mun. Cor. Act, 1882, s. 23.
Public Health Act, 1875, s. 187.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 16.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 16

(8)

COUNCIL may institute proceedings if Sanitary Authority make default.

Public Health (London) Act, s. 100.

VESTRY is the Sanitary Authority under the Public Health Act, and must enforce bye-laws as to nuisances made by the Council.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 16, 99.

Under this Act the Vestry may cause premises to be inspected, and nuisances to be abated.

"Nuisance" includes *inter alia* the following *if they are nuisances or injurious to health*, viz.:—Premises, pools, ditches, cesspools, drains, ashpits, accumulations, deposits, animals, houses, tents, and vans overcrowded, factories or workshops uncleanly, badly ventilated, or overcrowded, chimneys emitting black smoke, premises without prescribed water fittings, tents and vans used for human habitation.

Met. Water Act, 1871, s. 33.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 2 to 12, 17, 18, 24, 95.

must from time to time inspect district to ascertain what nuisances exist, and to enforce abatement thereof, and to secure the proper sanitary condition of all premises.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 1.

must make regulations and give directions to officers as will secure the existence of nuisances being brought to notice of persons causing them.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 3.

may take proceedings in High Court for abatement or prohibition of nuisances.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 13.

must make and enforce bye-laws for prevention of nuisances arising from dust, ashes, and filth in streets, offensive matter from manufactories, slaughter-houses, &c., as to keeping of animals, paving of yards, and open spaces.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 16.

[NOTE.—Where Vestry makes default in carrying out provisions of the Public Health Act the Local Government Board may, upon complaint made order work to be done within a time limited, failing which the Council may be appointed to perform the duty.]

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 100, 101.

3. DISEASES.

COUNCIL as respects London may extend provisions of Public Health Act as to infectious diseases to any infectious disease.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 55, 56.

VESTRY has similar power as to its own district, and is the Sanitary Authority.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 55, 56, 99.

may build and maintain hospitals, provide ambulances for infectious cases, and temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance, and shall order disinfection of houses and clothes, destruction of bedding, provide premises and apparatus for disinfection and free temporary shelter or house accommodation, and in case of epidemic disease must carry out directions of Local Government Board with respect to speedy interment, visitation, provision of medical aid, disinfection, and other matters.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 59, 60, 61, 75, 77, 78, 82.
Public Health Act, 1875, s. 134.

must serve notices on master of house in which infectious disease has occurred requiring disinfection.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 65.

must make and enforce bye-laws as to precautions to be taken in case of infectious disease in houses let in lodgings.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 94.

may make bye-laws to promote cleanliness and to prevent spread of infectious diseases in tents, vans, &c., and may inspect the same.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 95.

may proceed against persons hiring or using public conveyances for carriage of body of person dying from infectious disease without notification, and against owner or driver who does not disinfect conveyance.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 74.

may take proceedings if body of person dying from infectious disease removed from hospital without consent.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 73.

may take proceedings in case of body of person dying from infectious disease remaining unburied in living room.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 72.

(9)

VESTRY may remove person suffering from infectious disease who is without proper lodging, or is lodged in van, tent, or vessel, to hospital upon order of magistrate.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 66.

may disinfect public conveyances at request of owner or driver.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 70.

may inspect canal boats to prevent spread of infection and make bye-laws as to removal of persons suffering from infectious disease.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877, 1884.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 66.

enforces the notification of infectious diseases.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 55.

may extend definition of infectious disease.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 56.

[NOTE.—COUNCIL receives a weekly list of cases of infectious diseases.]

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 55.

The Corporation of the City is the Port Sanitary Authority for London.

4. HOSPITALS.

VESTRY may provide hospitals for the use of the inhabitants of their district.

may enter into agreement with management of hospital as to reception of sick inhabitants.

may recover expenses of maintaining patient (not a pauper) except in cases of infectious disease.

may, with consent of Local Government Board, provide temporary supply of medicine and medical assistance for the poorer inhabitants of the district.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 75–77.

[NOTE.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board has the duty of providing hospitals for smallpox and infectious diseases, and an ambulance service for removal of patients. It has also certain powers with respect to cholera.]

5. OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES.

COUNCIL may declare business to be an offensive business. (Local Government Board confirm the order.)

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 19.

no offensive business may be established anew without sanction of Council.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 19.

may make bye-laws regulating conduct of businesses, structure of premises, mode of application for license, and empowering magistrate to deprive person of right of carrying on business.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 19.

may apply to magistrate for order to abate nuisance caused by Sanitary Authority in removal and disposal of house and street refuse.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 22.

VESTRY may apply to magistrate for order to abate any nuisance caused by offensive business.

Public Health Acts, 1875, s. 115; 1891, s. 21.

may apply for order to prohibit keeping of animals in places or premises unfit.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 18.

may proceed in cases where trade or business is carried on which occasions any offensive effluvia or is annoying to neighbourhood.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 23.

6. SLAUGHTERHOUSES, &C.

COUNCIL licenses annually all slaughterhouses, knackers' yards, and cowhouses.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 20.

inspects them and makes bye-laws for the regulation of them.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 19, 28.

VESTRY may oppose grant of licences, and for this purpose inspects the slaughter-houses.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 20

(10)

7. Dairies.

Council may cause all cowsheds, dairies, milkshops, and milkstores to be registered, and may make regulations for the inspection of cattle in dairies, for the lighting, ventilation, cleanliness, &c., of cowsheds, dairies, milkshops, and milkstores, and for precaution against infection.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 28.
Dairies Orders, 1885 and 1886.

Vestry in case of infectious disease from milk supplied from any dairy may make an order prohibiting sale.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 71.

8. Factories and Workshops.

Council must certify that factories in which more than 40 persons are employed, and the construction of which was commenced after 1st January, 1892, are provided with reasonable means of escape from fire.

may require owners of factories in which more than 40 persons are employed to carry out measures necessary for providing means of escape from fire, and refer to arbitration in case of difference.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, s. 7.

Vestry may require cleansing, limewashing, &c., of workshops, where necessary for health of persons employed therein, and in case of default may itself execute the work.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 25.

may proceed as for a nuisance where workshops and certain factories are not kept in cleanly state, not properly ventilated, or overcrowded.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 2.

may require owners or occupiers to provide suitable accommodation in the way of sanitary conveniences.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 38.

9. Bakehouses.

Vestry inspects all bakehouses which are workshops to ascertain that they are properly limewashed, &c.; and enforces the provisions of the Acts respecting the sanitary condition thereof.

Fact. and Workshop Act, 1878, ss. 34, 35, 81.
Fact. and Workshop Act, 1883, ss. 15, 16, 18.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 26.

10. Food.

Vestry by their medical officer or sanitary inspector inspects slaughterhouses, shops, and any premises, and enforces the provisions of the law with respect to diseased meat or unsound food exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 47.

appoints analysts, and enforces provisions of the law against adulteration of food, drugs, milk, &c.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, ss. 10, 13, 19, 26, 29.
Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1879, s. 3.

enforces law respecting sale of horseflesh, margarine, &c.

Sale of Horseflesh Act, 1889.
Margarine Act, 1887.

11. Water.

Council may require Water Company to give a constant supply.

may give notice to owners or occupiers to provide prescribed fittings.

may apply to Local Government Board to alter regulations of the Water Companies.

receives annual statement of accounts of Water Companies.

may specify what fire plugs or hydrants are requisite.

Met. Water Act, 1871.

may prosecute and conduct inquiries and negotiations relative to water supply.

London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 38.
London Water Act, 1892, s. 3.

may promote Bills in Parliament relating to the supply of water.

London Water Act, 1892, s. 2.

[Note.—Local Government Board tests water supplied by the Water Companies.]

(11)

VESTRY may proceed as for a nuisance in case of absence of prescribed water fittings and premises to be deemed unfit for human habitation.

Met. Water Act, 1871, s. 33.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 2, 4, 48.

may compel owner or occupier in certain cases to procure supply of water.

Met. Water Act, 1852, s. 27.

must make bye-laws for securing cleanliness of cisterns.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 50.

may by order of magistrate cause water in wells to be analysed and wells to be closed.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 54.

may maintain fountains and pumps.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 51.

may proceed against persons for fouling water.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 52, 53.

must certify as to sufficient water supply before new houses occupied.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 48.

has duty imposed upon it of proceeding against Water Company for neglect in giving notice of water supply being cut off.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 49

12. SMOKE.

VESTRY may proceed against persons using furnaces in mills, factories, printing houses, brew-houses, steam-engines, gasworks, washhouses, &c., not constructed so as to consume or burn the smoke or negligently using furnaces that smoke is not consumed.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 23.

may compel owners of factories to cause smoke to be consumed, and prevent chimney (not of a private house) sending out black smoke so as to be a nuisance, whether in or outside district, if affected.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 24.
Public Health Act, 1875, s. 108.

must make regulations and give directions to officers to secure nuisances being brought to notice of persons causing them.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 3.

13. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS. DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

COUNCIL takes precautions to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious diseases.

may appoint inspectors, declare premises infected, cause animals to be slaughtered, make regulations as to movement of animals and cleansing of premises.

Board of Agriculture Act, 1889, and Orders.
Con. Dis. (Animals) Acts, 1878, 1886, 1890.

carries out orders of Board of Agriculture respecting the destruction of diseased crops, &c.

Destructive Insects Act, 1877.

14. POLLUTION OF RIVERS.

COUNCIL and VESTRY have concurrent powers to take proceedings against persons allowing any refuse, &c., drainage, sewage matter, noxious liquids, &c., to run into streams which flow through or by their respective districts.

Rivers' Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, s. 20.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 14.

15. CONDITIONS OF HABITATION.

COUNCIL may make bye-laws providing for licensing of houses in which seamen are lodged, also for inspection, sanitary condition, exclusion of improper characters, &c.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1883, s. 48.

may decide on appeal as to sufficient ashpit and watercloset accommodation, make bye-laws as to waterclosets, ashpits, and proper accessories in connection with buildings.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 37, 39, 41.

VESTRY may take proceedings to abate overcrowding, and may obtain order to close house in case of two convictions within three months.

Public Health (London Act, 1891, ss. 4, 7.

(12)

VESTRY may compel owners and occupiers to provide sufficient ashpit and watercloset accommodation, and make bye-laws as to flushing watercloset, and also enforce bye-laws of the Council.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 37–42, 46.

may take proceedings to obtain order closing houses where unfit for human habitation.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 5.

must make bye-laws for houses let in lodgings, or occupied by more than one family, for the purpose of limiting the number of inhabitants, enforcing cleanliness, ventilation, the taking of precautions in case of infectious disease, proper sanitation, and suitable accommodation for the sexes, and registering and inspecting such houses.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 94.

[NOTE.—The regulation of *Common Lodging Houses* is in the hands of the Metropolitan Police.]

enforces the law forbidding the habitation of unsuitable underground rooms.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 96, 97, 98.

may make bye-laws, inspect and take proceedings to prevent overcrowding in tents, vans, or sheds, and to promote the habitable condition of the same.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 95.

registers and inspects canal boats, and enforces the regulations of the Local Government Board respecting the number of occupants, cleanliness, habitable condition, &c., of such boats.

Can. Boats Acts, 1877, 1884.

must certify as to sufficient water supply before new houses occupied.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 48.

16. REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

COUNCIL may apply to magistrate for order to abate nuisance caused by Sanitary Authority in removal and disposal of house and street refuse.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 22.

VESTRY must cause all dustbins, privies, &c., to be cleared out, and the streets to be properly cleansed, and must appoint or employ scavengers for the purpose.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 29–32.

may remove manure from stables, &c., and must, on payment, remove refuse of trade, &c.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 33, 36.

may require persons to remove accumulations of filth or obnoxious matter.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 35.

must give notice to master of house in case of infectious disease, warning him against putting infected rubbish in dustbin, and if necessary Vestry must remove it.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 62.

17. MORTUARIES.

COUNCIL must provide and maintain proper accommodation for holding inquests.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 92.

may provide buildings for unidentified dead bodies, and make regulations as to management.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 93.

may require Vestry to provide rooms for post-mortem examinations.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 90.

VESTRY must provide places for reception of dead bodies before interment, and shall, if required by Council, provide a place for post-mortem examinations, regulate the management thereof, and must, under order of Magistrate, remove any body in cases where it is injurious to health.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 88–91.

V.—PARKS AND OPEN SPACES.

1. ACQUISITION.

COUNCIL may prepare scheme for the Inclosure Commissioners, whereby to preserve any Common any portion of which is within the metropolitan area, and may purchase Common rights.

Met. Commons Acts, 1866; 1878, s. 2.

(13)

COUNCIL may take over gardens in public squares if not kept in proper order, repair them, and then must hand them over to a committee of managers or to the Vestry.

Gardens in Towns Prot. Act, 1863, s. 1.

may take land by agreement, gift, or purchase, within or without the Metropolis, and preserve it as an open space.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 144; 1856, s. 10.
Met. Open Spaces Acts, 1877, s. 1; 1881, s. 5; 1890, s. 6.

may purchase or take on lease land for public walks or pleasure grounds.

Open Spaces Act, 1887, s. 12.

may make contribution to local authorities for expenses of open spaces.

Met. Open Spaces Act, 1881, s. 7.

may take disused burial grounds.

Met. Open Spaces Act, 1881, s. 5.

prevents erections of buildings on disused burial grounds.

Met. Board of Works (V.P.) Act, 1885, s. 56.
Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884.

VESTRY may take land by agreement, or gift, or purchase, and preserve it as an open space (provided that purchase money be taken from funds at the disposal of the Vestry under Metropolis Management Acts).

Met. Man. Act, 1856, s. 11.
Met. Open Spaces Acts, 1877, s. 1; 1881, s. 5; 1887, s. 6.

may take disused burial grounds.

Met. Open Spaces Act, 1881, s. 5.

2. MAINTENANCE.

COUNCIL maintains parks, &c., acquired as above or under Special Acts of Parliament.
may make bye-laws.

M. B. W. Act, 1877, ss. 3, 4.
Met. Open Spaces Act, 1877, s. 1.
Met. Open Spaces Act, 1881, s. 6.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 14–19.

may contribute to the support of public walks or pleasure grounds.

Open Spaces Act, 1887, s. 12.

provides public bands for music in parks, &c.

London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, s. 21.

VESTRY maintains gardens, &c., acquired by it or handed over by the Council.
may make bye-laws.

Met. Open Spaces Act, 1881, ss. 6, 8.
Gar. in Towns Prot. Act, 1863, s. 1.

cause to be raised sums required by Committees of Management of certain enclosed gardens and ornamental grounds.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 239.

VI.—HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

1. CONSTRUCTION.

COUNCIL may (with consent of the Secretary of State, confirmed by Parliament) purchase clear, and lay out for rebuilding areas declared by it to be unhealthy.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

may, with consent of Secretary of State, rebuild on the area cleared (but must sell within 10 years).

ib. s. 12.

may contract with the freeholder or other persons to carry scheme into effect.

ib. s. 12.

may appoint, with sanction of Secretary of State, medical officers for the purpose of this Act.

ib. s. 76.

may in certain cases exercise powers of Vestry, if Vestry refuses or neglects to carry them out.

ib. s. 45.

may make scheme for clearing away small areas.

ib. ss. 39–46.

may contribute to expenses in cases where Vestry make scheme.

ib. s. 46.

VESTRY must order houses in a state dangerous to health, so as to be unfit for human habitation, to be repaired or demolished by the *owner* (subject to appeal to Quarter Sessions), and in default may do the work and charge the cost upon the premises.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, ss. 32, 33, 34, 35.

may make charging order where owner does work.

ib. ss. 36, 37.

may remove an "obstructive building," and keep the site as an open space or highway, or, with consent of the Local Government Board, sell it.

ib. s. 38.

may direct scheme to be prepared for clearance of small insanitary areas, and have powers as to building on area cleared similar to those conferred upon the Council.

ib. s. 39.

[NOTE.—When there is a dispute as to whether works are of metropolitan or local importance, Secretary of State may appoint an arbitrator, who shall decide whether Council or Vestry shall execute them, and if Vestry, whether Council should contribute to expense.]

ib. s. 73

2. MAINTENANCE.

COUNCIL may, with sanction of Secretary of State, maintain houses built by it, but must sell within ten years.

ib. s. 12.

VESTRY has similar powers in respect of small areas.

ib. ss. 12, 39.

3. CONTROL.

SECRETARY OF STATE sanctions scheme by Council.

ib. s. 8.

can in certain cases compel Council to take action.

ib. ss. 10, 13, 16.

decides in doubtful cases whether improvement is to be effected by Council or Vestry.

ib. s. 73.

COUNCIL can, in default of Vestry, take action and apply to Secretary of State for order on Vestry to contribute.

ib. s. 46.

VII.—LODGING-HOUSES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

COUNCIL may resolve to adopt the Part 3 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, as to lodging-houses for the working classes, and thereupon may erect or purchase lodging-houses; may furnish and maintain them, and make bye-laws for their proper regulation, and may sell same with consent of Local Government Board, after being established for seven years and upwards, if found unnecessary or too expensive.

ib. ss. 53–64.

VIII.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

COUNCIL erects and maintains all pauper lunatic asylums, charges cost of maintaining patients to the Guardians who have sent them, and raises the balance by means of the County rate.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3.
Lunacy Acts, 1890 and 1891.

IX.—REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNCIL erects and maintains reformatories and industrial schools, and has power to contribute to such institutions.

Prison Act, 1865, s. 5.
Reformatory Schools Act, 1866.
Industrial Schools Act, 1866.
Ref. and Ind. Schools Acts, 1872 and 1891.
Loc. Gov. Act 1888 s. 3.

X.—BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.

VESTRY adopts the Baths and Washhouses Acts, subject to approval of Local Government Board, and then appoints Commissioners to provide and manage them.

Pub. Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846, 1847, 1878, 1882.

sanctions the expenses of the Commissioners, and orders payment out of the Poor Rate.

Pub. Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846, ss. 16–18.

sanctions raising of money by the Commissioners on security of Poor Rate.

Pub. Baths and Washhouses Act, 1846, s. 21.

COMMISSIONERS have power to erect, and with consent of Vestry, purchase Public Baths and Washhouses, make bye-laws, demand reasonable payment, temporarily close swimming bath and use it for the purposes of a gymnasium, &c., and with consent sell after seven years if unnecessary or too expensive.

Pub. Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846, 1878.

[NOTE.—"Vestry" under these Acts means the Vestry of all parishes both in Schedules A and B of the Met. Man. Act, 1855, and does *not* include District Board.]

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 91.

XI.—PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

RATEPAYERS decide by vote to adopt the Public Libraries Act.

VESTRY then appoints Commissioners to provide and maintain free libraries or museums, art galleries, or schools for science and art. Two or more Vestries may join to carry out the Acts.

sanctions expenses of Commissioners, and orders payment thereof.

sanctions jointly with Local Government Board raising of loans on security of Library Rate.

may with sanction of Local Government Board appropriate land for purposes of Act.

Pub. Lib. Act, 1892.

[NOTE.—"Vestry" under these Acts includes all Vestries both in Schedules A and B of the Met. Man. Act, 1855, and also District Boards.]

XII.—TRAMWAYS.

COUNCIL is the local authority under the Tramways Act, 1870, s. 3.

may, under provisional order confirmed by Parliament, construct tramways.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 4.

may, with consent of the Board of Trade, purchase tramways constructed by other persons at any time by agreement, and at the end of 21 years compulsorily.

Tramways Act, 1870.

must grant consent before promoters can obtain provisional order authorising tramway.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 4.

may lease tramways to others, with power to work them and demand tolls, &c.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 19.

may make bye-laws regulating speed, traffic, &c.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 46.

has secured powers in several private Acts of Parliament of Tramway Companies as to gauge, rail, mechanical power, protection of streets, &c.

VESTRY is the road authority under the Tramways Act, 1870, s. 3.

has power to object to tramways being laid in the parish, and must grant consent where power is sought to break up any road.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 4.

XIII.—GAS AND GAS METERS.

COUNCIL appoints Examiners to test the quality of the gas supplied by the three principal companies in London, and may complain to Secretary of State.

Metropolis Gas Act, 1860.
Commercial Gas Act, 1875.
Gas Light and Coke Company Acts, 1876 and 1880.
South Met. Gas Company Act, 1876.

(16)

COUNCIL is the authority for testing and stamping gas meters, and provides testing stations for this purpose, and appoints inspectors.

Sale of Gas Act, 1859.
Met. Gas Amend. Act, 1861.

VESTRY may appoint or join in appointing Examiners to test gas, and provide testing apparatus.

Met. Gas Act, 1860, ss. 27, 28, 29.

[NOTE.—In the case of the Crystal Palace Gas Company and some other small companies whose districts extend into the Metropolis, the gas supplied to the parts in the Metropolis is examined by Examiners appointed by the Vestries.]

Gasworks Clauses Act (1847) Amendment Act, 1871, ss. 28 to 34.

XIV.—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

COUNCIL may obtain license or Provisional Order from the Board of Trade to supply electricity.

may consent to Company or private person being so authorised.

may make bye-laws for securing safety of public where the Council is the Local Authority.

may contract with others for execution and maintenance of the necessary works or for the supply of electricity.

may purchase an undertaking which affects any part of the Metropolis which the Council is authorised to light. (This power may be exercised within six months of expiration of a period of 42 years, or shorter if fixed.)

VESTRY possesses all the above powers within the parish.

Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888.

COUNCIL under various Provisional Order Confirmation Acts has secured provisions conferring powers with respect to laying and placing wires, provision of testing stations, inspectors, energy, protection of sewers, streets, subways, &c.

VESTRY has also secured protection for streets, sewers, and other matters.

XV.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

COUNCIL must provide everywhere, except in the City of London, local standards of weights and measures, appoint and employ inspectors, and make all arrangements for verifying and stamping weights, measures, and weighing machines, and carrying out provisions of Acts.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3 (xiii.).
Weights and Measures Acts, 1878, ss. 40—52; 1889, s. 16.

may make bye-laws for verifying, stamping, and inspecting weights, measures, and weighing machines.

Weights and Measures Acts, 1878, s. 53; 1889, ss. 1, 2, 9.

may provide and maintain fixed or portable weighing machines for weighing coal, and appoint persons to see that coal is sold of full weight.

Weights and Measures Act, 1889, s. 26.

may make bye-laws for regulating the sale of coal in small quantities, enforcing provision of weighing instruments on coal carts, prescribing method of weighing, amount of fees, &c.

Weights and Measures Act, 1889, ss. 20 to 30.

may purchase franchise of weights and measures.

Weights and Measures (Purchase) Act, 1892.

XVI.—DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

COUNCIL provides drinking fountains, urinals, &c., on parks and open spaces.

Met. Board Works Act, 1887.

VESTRY may provide and maintain public wells, pumps, and drinking-fountains, and those existing and not vested in any person shall vest in Vestry.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 51.

may provide and maintain public lavatories and sanitary conveniences.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 44.

may make regulations as to management, charge fees for the use of lavatories and waterclosets, and let at a rent for not exceeding three years.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 45.

XVII.—BURIAL GROUNDS.

VESTRY may appoint a Burial Board, for the purpose of providing and maintaining a burial ground.

may join with other Vestries for this purpose.

may direct the Burial Board as to erection of Chapel, provision of unconsecrated ground, erection of mortuaries, &c.

consents to table of fees, and sanctions raising of loans.

appoints auditors of the Board's accounts.

BURIAL BOARD has large powers of maintenance and regulation, may demand fees, incur expenditure, and charge the same to the Poor Rate. May, with sanction of Vestry, borrow on the security of the Poor Rate.

Met. Burials Acts, 1852, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858.

[NOTE.—"Vestry" in the above Acts includes Vestries of Parishes both in Schedule A and Schedule B, but excludes District Boards.]

XVIII.—FIRE BRIGADE.

COUNCIL provides and maintains the Fire Brigade. Expenditure is charged to the rates, but contributions are received from H.M. Government and from the Fire Insurance Offices.

Met. Fire Brigade Act, 1865.
Met. Board of Works Loan Act, 1869, s. 22.

may appoint officers, pay compensation, pensions, gratuities, &c., make bye-laws, delegate any power to a Committee.

Met. Fire Brigade Act, 1865.

XIX.—EMBANKMENT AND FLOODS PREVENTION.

COUNCIL maintains embankments constructed under special Acts of Parliament.

Thames Embankment Acts, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1873.
London Parks and Works Act, 1887.

has power to compel private persons and local authorities owning land on the river to raise the banks so as to prevent floods.

Thames Prevention of Floods Act, 1879.

VESTRY must carry out orders of the Council, and maintain works so carried out, and may raise the necessary funds by a rate, and may charge parts benefited, and exempt other parts.

Thames Prevention of Floods Act, 1879.

XX.—LICENSING.

1. THEATRES AND MUSIC-HALLS.

COUNCIL licenses annually all Music-halls and some of the Theatres, and may make Standing Orders as to licenses.

25 Geo. II, c. 36.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 68.
Metros. Man. Act, 1878, s. 13.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3 (v).

has also powers to order inspection and to enforce structural alterations and regulations necessary for the safety of the public.

Met. Man. Act, 1878, ss. 11, 12, 21.
M. B. W. (Various Powers) Act, 1882, s. 45.

2. RACECOURSES.

COUNCIL licenses annually all racecourses in the County within 10 miles of Charing-cross.

Racecourse Licensing Act, 1879.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3 (v).

3. Slaughterhouses, Knackers' Yards, and Cowhouses.

Council licenses annually all slaughterhouses, knackers' yards, and cowhouses.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 20.

4. Infant Life Protection.

Council registers persons and premises, and inspects every house in which more than one infant are nursed for payment.

makes bye-laws for fixing number of infants to be kept, and may strike name off in case of neglect.

Infant Life Pro. Act, 1872.

5. Petroleum and Explosives.

Council licenses places where petroleum may be kept for sale, and persons who may sell it.

appoints officers to take and test samples.

may detain petroleum when Act infringed.

Petroleum Acts, 1871 and 1879.
Petroleum Hawkers Act, 1881.

approves sites for factories and magazines, licenses stores for gunpowder and other explosives, firework factories, and keeps register of retail dealers.

Explosives Act, 1875.

may with consent of Secretary of State build and maintain magazines, stores, &c., for the purpose of explosives.

Explosives Act, 1875, s. 72.

6. Locomotives.

Council may grant licenses to locomotives.

may make bye-laws as to hours of passing along streets, and as to annual licenses.

may grant dispensation in case of locomotives of certain width and weight.

Highways and Loco. Act, 1878.
Local Government Act, 1888, s. 3.

XXI.—MISCELLANEOUS POWERS.

1. Wild Birds Protection.

Council may apply to Secretary of State to vary the period of protection, or for exemption of whole or part of county.

Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880, 1881.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3.

2. Local Stamp Act.

Council may arrange that fees and fines payable to the County Treasurer be paid by means of a local stamp.

Loc. Stamp Act, 1869.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3.

3. Scientific Societies, Charitable Gifts, Loan Societies, Places of Worship, &c.

Council confirms and enrols the rules of scientific societies, and decides on appeal from refusal to grant certificate of exemption.

confirms rules of loan societies.

certifies and registers places of worship.

keeps register of charitable gifts.

Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3, &c.
6 & 7 Vict., c. 36.
52 Geo. III, c. 102 and c. 155.

4. MARKETS.

COUNCIL may prosecute and conduct inquiries and negotiations relative to markets and market rights (not City markets).

London Council (Gen. Powers) Act, 1891.

5. OVERHEAD WIRES.

COUNCIL may make bye-laws regulating overhead wires, prescribing strength of materials and removal of wires disused or not placed according to bye-laws, and may appoint inspectors.

may represent to Board of Trade that bye-laws are inadequately enforced

VESTRY enforces bye-laws of Council in its district, and may appoint inspectors.

may require Company to remove dangerous wire.

London Overhead Wires Act, 1891.

6. SKY SIGNS.

COUNCIL may license sky sign if satisfied upon certificate of District Surveyor that it is not likely to involve danger to public.

decides by its Appeal Committee in cases of appeal against decision of District Surveyor refusing certificate.

may remove unauthorised signs.

[NOTE.—No sky sign to remain after a period of six years from the passing of the Act.]

London Sky Signs Act, 1891.

7. MONUMENTS.

COUNCIL preserves and maintains Cleopatra's Needle, and the works of art in connection therewith.

may proceed against persons damaging any monuments or statues on the Victoria and other Embankments, and other lands of the Council.

Monuments (Metropolis) Act, 1878.

8. CHARITY INQUIRIES.

COUNCIL may pay or contribute towards expenses of any inquiry conducted by Charity Commissioners into certain charities.

Charity Inquiries (Expenses) Act, 1892.

9. CORONERS.

COUNCIL appoints coroners, divides county into districts, assigns districts, settles salary, fees, allowances and disbursements.

must provide proper accommodation for holding of inquests.

Local Gov. Act, 1888, ss. 3, 5.
Coroners' Acts, 1860, 1887, and 1892.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 92.

10. SHOP HOURS.

COUNCIL appoints inspectors for purposes of this Act, which seeks to prevent young persons working long hours in shops.

Shop Hours Act, 1892.

11. LAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

COUNCIL may at request of Volunteer Corps purchase and hold land on behalf of the corps for military purposes.

must advertise proposed application and serve notices. Secretary of State may order local inquiry and make Provisional Order to be confirmed by Parliament.

COUNCIL may let the land in any manner consistent with the use thereof for military purposes.

may lease land with consent of Local Government Board to the Secretary of State or a Volunteer Corps for not exceeding twenty-one years.

Military Lands Act, 1892.

12. RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

COUNCIL may make representations to Railway Commissioners as to traffic facilities, stations, &c.

may oppose Provisional Order Confirmation Bills in Parliament.

Railway and Canal Traffic Acts, 1888 and 1891.

13. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

COUNCIL may supply or aid the supply of technical or manual instruction.

may provide scholarships or pay students' fees, and may charge expenses on part of county in respect of which they have been incurred.

may make arrangements for taking over schools for science and art.

Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891.
Schools for Science and Art Act, 1891.

14. SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

COUNCIL, on failure of Sanitary Authority, may acquire land for allotments (applies in London only to Woolwich).

Allotments Act, 1890.

may acquire suitable land for purpose of providing small holdings for persons who desire to buy and will themselves cultivate them.

Small Holdings Act, 1892.

15. MONEY.

COUNCIL lends money to Vestries, Commissioners of Libraries, Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, Boards of Guardians, Metropolitan Asylums Board, and London School Board, and others under the powers of the various Loans Acts.

Met. Board of Works and London Council Loan and Money Acts, 1869 to present time.

may borrow money on credit of rates.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, ss. 183–191, and Money Acts.

VESTRY may borrow money on credit of rates with sanction of Council.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, ss. 183–191; 1862, s. 72.

XXII.—BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

COUNCIL may make bye-laws or regulations as follows:—

1. For regulating their business, officers, &c.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

2. For the good rule and government of the County or any specified part thereof.

Mun. Corp. Act, 1882, s. 23.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 16.

3. For the guidance, direction and control of Vestries in the construction of sewers.

Met. Man. Acts, 1855, s. 138; 1862, ss. 32, 83.

4. For regulating construction, cleansing, and repairing of all pipes and drains and apparatus connected therewith.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

5. For regulating use of subways, and fixing scale of fees and charges.

Met. Subways Act, 1868, s. 10.
London Council Subways Act, 1893.

6. For regulating traffic on main roads.

Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878, s. 26.

7. For licensing and for regulating the use of steam locomotives.

Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878, ss. 31, 32.

(21)

8. For regulating the rate of speed, &c., of tramcars.

Tramways Act, 1870, s. 46.

9. For regulating traffic on bridges and embankments, and Woolwich Ferry.

Met. Board of Works Acts, 1882 and 1885.
London Council (Gen. Powers) Act, 1892.

10. For regulating plans, levels, material, &c., of new streets.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

11. For regulating the sites and foundations of buildings, excavations, and substance of walls.

Met. Build. Acts, 1855, ss. 55, 56, 202 ; 1878, s. 16.
London Council (Gen. Powers) Act, 1890, s. 31.

12. For prevention of nuisances not otherwise preventible by nuisance authorities.

Mun. Corp. Act, 1882, s. 23.
Public Health Act, 1875, s 187.
Loc. Gov. Act, 1888, s. 16.

13. For prescribing times for removal of fæcal or offensive matter and refuse, and as to cesspools, waterclosets, and ashpits.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, ss. 16, 39.

14. For regulating offensive businesses.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 19.

15. For regulating dairies.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 28, and Orders.

16. For regulating parks and open spaces.

Various special Acts.
Met. Board of Works Act, 1877.
London Council (General Powers) Act, 1890, ss. 14–20.

17. For verifying and stamping weights, measures, and weighing machines.

Weights and Measures Acts, 1878, s. 53 ; 1889, ss. 1–9.

18. For regulating sale of coal in small quantities, and prescribing conditions as to weighing and fees.

Weights and Measures Act, 1889, s. 28.

19. For regulating overhead wires.

London Overhead Wires Act, 1891.

20. For regulating the work of the Fire Brigade.

Met. Fire Brigade Act, 1865, s. 28.

21. For regulating seamen's lodging houses.

Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883.

22. For securing safety of public under Electric Lighting Acts.

Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

23. For regulating lodging houses.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, s. 62.

24. For regulating form of appeal and modes of proceeding.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

25. For regulating fees and fines under Local Stamp Act, 1869.

26. For protection from fire of theatres, music halls, &c., and for exits, &c. also Standing Orders as to licenses.

Met. Man. Act, 1878, s. 12.
Met. Board of Works (Various Powers) Act, 1882, s. 45.
Local Government Act, 1888, s. 78.

27. For fixing number of infants to be kept.

Infant Life Protection Act, 1872.

28. For regulating hours as to children selling or singing in streets, and certifying places of safety.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1889.

29. For regulating management of buildings for unidentified dead bodies and conduct of persons employed in or visiting building.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 93.

VESTRY may make Bye-laws as follows:—

1. For regulating the occupation of lodging-houses in cases where Vestry adopted Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Acts.

Labouring Classes Lodging Houses Act, 1851.
Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1885 and 1890.

2. For regulating houses let in lodgings, or occupied by more than one family.

Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 94.

3. For promoting cleanliness in and the habitable condition of tents, vans, &c., used for human habitation, and for preventing the spread of infectious diseases, and generally for the prevention of nuisance therein.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 95.

4. For securing safety of public under Electric Lighting Acts.
Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

5. For regulating open spaces under control of Vestry.
Met. Open Spaces Act, 1881.

6. For regulating their business, officers, &c.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 202.

7. For prevention of nuisances arising from dust, ashes, and filth in streets, offensive matter from manufactories, slaughterhouses, &c., as to keeping of animals, paving of yards and open spaces, flushing waterclosets, cleansing cisterns, public sanitary conveniences, and mortuaries.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

8. For the direction of officers so as to secure the existence of nuisances being brought to notice of persons causing them.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 3.

9. For regulating removal of patients from vessels to hospitals and detention there in case of infectious disease.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, s. 66.

COMMISSIONERS OF BATHS AND WASHHOUSES may make Bye-laws for regulating the Baths.

COMMISSIONERS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES may make Regulations for the safety and use of every library, museum, gallery, and school under their control, and for the admission of the public thereto.

XXIII.—SUNDRY POWERS OF THE COUNCIL AND VESTRY WHICH DO NOT COME UNDER THE PREVIOUS HEADINGS.

COUNCIL on application of Vestry or ratepayers may alter number of Vestrymen assigned to wards.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 5.

on application of Vestry or ratepayers may alter number of members of District Board.
ib. s. 33.

on application of Vestry may divide parish into wards and apportion Vestrymen.
Met. Man. Amend. Act, 1862, s. 41.

may, with consent of Vestries, direct that they shall unite in the appointment of an officer or set of officers.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 139.

appoint Committee for hearing appeals by persons aggrieved by orders or acts of Vestries as to level of buildings, construction, repair, alteration, &c., of buildings, sewers, drains, water-closets, ash-pits.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 211, 212.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891, 37, 41, 43, 126.

may petition Privy Council for suspension of Local Act offering difficulties in the execution of the Metropolis Management Act.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 248.

may purchase or take on lease lands, rights, easements, in or over lands, offices, buildings, yards, stations.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 150.

may require to be furnished on payment with copy of poor rate.
Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 15.

may under certain circumstances appeal to Quarter Sessions against the totals of the assessment of any parish.
Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, s. 32.

prepares and revises the basis or standard for the county rate. (This applies to Penge only.)
County Rates Act, 1852.
Local Gov. Act, 1888, s. 3.

may petition Privy Council that Act be extended to any parish adjoining Metropolis.
Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 249; 1862, s. 42.

is entitled to one month's notice of action.
Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 106.

COUNCIL may grant superannuation allowances to officers, make payments by way of gratuities, frame scheme for superannuation, establish Superannuation and Provident Fund, &c.

Superannuation Act, 1866.
London Council (General Powers) Acts, 1891 and 1892.

may divide county into polling districts for purposes of elections, appoint places of election, &c.

may make representations to Local Government Board as to alterations of boundaries, electoral divisions, &c.

may adjust property and liabilities with other persons and counties.

Local Government Act, 1888.

VESTRY provides places requisite for holding elections of Vestrymen and Auditors and taking poll.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 24.

may make application to Council to alter number of Vestrymen assigned to wards.

ib. s. 5.

may make application to Council to alter number of members of District Board.

ib. s. 33.

may in certain cases act jointly or in union with other Vestries and elect guardians, directors and others.

ib. s. 235.

in certain parishes act as overseers, and also appoint Assessment Committees.

Local Acts of Parliament.
Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, s. 5.

may control overseers as to compounding for rates.

Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.

may order owners of rateable property under 20*l.* to be rated instead of occupiers.

Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869.

The above apply to Vestries under Schedules A and B.

is body corporate with perpetual succession and common seal.

ib. 42.

may require to be furnished on payment with copy of poor rate.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 15.

may under certain circumstances appeal to Quarter Sessions against the totals of the amount of any other parish.

Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869, s. 32.

The above apply only to Vestries under Schedule A and District Boards.

may appoint Committees.

ib. s. 58.

must keep minute books.

ib. s. 60.

may appoint officers and servants.

ib. 62.

must provide and maintain necessary offices and cause daily attendance to be given.

ib. 66.

may enter into contracts for carrying Act into execution.

ib. s. 149.

may purchase lands, offices, buildings, &c.

ib. s. 150.

may sell and dispose of land or property not wanted.

ib. s. 154.

may by order under seal require overseers to levy and pay over sums required for defraying expenses.

ib. s. 158.

must distinguish sewers rate and lighting rate and sums required by Council.

ib. s. 158.
Met. Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869, s. 24.

may exempt parish or parts of parish not benefited, and charge other parts.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 159.

may apply to Magistrate for distress warrant if overseers fail to pay over amount and add arrears to next levy.

ib. s. 166

(24)

VESTRY may appoint persons to levy sums required if overseers fail or neglect to do so.

Met. Man. Act, 1855, s. 168.

must lay before Auditor accounts, vouchers and papers.

ib. s. 195.

must cause to be printed annual report of proceedings and account in abstract.

ib. s. 198.

must publish list of estates, charitable foundations and bequests, with full particulars.

ib. s. 199.

may accept payment by instalments, and may apportion sums of money to be paid by two or more persons, in cases where Vestry has directed act to be done by two or more persons.

ib. ss. 215, 216.

may petition Privy Council for suspension of Local Act offering difficulties in the execution of the Metropolis Management Act.

ib. s. 248.

are entitled to one month's notice of action.

Met. Man. Act, 1862, s. 106.

may grant superannuation allowances to officers.

Superannuation Act, 1866.

The above apply to Vestries under Schedules A and B and District Boards.

APPENDIX X.

MEMORANDUM, HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, ON THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON,

PREPARED BY

MR. JOHN KEMP,

SECRETARY OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

[A]

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

PAGE

1.—The Terms of the Reference, and the possible Forms of Amalgamation .. .. (3)
2.—The Inadequacy of Unification under the Act of 1888 .. .. (4)

I.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

1.—The City and the Liberties, and the Borough of Southwark.. .. .. .. (7)
2.—The Charters and Customs .. .. (10)
3.—The Election of the Principal Officers and Members of the Governing Bodies .. (12)
4.—The Lord Mayor .. .. (15)
5.—The Aldermen .. .. (16)
6.—The Common Council .. .. (18)
7.—The Citizens .. .. (20)
8.—The City Courts .. .. (21)
(*a.*) The Court of Hustings.. .. .. (21)
(*b.*) The Lord Mayor's Court .. .. (21)
(*c.*) The City of London Court .. .. (23)
(*d.*) The Borough Court of Southwark .. .. (23)
(*e.*) The Judicial Powers of the City Chamberlain .. .. (23)
(*f.*) The London Chamber of Arbitration .. .. (24)
9.—The City Police .. .. (25)
10.—The Regulation of Trade .. .. (26)
11.—The City Markets .. .. (28)
12.—The Property of the Corporation .. .. (35)
13.—Royal Hospitals and City Schools and Charities .. .. (43)
14.—The Irish Society .. .. (48)
15.—The Conservancy of the Thames.. .. .. (50)
16.—The City Commissioners of Sewers .. .. (53)

INTRODUCTION.

1.—THE TERMS OF THE REFERENCE, AND THE POSSIBLE FORMS OF AMALGAMATION.

Terms of reference.

THE Royal Commission has been appointed to consider the proper conditions under which the amalgamation of the City and County of London can be effected, and to make specific and practical proposals for that purpose.

Areas to be amalgamated.

Regarded as areas, the County of London consists of such portions of the administrative County of London as, prior to the Local Government Act, 1888, formed part of the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and the City of London consists of the remainder of the administrative County of London created by that Act. Or, to state the same thing in a positive form, the County of London consists of the parishes and places mentioned in Schedules A, B, and C to the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as amended by subsequent Acts (*see* Local Government Act, 1888, s. 100), and the City of London includes all parts now within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, that is to say, the City of London and the liberties thereof, and such parts of Holborn, the Minories, and Aldersgate Street as are or have been usually treated as being within the liberties of the City, and the courts and alleys leading into the same or communicating therewith; and also the north side of Eldon Street, formerly called Broker Row, Moorfields, and the courts and alleys leading into the same or communicating therewith; and all precincts and places within the City of London or the liberties thereof. The Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, the Charter House, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, Gray's Inn, Staple Inn, and Furnival's Inn are all in the County of London (18 and 19 Vict., c. 120, Schedule C; and 51 and 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 100).

18 & 19 Vict., c. 120.
19 & 20 Vict., c. 112.
21 & 22 Vict., c. 104.
25 & 26 Vict., c. 102.
38 & 39 Vict., c. 33.
41 & 42 Vict., c. 32.
45 Vict., c. 14.
48 & 49 Vict., c. 33.
50 & 51 Vict., c. 17.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 120 s. 250.
11 & 12 Vict., CLXIII, s. 262.

How the areas are separate.

In order to understand what is meant by amalgamating these areas it is necessary to consider in what respects they are at present separate or different. Physically they are contiguous, but they are separate because the powers and duties of Local Government within them are for the most part exercised and discharged by distinct and separate governing bodies; and the nature, constitution, functions, powers, and privileges of those governing bodies are widely different. If the governing bodies in the two cases were exactly similar, their amalgamation would clearly consist in forming one governing body out of the two, having jurisdiction and administrative authority over the combined areas of the City and County of London. But the difficulty in the present case lies in the different nature of the governing bodies, and especially in the fact that their powers within their respective areas are by no means co-extensive. The reference to the Commissioners speaks of the amalgamation of the City and County of London, and it may be said that this means placing the combined areas of the City and County of London under one system of Local Government in whatever manner the Commissioners think best. This would include a scheme under which the London County Council and the Commission of the Peace and Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London would take the place of the Corporation of London and the City Commissioners of Sewers within the City; and also a scheme under which the Corporation of London would take the place of the London County Council and the Commission of the Peace and Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London over the whole Metropolis; perhaps also a scheme under which a new form of government quite different from either of these would be established for the combined areas. But none of these courses appears to be practicable, or indeed consistent with the true meaning of the reference. The third course would be a direct violation of the accepted principles of legislative reform in England, and is only mentioned for the sake of completeness. The first two courses are impossible, because, on the one hand, the governing bodies of the County of London with the powers at present existing could not take the place of the Corporation of the City and the Commissioners of Sewers and fulfil all their functions and duties; and, on the other hand, the Corporation of London could not be extended to the whole Metropolis without being reformed, as regards the election of its members and officers, at any rate, upon the lines of the constitution of the County Council, or of a Municipal Corporation under the Act of 1882. The amalgamation of the City and County of London most properly means that the existing governing bodies of the two areas are to be united; that neither of them is to be destroyed, but that they are to be welded into one effective whole, preserving, so far as is consistent with the attainment of that end the forms, characteristics, powers, and privileges of both.

Different governing bodies with different constitutions and powers.

Different schemes of amalgamation.

True meaning of amalgamation.

(4)

Characteristics of County Council.

Characteristics of City Corporation.

As regards the County Council, the principal characteristics which it is essentia to preserve in the new body are its popular electorate and its modern constitution. As regards the Corporation of the City it is most essential to preserve its incidental powers, its chartered and statutory rights and privileges, and its corporate and trust property and revenues. If it is possible to create a new governing body for the whole of London which will have all these qualities, powers, privileges, and possessions, perhaps it does not much matter what it is called, or whether it can be conveniently and symmetrically classed with other municipal or county authorities in England. After all, it is not easy to class London with other cities, and why should its government not be unique?

2.—THE INADEQUACY OF UNIFICATION UNDER THE ACT OF 1888.

Union of a kind possible under Act of 1888.

The extension of the authority and jurisdiction of the London County Council and the Commission of the Peace and Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London to the City, so as to form some kind of union of the two areas, was apparently contemplated by the framers of the Local Government Act, 1888, but an examination of the provisions of that Act will show that any unification (for it would not be amalgamation) that could be brought about under that Act without further legislation, or by legislation merely compelling the acceptance of terms under that Act, would be so defective as to be of little use.

City and County already one in some respects.

For certain purposes the City and County of London are already one. The City is included in the area of the administrative County of London, and the ratepayers of the whole area bear the expenses incurred in respect of all general county purposes.

In what respects separate under Act of 1888.

Section 40 (1) and (2) of the Local Government Act, 1888, provides that the Metropolis (which is defined by Section 100 as the City of London and the parishes and places mentioned in Schedules A, B, and C of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as amended by subsequent Acts) shall be an administrative county for the purposes of the Act, by the name of the administrative County of London; that such portion of the administrative County of London as forms part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, shall be severed from those counties and form a separate county for all non-administrative purposes by the name of the County of London; that it shall be lawful for the Queen to appoint a sheriff of that county, and to grant a Commission of the Peace and Court of Quarter Sessions to that County; and that, subject to the provisions of the Act, all enactments, laws, and usages with respect to counties in England and Wales, and to sheriffs, justices, and quarter sessions, shall, so far as circumstances admit, apply to the County of London. Sub-section (3) contains a proviso which, by way of exception, introduces a very important element of separation between the City and the County of London. The words of that sub-section are:—"Provided that for "the purpose of the jurisdiction of the justices under such commission, and of such "court, as well as other non-administrative purposes, the County of the City of London "shall continue a separate county." The distinctive features of county government, the Sheriff, the Commission of the Peace, and the Court of Quarter Sessions, are provided by Sub-section (2) for the County of London, but by the proviso of Sub-section (3) the jurisdiction of those authorities is excluded from the City of London, which is thus left as regards all judicial and non-administrative matters to whatever state of things already prevails within that area. No doubt a place was left for repentance, for the sub-section concludes:—"But if and when the Mayor, commonalty, "and citizens of the City assent to jurisdiction being conferred therein on such justices "and court [the City of London] may by commission under the Great Seal be made "subject to the jurisdiction thereof." Meanwhile, as regards all non-administrative powers and duties the City and County of London are separate, though the City contributes to the cost of some of those purposes in the County of London.

First element of separation.

How it may be got over.

Second element of separation.

The second respect in which, even under the Local Government Act, the separation is expressly maintained, appears from Section 41 (1), which provides that such of the powers, duties, and liabilities of the court of quarter sessions and justices of the City of London, as would if the City were a quarter sessions borough with a population exceeding 10,000, be exercised by virtue of this or any other Act by the Council of the borough, shall be transferred to the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens acting by the Council. In this way the powers of the London County Council are curtailed within the area of the City by transferring to the Common Council of the City the administrative powers within that area under a number of Acts, which are fully considered in the Return which has been separately prepared. This is a very curious and suggestive provision, and throws some light upon the state of municipal government in the City of London. Section 35 of the Local Government Act, 1888, deals with the case of quarter sessions boroughs not scheduled to the Act, and having a population of more than 10,000, and provides that nothing in the Act shall transfer to the County Council any power of the Council of the borough as local authority under any Act, or alter the powers, duties, and liabilities of the borough under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Such a provision is intelligible and consistent with the principle of

the Act, which was to extend representative local control in administrative matters to counties, and not to deprive reformed Municipal Corporations of any such control as they already possessed. But in the case of the City of London those powers were not in the hands of the Council at all, but were administrative functions of the county authority, the court of quarter sessions and justices of London, that is, the court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber; and as the first object of the Act was to transfer all such administrative powers from the old county authorities to elected and representative local authorities, the County Councils, those powers could not be left where they were. The natural and obvious course would have been to transfer them to the London County Council, within whose administrative area the City lay, but the anomalous course adopted by the framers of the Act was to transfer them to the Common Council of the City, and thus to confer for the first time upon the Council of an unreformed Corporation the municipal powers which they never had before, and in this way to establish a new, and, to some extent, unrepresentative administrative authority within a small part of the area of the administrative County of London.

Third element of separation.

The third element of separation under the Act of 1888 is the exemption of the parishes in the City of London from contribution to the costs incurred by the London County Council for certain purposes to the costs of which the Corporation of the City was not liable to contribute when they were incurred by the authorities which existed before the Act—the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Quarter Sessions of Middlesex. Those purposes are for the most part the purposes of the Acts under which separate administrative authority is given to the Common Council by Section 41 (1) already referred to, but they also include certain powers of the City Commissioners of Sewers and of the Common Council.

How the second, and in some measure the third, element of separation may be got over.

But here again it appears upon the face of the Act, that while separation is preserved, provision is made for some kind of unification, for Sub-section (7) of Section 41 enacts that "the London County Council and the Common Council of the "City of London may agree for the cessation in whole or in part of any exemption "under this section from assessment, in consideration either of payment by the County "Council of a capital sum, or of an annual payment, or of a transfer of property or "liabilities, or of the County Council undertaking, in substitution for the Common "Council, any powers or duties, or partly for one consideration and partly for another, "or in any other manner, according as may be determined."

Other indications of intended union under Act of 1888.

There are other indications in the Act of 1888 that unification without further legislation was contemplated. For Section 42 (14) provides that any future vacancy in the offices of the Common Serjeant and Judge of the City of London Court shall be filled by appointment of the Queen, and that no future Recorder shall exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed to exercise such functions by the Queen.

Such a unification is inadequate.

Since, then, it cannot be overlooked that some form of unification was contemplated by the framers of the Act of 1888, and might be brought about by agreement, or by legislation which merely compelled the acceptance of terms under that Act, it is necessary to point out in what respects the unification thus provided for is inadequate, and would fail entirely to bring about the kind of union which the London County Council desires to see established; and, moreover, is not in any true sense an amalgamation of the City and County of London, for which the Commissioners are appointed to make specific and practical proposals.

To what extent there could be union for non-administrative purposes under Act of 1888.

The jurisdiction of the Justices and Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London might be extended to the City; and a scheme might be submitted by the County Council to a Secretary of State, under Section 42 (7), for regulating the holding of courts of quarter sessions in the whole of London, including the City, and determining the legal character of those courts. The courts of quarter sessions so established would have power under 9 Geo. IV, c. 43, as amended by later Acts (10 Geo. IV, c. 46; 6 and 7 Wm. IV, c. 12; and 22 and 23 Vict., c. 65) to make of the City a petty sessional division, or petty sessional divisions, of the County of London. Such a scheme, when approved by a Secretary of State, would no doubt be so framed as to prevent any conflict of jurisdiction arising between the Court of Quarter Sessions authorised by the scheme to be held in the City of London and the ancient Court of Quarter Sessions of the City, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber; but in all other respects the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London would apparently have concurrent jurisdiction within the City with the justices of the County of London. There is nothing in the Act of 1888 to deprive the City Magistrates of their judicial powers within the City, although the Corporation may assent to the justices of the County of London exercising jurisdiction therein; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen sitting at the Mansion House and Guildhall Justice Rooms would still continue to exercise the very exceptional powers which they have at present.

9 Geo. IV, c. 43.
10 Geo. IV, c. 46.
7 Wm. IV, c 12.
22 & 23 Vict., c. 65.

To what extent there could be union for administrative purposes under Act of 1888.

The powers of the Common Council under Section 41 (1) might be transferred to the London County Council, and arrangements might be made by which the expenses incurred in connection with those powers would come into the general county account. It does not appear, however, that the Common Council have power under Section 41 (7) to transfer to the London County Council any powers or duties of the City Commissioners of Sewers, although they have the power under that sub-section to agree to the cessation of exemption from assessment for the purposes of Acts under which the County Council is the local authority outside the City, and the Commissioners of Sewers are the local authority within it.

(6)

Union under Act of 1888 inadequate.

But even if these minor imperfections in this scheme of unification could be got rid of, the principal objection to it would still remain—that it is too narrow, that it leaves so many important matters outside itself unconsidered and unprovided for that it cannot bring about a real union. For outside this scheme altogether there would still remain the unreformed Corporation of the City of London. Its judicial powers would be invaded and restricted, its administrative authority cut down. It would in no sense represent or have any common interest with the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Metropolis; but still it would retain the practical monopoly of the City markets, the control of the City Police, the nomination of the Commissioners of Sewers, a large share in the Conservancy of the Thames and the management of the Port of London, the possession of valuable estates and large revenues both for corporate and trust purposes, the direction and management of important permanent works of a public nature in which the whole of London is interested, and the franchises, rights and privileges of its great body of ancient charters and customs. Corporation of London, clothed with the historical associations and traditions of a thousand years, would still stand as a formidable barrier to the growth of that sense of common life and common interest which alone can produce a true union, and promote a healthy and vigorous municipal life.

What is unprovided for.

Corporation of City as at present is a hindrance to municipal life.

It thus appears that unification under the Act of 1888 is quite inadequate, and is certainly not in any real sense an amalgamation of the City and County of London, and it remains to be considered what other schemes can be proposed. Speaking generally, an amalgamation upon the lines already suggested might assume either of two forms. The jurisdiction and authority of the governing bodies of the County of London might be extended to the City, and the powers, privileges and property of the City Corporation conferred upon them; or the City Corporation might be reformed upon the lines of the constitution of the County Council, and its jurisdiction extended to the whole Metropolis. Before it is possible, however, to arrive at any definite conception of a scheme of amalgamation in detail, it is necessary to have full information as to what is to be amalgamated. The constitution of the County Council is well known, and a statement of its powers has been separately prepared. The object of this Memorandum is to consider shortly the constitution of the Corporation of London, the election, functions and powers of its governing bodies and principal officers; the City Courts; the City Police; the control or regulation of trade; the City markets; the property of the Corporation, and its schools and charities; the Conservancy of the Thames; and the constitution and powers of the City Commissioners of Sewers. And further to state shortly the origin and government of the County of London, and the government of the City of London as a county of itself, including the judicial powers of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen as Justices of the Peace and a Court of Quarter Sessions; also the constitution of the Central Criminal Court. A note is added on the difference between County and Borough Justices.

What other schemes can be proposed.

Two forms of amalgamation.

Must know in detail what is to be amalgamated.

County Council separately considered.

Scope of Memorandum.

I.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

1.—THE CITY AND THE LIBERTIES AND THE BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

Boundaries of the City.

Before dealing with the constitution of the Corporation of London it will be convenient to consider the limits and boundaries of the City. The City of London including the liberties, or the districts into which the municipal franchises and privileges extend, is divided into two portions—London Within the Walls, and London Without the Walls, or the liberties. The area included within the limits of the City is about one square mile. The origin of the distinction between London Within the Walls and London Without the Walls is said to be that London Without the Walls consisted of that portion of the ground outside the walls which was necessary for the protection of the City. The jurisdiction of the Corporation had to extend beyond the walls of the City, or else the City would never have been safe from a hostile attack, and it is said that a consideration of the map of the City of London will show that all the liberties without the walls are places where the walls have been accessible or liable to attack; for instance Farringdon Without extends up to Temple Bar, which was the high ground opposite to Ludgate-the-gate, at the top of Ludgate Hill. Cripplegate Without was the same. There were walls and a bastion and open ground in front of it. There the liberty extends as far as would have been necessary for the general purposes of defence. Aldersgate Wards Within and Without are under the same circumstances; but when one goes further round the City and comes to the River, one finds there is no liberty Without, because there was no wall—the River itself being a protection. As a further illustration, in Coleman Street Ward there is no liberty, because it borders upon the moor which surrounded that part of London. Again, when the moor is passed, on the other side there is Bishopsgate Without, which was where the road passed out to the Bishop of London's lands at a distance from the town (*See* Evidence of Mr. Serjeant Merewether, Report of 1854, p. 418). The bars are the entrances to the ancient unwalled liberties, and the gates are the entrances to the ancient walled City.

London Within the Walls and London Without the Walls.

The bars and the gates.

Old London Bridge.

The whole of old London Bridge was within the City, and it is maintained by the City officers that the present structure retains the rights of the ancient bridge. A small portion of ground at the south end of Old London Bridge on the Surrey shore and called the Bridge Foot, is part of the City, as the Bridge itself was, and was then connected with the City by the Bridge. The new Bridge, however, does not quite reach it, being somewhat higher up the river, but except as to this small plot of ground no portion of the City of London is separated from the main body of the City. The boundary between the liberties and the County of Middlesex, with few exceptions, is said to be accurately known and not subject to dispute, but the boundary between the City and the precinct or the jurisdiction of the Constable of the Tower was formerly a subject of much contest. London anciently contained within it various sokes, jurisdictions, or franchises which, though locally included within the City boundary or City liberties, were exempted from the municipal jurisdiction either wholly or in a greater or lesser degree; but either by grant or by usage most of those districts have become united to the City for all purposes. Since the reign of Richard II, when Farringdon Without was separated from Farringdon Within by Statute (17 Richard II, c. 13), the wards of the City have retained the names they now bear, and, as far as can be ascertained, their present boundaries, except so far as the boundaries have been altered by the addition of certain of those districts which were formerly excepted from the City jurisdiction; thus Whitefriars and Blackfriars were respectively declared to be part of Farringdon Without and Farringdon Within, by Acts of Common Council of the 11th March, 1736, and 28th February, 1806, and St. Martin's-le-Grand was annexed to the Ward of Aldersgate by the Post Office Act (55 George III, c. XCI, s. 71). It retained its privilege as a place where non-freemen could trade, but in other respects it is not now distinguished from the rest of the City. The following Inns of Court and Chancery, namely, the Inner Temple, Barnard's Inn, Serjeants' Inn Chancery Lane, Clements' Inn, part of the Middle Temple, Staple Inn, Furnival's Inn, and Serjeants' Inn Fleet Street, are all locally included within the boundaries of the City; but they are all considered as being out of the municipal territory and excepted from the City jurisdiction and excluded from its franchises, though some portions of Staple Inn and Furnival's Inn which abut or open upon Holborn pay certain of the City rates.

The bridge Foot.

New London Bridge.

Boundary with Middlesex well known.

Boundary with the Tower formerly disputed.

Liberties within the City.

17 Ric. II, c. 13.

Names and boundaries of the wards.

55 Geo. III, c. XCI.

Inns of Court and Chancery.

Notwithstanding the foregoing total or partial exemptions it is alleged that the pro-

cess of the City courts runs into all the before-mentioned districts—the Inner and Middle Temple alone excepted. Their rights, however, are in many respects obscure. Whatever may be thought of the theory that the City liberties were originally the ground necessary for the protection of the City, the fact remains that all the above-mentioned precincts and places, the rights and exemptions of which have been dealt with by charters or statutes, are, and, as far as is known, always have been within the boundary line of the liberties of the City of London, and there does not appear to be any evidence that the Corporation of London has at any time attempted or desired to extend its jurisdiction beyond the liberties of the City. (*See* 2nd Report M. C., 1837, p. 1-2.)

Corporation has never extended its boundaries.

Corporation could not have extended its customs.

The City might have extended its jurisdiction beyond the bounds of its liberties, but it never had any power, without the express intervention of an Act of Parliament, to extend its customs beyond its own area.

The Borough of Southwark.

The borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey, is in an exceptional position. It is vested in the City, and is, for certain purposes, subject to the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, and to Magistrates and officers appointed by the Corporation of the City. The Corporation is also lord of three manors within the borough, called the King's Manor or Lordship of Southwark, the Guildable Manor, and the Great Liberty Manor. As far as can be collected from charters the City acquired its title to the present borough in the following manner:—

Charter of 1 Ed. III.

Charter of 2 Ed. IV.

Charter of 4 Ed. VI.

Southwark was granted to the City of London by the charter of the 6th March, 1 Edward III; but it appears incidentally from a charter of Henry II that Southwark was even then in some sense within the jurisdiction of the City. By the charter of 2 Edward IV the town of Southwark, with various branches of jurisdiction, was again granted to the citizens. Lastly, Edward VI, by a charter of the fourth year of his reign, grants to the City all the King's lordships or manors of Southwark lately pertaining to the Monastery of Bermondsey, and also all the manor and borough of Southwark late parcel of the possessions of the Archbishop and See of Canterbury. The charter of Edward III merely had the effect of enabling the City to raise certain dues in Southwark, and they also searched for thieves and felons there. (2nd Report M. C., 1837, p. 3.) The grants of Edward IV and Edward VI appear to place the whole of Southwark within the limits of the corporate authority of the City of London. The charter of Edward VI gave to the City the power to annex Southwark to London, and an Act of Common Council was passed soon afterwards declaring that Southwark should be constituted a distinct ward of the City, and it was called the Ward of "Bridge Without." Common Councilmen and Aldermen were chosen for a short time for that ward, but the practice fell into disuse—there is no record why or how. (Report of 1837, p. 17, and Report of 1854, Q. 864 and 875.) Bridge Ward was confined to the houses at the Bridge Foot, and the Corporation of London only recognised the persons who lived at Bridge Foot on the Southwark side as members of the Bridge Ward Without. The result was, that when the houses were pulled down there remained no constituency. By virtue of various Acts and by-laws of the City the Senior Alderman who has passed the chair may remove to the Ward of Bridge Without. If he declines, the next in seniority has the option, and if all who have passed the chair decline, the Common Council may appoint any freeman. No Common Councilmen are elected for the Ward. (Report of 1854, p. 91-2.)

The Ward of Bridge Without.

Observations of Commissioners of 1837.

The Municipal Corporations Commissioners fully considered the case of Southwark in 1837, and reported as follows:—"It was unquestionably intended by the charter of "Edward VI, that the borough of Southwark should be incorporated for all municipal "purposes with the City of London. This intention has never been fully carried into "effect, and the privileges of citizens of London, and in particular the right of electing "Aldermen and Common Councilmen, have not been possessed by the inhabitants of "Southwark, except for a few years, soon after the charter was granted. Whether it "has hitherto been a serious grievance to them that the intentions of the charter "should not have been complied with, or whether, upon the whole, it would have "been advantageous to them to participate fully in the municipal privileges of London, "at the expense of bearing the full proportion of municipal burdens and imposts "under the existing constitution of the City, are questions upon which we entertain "considerable doubt.

"We cannot understand why the Corporation of London should have declined to "make Southwark effectually a part of the City, if they had possessed the means of "so doing, and if the great body of the inhabitants had really desired it. By incor-"porating this large population with the City, the Corporation would have increased "their own power, revenue, and patronage, and there does not appear in modern times "to have subsisted any jealousy between the respective inhabitants of London and "Southwark, which would have rendered the union an unpopular measure. The great "impediments we apprehend have always been the question of enforcing the freedom "of the City, upon the possession of which by far the greatest part of the customary "privileges of the citizens are founded, and the impracticability, without an Act of "Parliament, of extending strictly local customs beyond the district in which they "have been legalised by immemorial usage." (2nd Rep. M.C., 1837, p. 17.)

Extent of old Southwark.

The Southwark in which the City of London have or had any rights consists of the three manors—the Guildable Manor (the ancient town); the King's Manor, formerly belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and the Great Liberty Manor, formerly

(9)

belonging to Bermondsea Abbey. At the time of the Reform Acts there were added the Liberty of the Clink and the parishes of Christchurch, Bermondsea, and Rotherhithe (2 and 3 Wm. IV, c. 64, Sch. O, 33; and *see* Map in Rep. of 1837). The Corporation of London appoint the Steward and the High Bailiff of Southwark, the Judge of the Borough Court, and the Coroner. The City Justices hold Courts of Quarter Sessions for Southwark, but as no Alderman sits as a Magistrate in Southwark, there are no commitments, and there is little, if any, other business. The Justices of Surrey were always the licensing authority, and their place has been taken by the Justices of the County of London. Southwark is in the Petty Sessional Division of Newington, and has a Metropolitan Police Court. It has also a County Court, although the jurisdiction of the Borough Court has not been excluded, as it might by Order in Council under 51 and 52 Vict., c. 43, s. 7, repealing and re-enacting 15 and 16 Vict., c. 54, s. 7. This was done in the cases of Birmingham, Bolton, Ipswich, Nottingham, Oldham, Worcester, and York.

Additions made in 1832.

2 & 3 Wm. IV., c. 64.

Extent of jurisdiction of City Corporation.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 43.

15 & 16 Vict., c. 54.

Southwark was never within the jurisdiction of the City Commissioners of Sewers, but sent members of the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Act of 1855.

City Commissioners of Sewers have no jurisdiction in Southwark.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 120.

(10)

2.—THE CHARTERS AND CUSTOMS.

London has no governing Charter.

The Corporation of London has no governing Charter or Act of Parliament which really defines what its constitution is, and by which the election, powers, and functions of the governing bodies and principal officers are regulated. It has a great body of charters, 120 in number, extending over a period of 670 years, from William the Conqueror to the reign of George II; but there is no authoritative exposition of the multifarious customs, rights, and privileges claimed by the Corporation of London. In the earlier charters, down to the reign of Edward IV, the Corporation of London, or the body politic, whatever it may have been, is described in every variety of way.

Early descriptions of the Corporation.

For example, "the port reeve and burgesses," "the citizens of London," "the Barons "of London," "the Mayor and commonalty"—the title of mayor being first used in a charter of the sixteenth year of John. In the reign of Henry III, the Corporation is referred to as "the Mayor and commonalty,"—and in some instances as "the Mayor and "honest men."

Stages of London's municipal history.

The stages of London's municipal history are thus described by Bishop Stubbs:—"It passed from the unorganised aggregation of hereditary franchises, of which it seems in the eleventh century to have been composed; through the communal stage in which magnates and commons conducted a long and fruitless strife to a state of things in which the mercantile element secured its own supremacy. It was on this condition of things that the Charter of Edward IV, which allowed the City to acquire lands by purchase and in mortmain, conferred the complete character of a Corporation. Most of the essential features of such a body London already possessed; the City had long had a seal, and had made by-laws; the other three marks which the lawyers have described as constituting a Corporation aggregate are the power to purchase lands and hold them, 'to them and their successors' (not simply their heirs, which is an individual and hereditary succession only); the power of suing and being sued, and the perpetual succession implied in the power of filling up vacancies by election. Into the possession of most of these London had grown long before the idea was completed or formulated; and it would be difficult to point to any one of its many charters by which the full character was conferred. It is accordingly regarded as a Corporation by prescription; and in this respect, as in some others, takes it place rather as a standard by which the growth of other similar communities may be tested than as a model for their imitation in details." ("Constitutional History of England," Vol. III, p. 623.)

2 Wm. & M., s. 1, c. 8. Present style of Corporation.

Since 1690 the style of the Corporation of London is by statute of 2 William and Mary, s. 1, c. 8, "the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London." That statute, which reversed the judgment of forfeiture pronounced in the time of Charles II in the famous proceedings by *Quo Warranto*, enacted that "the "Mayor, commonalty and citizens of the City of London shall for ever hereafter remain, "continue, and be, and prescribed to be, a body politic, *in re, facto, et nomine*, by the "name of 'the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London,' and by that name, and all "and every other name and names of incorporation by which they at any time before "the said judgment were incorporated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, without any "seizure or forejudger of their franchises, liberties, and privileges, upon pretence of "any forfeiture or misdemeanour heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or "suffered, and shall have and enjoy all their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, "privileges, franchises, customs, usages, constitutions, prescriptions, immunities, "markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, estates, and hereditaments whatsoever which "they lawfully had at the time of the recording or giving of the said judgment." It

Ways in which the Corporation might be dissolved.

is, therefore, generally said that the Corporation of London can only be dissolved by Act of Parliament, the death of all persons who are free of the City, or the surrender of the City franchises into the hands of the Crown (1 Bl. Com., 485). If this were strictly true then the Corporation could practically only be dissolved by the express terms of an Act of Parliament, though it appears to be the better opinion that particular franchises would be forfeited by non-compliance with the terms of the charters by which they are conferred (per Holt, Ch. J., in *The City of London* v. *Vanacre*, 1 Lord Raymond, 499). It is worth noticing, however, that there is another way, and by no means an impossible one, by which the Corporation might cease to exist. A Corporation must have a head, and if the head cannot be elected the Corporation will cease to exist.

11 Geo. I, c. 18.

Now, the head of the Corporation of London is the Mayor, and the Mayor is, by statute, elected by the Liverymen in Common Hall. Therefore, if the City Companies were abolished, the Mayor could not be elected, and the Corporation would be

Sir James Smith's Case.

destroyed. It was determined in *Sir James Smith's Case* that the judgment of forfeiture mentioned above, did not, *de facto*, dissolve the Corporation of London, as the terms of that judgment were, "that the liberty, franchise, and privilege of the City of "London, *being* a body politic, should be seized," otherwise if the words had been "*of being a body politic*," &c., for, as Lord Holt said, a Corporation may subsist after its franchises are taken away, these not been essential to it, but only a privilege appertaining thereto; and the essence of a Corporation is to make byelaws and govern their members, which a Corporation might do, though their franchises were seized. (4 Mod., 52).

(11)

Observations of Commissioners of 1854 on the Charters.

The Royal Commission of 1854 reported that the condition of the Corporation charters was far from satisfactory, and led in practice to considerable inconvenience, and occasionally even to great hardship to individuals; that they often referred to a state of things which has wholly passed away, and that their language has therefore to be explained through the doubtful medium of antiquarian research; that it is often uncertain what charters, or portions of charters, are actually in force; how far a subsequent charter repeals or interferes with the provisions of a former charter,—a question depending upon the intention of those who gave and received the charters many centuries ago, and obviously full of doubt and obscurity; that it is also uncertain what alteration has been effected in the authority of the customs and charters of the City by general Acts of Parliament in which the City is not specially named. The Commissioners further referred to the practice of the Corporation of London of refusing access to the documents on which they found claims even of wide extent, and to the standing order of the Common Council which lays it down that "no officer of "this Court shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose any of the books, papers, "or records of the Corporation to any person not a member of the Corporation without "leave or license of this Court;" and they recommended that if the Corporation should undergo reforms suggested by them, the Crown, under powers previously conferred by Parliament, should subsequently issue one comprehensive charter to the Corporation of London incorporating and digesting all such provisions of former charters as it might be deemed desirable to retain, and as are consistent with the new legislation affecting the City, upon which all preceding charters would be repealed; and that if such an incorporating charter were issued it should be made public in an authentic form (Report of 1854, p. 18).

Recommendation that a new Charter should be issued.

How the Act of 1835 dealt with the Corporations to which it applied.

As a matter of policy, however, it may be advisable to let the charters alone as much as possible; they might scarcely stand the touch of a living hand. It would be safer to follow the course adopted in the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, and extend the boundaries of the City so as to include the whole Metropolis, and reform its constitution while preserving its identity, so that all the rights, liberties, privileges, franchises, customs, usages, constitutions, prescriptions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, estates, and hereditaments whatsoever which the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of London lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of the passing of the Act would belong to and remain vested in the reformed Corporation so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act. The charters of London are exhaustively considered in the 2nd Report of the Municipal Corporations Commissioners, 1837, pp. 5–25.

The customs of the City of London.

Besides the rights based upon charter, there are customs of the City of London, numerous and important, but also in a state of uncertainty. Since the time of Edward IV, the citizens of London have the right of certifying these customs orally by the mouth of the Recorder. The Commissioners of 1854 recommended that the customs should be collected and embodied in the new charter which they suggested should be given. There is no reason why, either in the manner suggested by the Commissioners, or by a general clause in an Act of Parliament, those customs which are personal to officers or members of the Corporation, or confer privileges or rights upon the Corporation as such, should not be retained, although the Corporation were reformed and its jurisdiction extended to the whole Metropolis; but customs of the City of London, as, for example, the custom that every shop in the City is market overt for the kind of goods ordinarily sold there, could hardly be made applicable to the whole Metropolis. Such customs are local exceptions to the common law, and the area within which they apply would scarcely be extended by Parliament. If they are better than the common law, then they should by statute be made the general law; but if they are not fit to be the general law, but are mere exemptions from salutary principles—local privileges preserved by former favour and influence, things done in a corner and winked at—then the legislature will never touch them but to destroy.

3.—THE ELECTION OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODIES.

The legislative power of the Court of Common Council.

The Court of Common Council is a legislative body, and has the power by ancient custom, confirmed by Charter of 1341 (3rd June, 15 Edward III), "where "any customs theretofore used and obtained proved hard or defective, or any "matters newly arising within the City needed amendment, and no remedy had "been previously provided, to apply and ordain a convenient remedy as often as "it should seem expedient; so that the same were agreeable to good faith and "reason, for the common advantage of the citizens, and other liege subjects sojourning "with them, and useful to king and people." The validity of Acts of Common Council made under this power may of course be tried by the superior Courts. But it is thus in the power of the Corporation of London from time to time to remodel its own constitution, and therefore, without access to the acts or ordinances of the Court of Common Council, it is never possible to tell with certainty what the precise constitution of the Corporation is. But if at any time Parliament has intervened and legislated with regard to any particular point, then the authority of the Common Council is in that respect for ever excluded, and it is only necessary to look to the Statute Book in order to ascertain the law. As regards the qualification of the electors, both of the Lord Mayor and certain other officers of the Corporation, and of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen, Parliament intervened in 1725, and, as regards the qualification of the electors of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, again in 1849 and 1867. It is therefore only necessary to look at the provisions of those Acts to ascertain what those qualifications are.

11 Geo. I, c. 18.

12 & 13 Vict., c. XCIV.

30 Vict., c. I.

The election of the Lord Mayor.

The Lord Mayor is selected from the Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff. There are two steps in the election. The first is the nomination of two candidates by such persons as have been liverymen of a Company for one year and are freemen of London. The second is the selection of one of these two by the Court of Aldermen. In order to entitle a liveryman to vote he must have been upon the livery twelve months before the election and have paid his fines; and if within two years of the election he has been discharged from paying rates and taxes or has received alms he cannot vote (11 Geo. I, c. 18). The City of London Ballot Act, 1887, provides that lists of the persons entitled to vote at elections in Common Hall are to be made out by the secondaries. They are to be completed by the 31st of May in each year at the cost of the Corporation, and supplied at the rates mentioned in Schedule D to 6 and 7 Vict., c. 18, an Act which provides for the preparation of similar lists for the purposes of parliamentary elections.

11 Geo. I, c. 18.

50 & 51 Vict., c. XIII, s. 4.

6 & 7 Vict., c. 18.

Who elected the Lord Mayor before 1725.

There is much doubt as to who were entitled to elect the Lord Mayor prior to the Statute of 11 Geo. I, c. 18, which finally established the claim of the liverymen, but that claim does not appear to have any foundation in charter or grant. The Act of 1725 has no significance as a reform Act, it merely determined rival claims in a purely arbitrary manner, and as regards elections in the Court of Common Hall it is still in force. (*See* Merewether and Stephens' "History of Municipal Corporations," p. 2000.)

Connection between the Companies and the Corporation.

This right of liverymen in the Court of Common Hall to elect the Lord Mayor and certain other officers is the only link which connects the City Companies or Guilds with the Corporation of London constitutionally, and in all other respects they are outside the scope of this Memorandum. It is, however, a very important link, and appears to make the City Companies an integral part of the Corporation. If the Companies were to be abolished it would be impossible to elect a Lord Mayor, and as it is essential to a municipal corporation to have a head the Corporation would cease to exist. This has already been incidentally referred to.

Report of Commission of 1854 on election of the Lord Mayor.

The Commissioners of 1854 reported strongly against the present mode of electing the Lord Mayor; first, on account of the formation of the constituent body, and, secondly, on account of the restriction of the choice. They saw no reason for departing so widely from the system sanctioned by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, as is involved in conferring the election of the Chief Magistrate of the Corporation upon members of the trading Companies, who are not necessarily connected with the City by property, residence, or occupation; and they recommended that the election of the Lord Mayor should be vested in the Common Council, who should be entitled to elect any person qualified to be a Common Councillor whether actually a member of the Common Council or not. (Report of 1854, p. 17.)

Power of Court of Aldermen over Companies.

In most Companies there are two classes of freemen: the liverymen, and the freemen or yeomanry. Some Companies have a livery by prescription; but the power of granting a livery to a Company, and fixing the numbers of it, belongs to the Court of Aldermen. (Report of 1837, p. 27.)

12 & 13 Vict., c. XCIV.

Qualification of Aldermen and Common Councilmen.

There does not appear to be any qualification for an Alderman except that he must be a freeman of the City. The qualification of a Common Councilman is fixed by the London Corporation Reform Act, 1849. He must be a freeman in the occupation of premises rated at 10*l.*, and on the Parliamentary Register for the City. It is considered, however, that this does not exclude the right of any freeman who is a householder of a ward paying scot and bearing lot to be elected. (*See* Pulling, Supplement, p. 14.)

(13)

By Section 9 of the London Corporation Reform Act, 1849, it is provided "that if any person holding the office of Alderman or Common Councilman for the City of London shall declare himself or shall be declared bankrupt or insolvent; or shall apply to take or shall take the benefit of any Act for the relief of insolvent debtors; or shall make any composition with his creditors; or shall altogether absent himself from his duty for more than six calendar months consecutively, unless prevented by illness or other reasonable cause; or shall be convicted of fraud or of any crime, then and in every or any such case such person shall thereupon immediately become disqualified, and shall cease to hold the office of Alderman or Common Councilman, as the case may be, and the Court of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London shall thereupon forthwith adjudge the said office to be vacant; but any person becoming disqualified and ceasing to hold such office by reason of having made any composition with his creditors, shall, on payment of his debts in full, be capable (if otherwise qualified) of being re-elected to such office; provided always that any act done by any such Alderman or Common Councilman so becoming disqualified as aforesaid, previously to his office being adjudged by the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen to be vacant shall have the same force and validity as if such Alderman or Common Councilman had not been so disqualified." 12 & 13 Vict., c. XCIV. Disqualification of Aldermen and Common Councilmen.

The qualification of the electors of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen is the same. By 11 Geo. I, c. 18, the qualification was fixed as follows: An elector had to be a freeman of the City of London, and a householder, and sole occupier of a house in the ward for which he voted, of the annual value of 10*l.* at least, for twelve calendar months before the election. He must have been rated to all the rates mentioned in Section 9 of the Act, or have been rated and paid 30*s.* a year to all or some of them. Partners might vote if their house was of the annual value of 10*l.* for each of them, and they had paid rates as aforesaid to the amount of 30*s.* a year for each of them. Two joint occupiers, and no more, might vote if they fulfilled the same conditions as regards rates and occupied a house of the annual value of 20*l.* or upwards, and each paid the yearly rent of 10*l.* at least for his respective part of the house. Qualification of electors of Aldermen and Common Councilmen under Act of 1725.

By the London Corporation Reform Act of 1849 the qualification of the electors of Aldermen and Common Councilmen was altered. Section 2 of that Act provided that "at every election for Aldermen or Common Councilmen or ward officer for any ward "in the City of London, every freeman of the said City (not subject to any legal "incapacity) who shall occupy within the said City or the liberties thereof, either solely "or jointly with any other person or persons, any house, warehouse, counting-house, "office, chambers, or shop, and shall, in respect of a sole occupation, be rated in respect "of such premises in his own name to an amount not less than ten pounds per annum, or in "the case of a joint occupation be rated in the joint names of the occupiers to an "amount which, when divided by the number of occupiers, shall give a sum of not less "than ten pounds per annum for each and every such occupier, to the police or any "other rate, and who shall be registered in the register of voters for the City of London "in use at elections for members to serve in Parliament, and then in force in respect to "such premises, shall be entitled to vote in any such election for Alderman or Common "Councilman or ward officer in the ward in which such premises shall be situate." 12 & 13 Vict., c. XCIV. Qualification under Act of 1849.

In 1867, the qualification was again altered by the City of London Electors Act, 1867. Section 2 of that Act enacts: "At every election for Alderman or Common "Councilman or ward officer for any ward in the said City, every male person of full "age, not subject to any legal incapacity, and who shall for a period of not less than "twelve months prior to the first day of December in any year have been in the "occupation within the said City, or the liberties thereof, either solely or jointly "with any other person or persons, of any house, warehouse, counting-house, office, "chambers, or shop, or other building, and shall in the case of a sole occupation be "rated in respect of such premises in his own name to an amount not less than ten "pounds per annum, or in the case of a joint occupation be rated in the joint names of "the occupiers to an amount which when divided by the number of occupiers will give "a sum of not less than ten pounds per annum for each of such occupiers, to the "police or any other rate, subject to the provisions of this Act, shall be entitled to "vote in any such election for Alderman, Common Councilman, or ward officer in the "ward in which such premises shall be situate." 30 Vict., c. I. Qualification under Act of 1867.

Section 3 provides that "at every election every person on the register of voters "for the City of London in use at elections for members to serve in Parliament, and "then in force, in respect of the occupation of any house, warehouse, &c., subject to "the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be entitled to vote in any such election "for Aldermen, Common Councilmen or ward officer in the ward inwhich such premises "shall be situate."

Section 4 provides that "every person who if he had resided within the City of "London or the liberties thereof, or within any distance therefrom prescribed by law, "would have been entitled to be on the register of voters for the City of London in "use at elections for members to serve in Parliament in respect of the occupation of "any house, &c., but who may be excluded from such register by non-residence shall "be entitled to vote in every such election for Alderman or Common Councilman or "ward officer in the ward in which the premises for which he would have been so "entitled to be on the register shall be situate."

The fundamental reform made by this Act is the extension of the right to vote at

(14)

The extension of franchise to non-freemen.

the election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen to rated occupiers of premises within the City, who are not freemen. As the rated occupiers thus elect the members of the two principal governing bodies of the Corporation it is a question whether they are not themselves corporators irrespective of being freemen. The question is a difficult one, and not of much practical importance. The right to vote is conferred by statute, and even if it had the effect of making the voter a corporator, it does not much matter, as his rights and privileges will not be thereby increased, for all the ancient charters confer franchises and privileges only on the citizens, which certainly means the freemen of the City; for all inhabitants who were not freemen were regarded, not as citizens, but as strangers and foreigners.

50 & 51 Vict., c. XIII. City of London Ballot Act.

By the City of London Ballot Act, 1887, the provisions of the Ballot Act, 1872, are, so far as circumstances admit, made applicable to City elections.

Officers elected by the Court of Common Hall.

The Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Bridge Masters, and the Auditors of Chamberlain's and Bridge Masters' Accounts, are elected by the liverymen of one year's standing at least, and who are also freemen, in the Court of Common Hall. All the other officers of the Corporation are appointed either by the Court of Aldermen, the Court of Common Council, the Committees, or the Lord Mayor.

4.—THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor is the chief officer and head of the civic Corporation. He is elected annually on the 29th of September, and comes into office on the 8th of November. The seventh charter of Henry III, and that of Edward I, direct that the Mayor shall be yearly presented, in the King's absence, to the barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, that he may be admitted, and in case neither the King nor the barons shall be at London or Westminster, then to the Constable of the Tower. The later practice has been to present the Lord Mayor immediately on his election to the Lord Chancellor, and on the day after his coming into office to the Court of Exchequer. This was formerly the 29th of October, but in 1752 it was fixed by statute as the 9th of November (24 Geo. II, c. 23; 24 Geo. II, c. 48, s. 11; and 25 Geo. II, c. 30, s. 4). Since the Judicature Acts the presentation is made to the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (44 and 45 Vict., c. 68, s. 17).

The Lord Mayor retains many of the functions of the ancient *port-reve*, or Chief Magistrate, both in the government of the City and the negotiations with strangers. The fourth charter of Ed. III granted to the Mayor of London the right to have maces carried before him by the serjeants. This is said to be the origin of the right to be called the Lord Mayor. He is the representative of the City on most occasions of public importance, and if the office is vacant by death or otherwise the Corporation can do no corporate act, but that of choosing a new Mayor. He is summoned to attend the Privy Council on the demise of the Crown to take the necessary measures with respect to the accession and the proclamation of the successor, but it does not appear that he is a member of the Privy Council for other purposes. He is in constant communication with the Executive Government of the country on matters of national interest, as the succession to the Crown, the health or demise of the Sovereign, or the birth of one of the Royal Family. He is expected to preside at public meetings, and to show attention to distinguished foreigners. He is said to be Perpetual Coroner within the City of London and the Borough of Southwark, but about this there is some doubt. The Commissioners of 1837 thought this claim unfounded (2nd Report, p. 77). He is Perpetual Escheator in the City and Southwark, but escheats are of very rare occurrence. The Commissioners of 1837 reported that no escheat had fallen in the City for 30 years. The Lord Mayor is Clerk of the Markets, Guager of Wine and Oil, Meter of Coals and Grain, Salt, and Fruit, but all these rights of the Corporation are considered under the head of the Regulation of Trade. The Lord Mayor was formerly Conservator of the Rivers Thames and Medway, but since 1857 this office is governed by statute, and is referred to later. He is Chairman of the Thames Conservancy under the Act of 1857. The Lord Mayor is Admiral of the Port of London, but no Courts of Admiralty are now held under the authority of the Corporation, and no privileges of the office have been exercised since the reign of Elizabeth except a claim to royal fish caught in the river, which is said to have been occasionally enforced.

The Lord Mayor had the power to take recognizances of any persons being of full age, or women unmarried, for the payment of money belonging to orphans of freemen of the City. Statutes merchant could be taken before him, but these securities have fallen into disuse, and are practically obsolete. He has a seal which is affixed to deeds, notarial instruments intended to be transmitted to the Colonies, and exemplifications of the freedom of the City, in order to claim the privilege of a citizen.

The judicial powers of the Lord Mayor are separately considered.

The Lord Mayor presides at the Court of Aldermen in the Inner Chamber, the Court of Common Council, the Court of Hustings, and the Court of Common Hall. He is also nominally President of the Court of Aldermen in the Outer Chamber (or Lord Mayor's Court). According to some opinions he is *ex officio* a member of all Committees of the Corporation, but he does not generally attend except when there is business especially requiring his presence. He is Chairman of the Commissioners of Sewers, and has power to summon them to a public meeting whenever he thinks proper. The Corporation provide the Lord Mayor with the Mansion House, which they keep in repair at their own expense, and annually grant a sum of money amounting to 10,000*l.*, and also provide various officers at their own expense, to support the dignity of the office. The Commissioners of 1854 recommended that the Lord Mayor be elected by the Common Council from the Common Councillors or from persons qualified to be Common Councillors.

The Lord Mayor is the head of the Lieutenancy of the City of London, an office which is referred to later in dealing with the City as a county.

(*See* 2nd Rep. M. C., 1837, p. 77, seq., and Pulling, p. 17, seq.)

The Lord Mayor the head of the Corporation.

To whom the Lord Mayor must be presented.

24 Geo. II, c. 23.
24 Geo. II, c. 48, s. 11.
25 Geo. II, c. 30, s. 4.
44 & 45 Vict., c. 68, s. 17.

The Lord Mayor retains the functions of ancient Chief Magistrate.

The Lord Mayor's right to maces.

Connection of Lord Mayor with Privy Council.

Connection between Lord Mayor and Executive Government.

Coroner.

Escheator.

Clerk of Markets, &c.

The Conservancy of the Thames.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXLVII, s. 21.

Admiral of Port of London.

Recognizances for money of orphans

Statutes merchant.

Seal of Lord Mayor.

Judicial powers, post, p. 71.

At what Courts the Lord Mayor presides.

Chairman of Commissioners of Sewers.

Salary of Lord Mayor.

Recommendation of Commissioners of 1854.

Lieutenancy of City of London.

5.—THE ALDERMEN.

City of London a County.

The City of London is a County in itself, though there is no document which shows when it became so. It is divided into wards, and the Aldermen are the representatives of the wards. They are elected for life by the persons and in the manner already considered.

The wards represented by Aldermen elected for life.

There are twenty-six wards, namely:—

1. Aldersgate.
2. Aldgate.
3. Bassishaw.
4. Billingsgate.
5. Bishopsgate.
6. Bread Street.
7. Bridge.
8. Broad Street.
9. Candlewick.
10. Castle Baynard.
11. Cheap.
12. Coleman Street.
13. Cordwainers.
14. Cornhill.
15. Cripplegate Within.
16. Cripplegate Without.
17. Dowgate.
18. Farringdon Within.
19. Farringdon Without.
20. Langbourne.
21. Lime Street.
22. Portsoken.
23. Queenhithe.
24. Tower.
25. Vintry.
26. Wallbrook.

17 Rich. II, c. 13.

They have retained the same names since the time of Richard II, when Farringdon Without was separated from Farringdon Within. Whitefriars and Blackfriars were respectively made part of Farringdon Without and Farringdon Within by Acts of Common Council of the 11th March, 1736, and 28th February, 1806, and St. Martin's-le-Grand was annexed to the Ward of Aldersgate by the Post Office Act.

55 Geo. III, c. XCI, s. 71.

The wards are very unequal in size, those without the walls being much larger than the rest.

The wards are unequal in size.

Elections at wardmotes.

In the case of all the wards except Bridge Without the election is made at a wardmote, summoned by precept of the Lord Mayor within fourteen days after a vacancy occurs, and held before the Common Council of the ward, and the Lord Mayor, or his *locum tenens*, who has served as Lord Mayor. Any freeman of the City not already an Alderman is eligible.

The Ward of Bridge Without.

In the case of the Ward of Bridge Without, which includes the borough of Southwark, there is no election, but the Senior Alderman who has passed the chair may remove to this ward, and if he declines then the next in seniority may remove to it, and so on until all who have passed the chair have refused, in which case the Common Council elect any freeman. There is a fine of £500 on refusal to serve as an Alderman.

Number of Aldermen.

Cripplegate Within and Cripplegate Without return only one Alderman between them, so that including the non-elective Alderman of Bridge Without there are just 26.

Ancient authority of Alderman.

The Alderman has the rule and government of his ward, and anciently his authority was very extensive.

Duties of Aldermen at present day.

At the present day his principal duties as a ward officer, besides attending to the general interests of the ward, consist in summoning and presiding at the wardmote and directing prosecutions against nuisances. He can appoint a deputy from among the Common Councilmen, who can execute all the ward duties of the Alderman except presiding at the wardmote for the election of officers. Every Alderman is a Justice of the Peace, and his judicial powers in this capacity are separately considered. All the Aldermen and the Recorder are Justices of Oyer and Terminer, and as such are named in the commission for holding the sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

Aldermen exempt from certain offices.

The Aldermen are exempt from the office of constable, overseer, juror, or tax collector.

Relation of Aldermen to Common Council.

Every Alderman is a member of the Court of Common Council, and two Aldermen besides the Lord Mayor or his *locum tenens* must be present to make a *quorum*.

The most extensive powers of the Aldermen are, or, at any rate, till the Local Government Act, 1888, were exercised in their collective capacity as a court.

The Court of Aldermen.

The court of the Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber, so called to distinguish it from the Outer Chamber, or Lord Mayor's Court, consists of the Lord Mayor or his *locum tenens*, and twelve other Aldermen, at least. It exercised all the judicial functions and most of the administrative functions of the Corporation. As a court of quarter sessions its administrative powers were very considerable till most of them were transferred by Section 41 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1888, to the London County Council or the Court of Common Council. Unfortunately, as has already been pointed out, by far the larger part of these functions were transferred to the Court of Common Council. The Court of Aldermen still retains the administrative powers which were left to County Justices by the Act of 1888, the most important of which is the licensing of public-houses.

Court of Aldermen have sole determination of elections.

The Court of Aldermen have the sole determination of the election and return of every person elected to any place or office at any wardmote court, or to the Common Council, whenever the validity of the election is brought in question. It grants the freedom of the City in certain cases, and examines

the validity of claims to the freedom as of right, and receives the presentments of the ward inquests, *i.e.*, the reports of the persons appointed in each ward to inquire into abuses and offences, such as the keeping of disorderly houses, infringements of the rights of exclusive trading, nuisances, &c., &c. The court refers the presentments to the City Chamberlain or to the Alderman of the ward. If they relate to non-freemen the Chamberlain issues process against them; if to disorderly houses, &c., the Alderman directs a prosecution by the City Solicitor. The functions of the ward inquest appear to have fallen into disuse. (*See* Rep. of 1854, Q. 2591, seq.) The Court of Aldermen have the power of granting a livery to a Company and fixing the number of it. Also of increasing the livery of a Company which already has one. The Court of Aldermen instructs the Remembrancer to prepare Acts of Parliament. The court holds from fifteen to eighteen fixed meetings yearly, but the Lord Mayor may summon special courts when he thinks fit. The court frequently appoints committees for the transaction of special business, and besides this there are the following standing committees, which are re-appointed at the commencement of each mayoralty:—The Committee of Privileges, the Committee of General Purposes, the Committee of Finance, and the Committee in relation to Gaols. The standing committees consist of the whole court.

Court of Aldermen receive presentments of ward inquests.

Court of Aldermen can grant livery to a Company.

Acts of Parliament.

Number of meetings.

Committees of Court of Aldermen.

In its executive capacity the Court of Aldermen have a power, concurrent with that of the Common Council, of ordering payments out of the City cash.

Power to spend money.

The Court of Aldermen elect the Recorder (but since the Act of 1888 he cannot exercise any judicial functions unless his appointment is approved by the Queen), the Steward of Southwark, the Clerk to the Lord Mayor, and his Assistant, the Clerks to the Sitting Justices at the Guildhall, and certain other officers of the Corporation. (*See* 2nd Rep. M. C., p. 67, seq., and Pulling, 24 to 36.) The Court of Aldermen have also the power of removing the Commissioner of the City Police for misconduct or other reasonable cause.

Officers appointed by Court of Aldermen.

Power of removing Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioners of 1837 suggested reasons why the Aldermen are not usually chosen from the higher class of merchants and bankers in the City. (Rep. 1837, p. 33.) The Commissioners of 1854 recommended that the Aldermen should be elected by the burgesses for six years, and be re-eligible; and that they should be Justices of the Peace during their term of office, and that the Court of Aldermen should be abolished, and its functions transferred to the Common Council.

Commission of 1837.

Recommendations of Commission of 1854.

6.—THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The third branch of the civic government is the Common Council. The qualification of Common Councilmen is now determined by Section 5 of the Act of 1849 (12 and 13 Vict., c. XCIV). That section provides "that every freeman of the said City (not "subject to any legal incapacity) who shall occupy within the said City or the liberties "thereof, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, any house, ware-"house, counting-house, office, chambers or shop, and shall, in the case of a sole "occupation, be rated in respect of such premises in his own name to an amount "not less than ten pounds per annum, or in the case of a joint occupation, be rated in "the joint names of the occupiers to an amount which, when divided by the number of "occupiers, shall give a sum of not less than ten pounds per annum for each and every "such occupier, to the Police or any other rate, and who shall be registered in the "register of voters for the City of London in use at elections for members to serve in "Parliament, and then in force in respect to such premises, shall be capable of being "elected a Common Councilman for the ward in which such premises shall be situate, "any law, custom, or usage to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding."

12 & 13 Vict., c. XCIV.

Qualification of Common Councilmen.

It is considered that this qualification does not exclude the old qualification of being a freeman householder in the ward, paying scot and lot.

Old qualification not excluded.

The Common Councilmen are elected annually, on St. Thomas's day, the 21st December, and by an Act of Common Council of 1840 their number was fixed at 206, representing the different wards in the following proportions:—

Election and numbers of Common Council.

Bassishaw and Lime Street, four each	8
Dowgate, Candlewick, Cordwainers, Cornhill, Queenhithe, Vintry and Walbrook, six each	42
Bread Street, Bridge, Billingsgate, Broad Street, Cheap, Coleman Street, Cripplegate Within and Cripplegate Without, Tower, Langbourn, Castle Baynard, Aldersgate, Aldgate and Portsoken, eight each	112
Bishopsgate and Farringdon Within, 14 each	28
Farringdon Without	16
In all	206

These ward representatives, with the Mayor and Aldermen, constitute the Court of Common Council, which is styled the "Court of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commoners of the City of London in Common Council assembled."

Style of Court of Common Council.

To make up a court there must be present the Lord Mayor, or his *locum tenens*, at least two other Aldermen, and a sufficient number of Common Councilmen to make up a *quorum* of forty, without counting the Lord Mayor. The votes of the majority bind the Corporation. The Recorder, Chamberlain, Judge of the City of London Court, Common Serjeant, Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Court attend, with other officers whose presence may be required in the course of the business.

Quorum of Common Council.

Officers who attend the Court.

A motion is made every year, which passes merely as a matter of course, that the Sheriffs should be allowed to take their seats on the bench. No one except the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen is entitled to vote, nor, unless called upon, to speak. It has already been stated that the Court of Common Council is a legislative as well as an executive body, and claims the power to alter and remodel the constitution of the Corporation or the customs of the City in any respect in which they have not been settled by an Act of Parliament. This power, which is confirmed by the charter of the 15th Edward III, consists much more in being able to modify old laws or customs than in enacting new ones. No bye-law, as an original enactment, can run counter to the common law or a statute, but a bye-law which is founded on a custom, however ancient or obsolete, may remould and modify it in those respects in which it has proved hard and defective, even though it still remains contrary to the general law, for a custom is simply the common law of the locality in which it has force; it is a local exception to the common law. (*See* Examples in Pulling, p. 49.)

Who may speak and vote in Common Council.

Nature of legislative power of Common Council.

The Court of Common Council has an unlimited control over the funds of the Corporation. No bill exceeding 100*l.* can be paid without the previous consent of this Court and the date of the order of consent inserted in the warrant. The annual accounts of the City cash and Bridge House estates; the accounts of the consolidated and sewers rates; a statement of the Comptroller's charge upon the Chamberlain of the rents and revenues of the Corporation for the year, and the Chamberlain's statement of the arrears due on the last day of the year, and all accounts of the law officers for business done, must be presented to the Common Council. The common seal of the Corporation can only be applied by the order of the Common Council, and thus it controls the disposition of the landed property of the Corporation. It elects the Town Clerk, the Secondary, the Clerk of the Peace, the Coroner, the Remembrancer,

Control of Common Council over City cash.

Accounts laid before Court of Common Council.

Common Seal of Corporation.

Officers appointed by Court.

the Commissioner of the City Police, the Comptroller, the Solicitor, the Marshall, the Clerk of the Works of the City and Bridge House Estates, the Masters of the City of London School, the Commissioners of Sewers, and many other officers. Before the Local Government Act, 1888, the Common Council also appointed the Common Serjeant and the Judge of the City of London Court, but those appointments are now vested in the Queen. When any important office becomes vacant a committee is appointed to consider its functions and emoluments, and suggest any alterations they think advisable.

2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 3.
4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 35, Private.
11 & 12 Vict., c. CLXIII.
51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 42 (14).

Under the Lee Conservancy Act (31 and 32 Vict., c. CLIV), the Court of Common Council appoint one out of the thirteen Conservators.

Conservancy of Lee.

The Court of Common Council were appointed by the Public Health Act, 1872, the sanitary authority for the Port of London, and it was provided that all the expenses of the office should be paid out of their corporate funds. The section is repealed by the Public Health Act, 1875, although that Act does not repeal the Act of 1872 generally as regards London.

35 & 36 Vict., c. 79, s. 20.
Sanitary Authority of Port of London.
38 & 39 Vict., c. 55, s. 291.

A port sanitary authority is empowered by the Public Health Act, 1875 (Section 289), with the sanction of the Local Government Board to delegate to any riparian authority within or bordering on their district the exercise of any powers conferred upon them by the order of the Local Government Board. By the Diseases Prevention (Metropolis) Act, 1883, the Local Government Board was empowered to assign to the sanitary authority of the Port of London, any powers, rights, duties, capacities, liabilities, and obligations of an urban sanitary authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, with such modifications and additions (if any) as might appear to the Board to be required. The port sanitary authority is empowered to acquire and hold land for the purposes of their constitution without any licence in mortmain. All these enactments are repealed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but are in substance re-enacted by Sections 111 and 112 of that Act.

46 & 47 Vict., c. 35, s. 8.
54 & 55 Vict., c. 76.

The procedure of the Court of Common Council resembles, in most respects, that of the House of Commons. A bye-law, or act or ordinance (which all signify the same thing), is read three times, and after the third reading the Town Clerk puts the question that this act do pass and become a law of the City. It is generally, but not always, committed before the third reading. Orders and resolutions are less formal proceedings. They are made at once, and they bind only the members and officers of the Court as such.

Proceedings of Court of Common Council.

Elections in the Court of Common Council are by open voting. The candidates are reduced to two by show of hands, and then a poll takes place between them if demanded. No person not having been admitted to the freedom of the City two years, unless entitled thereto by servitude or patrimony, can be elected to any office of emolument in the gift of the Court, or any of the Committees or Commissions; but the restriction as to time is generally suspended in the case of offices given to barristers, and also in the case of the Commissioner of the City Police. Any person holding an office in the appointment of the Court, or of any of its Committees, vacates it by becoming a Common Councilman, and no person can be a candidate for an office who has been a member of the Court within three calendar months of the day of election, unless the vacancy has occurred since he has ceased to be a member. All officers are elected to fill their offices till the second Court after St. Thomas's Day next after the election, at which Court a general election takes place every year, but the old officers are practically always re-elected. The provision as to re-election does not apply to the Commissioner of the City Police, the Coroner, the Clerk of the Peace, and several other officers. (*See* Pulling, p. 37, seq.; and 2nd Rep. M. C., p. 69, seq.)

Elections in Common Council.

Annual election of officers.

For the management of the various branches of their business the Court of Common Council appoint the following Committees:—Bridge House Estates, City Lands, City of London School, Coal, Corn, and Finance, County Purposes, Epping Forest, Freemen's Orphan School, General Purposes, Gresham, Law and City Courts, Library, Local Government and Taxation, Markets, Metage on Grain, Music, Officers and Clerks, Police, Port of London Sanitary, Asylums, and West Ham Park.

Committees of Common Council.

7.—THE CITIZENS.

The freedom of the City, how acquired.

The freedom of the City of London can only be acquired in three ways:—

1. By patrimony or birth.
2. By apprenticeship or servitude.
3. By redemption from the Court of Aldermen.

When freedom conferred on women.

Freedom by apprenticeship or patrimony is equally conferred on both sexes. Women are called sisters; their freedom is suspended during coverture, and is not transmitted to their descendants. The widow of a freeman is free by courtesy, but she loses her freedom if she marries again. All persons not free of the City are denominated foreigners or strangers.

Freedom by servitude.

Freedom by servitude is obtained by service for seven years under an apprenticeship indenture to a freeman or freewoman. The indenture of apprenticeship must be enrolled at the Chamberlain's office by the master or mistress within the first year of the term, but the enrolment may be enforced by either party. The apprentice must not be the son of an alien; the service must be continuous, and during the whole period to a freeman. The indenture cannot be enrolled after the first year, but that will not affect the service, and the apprentice is entitled to his freedom on payment of a fine. It is not necessary that the service should be performed, or the master reside, within the City. Upon proof of the service according to the indenture, and that the apprentice is of full age, the Chamberlain administers the oath and admits the claimant to his freedom.

Freedom by patrimony.

All children, male and female, of a freeman, born after his admission, may claim their freedom when they come of age.

Freedom by redemption and gift.

Freedom by redemption or purchase is given in three cases:—

First. Where there has been a breach of the apprenticeship indentures, as by contracting matrimony, or not serving the full time.

Secondly. Where persons, not aliens, are admitted as a mark of distinction for public services. In this case the freedom is, properly speaking, obtained by gift.

Thirdly. Where the admission is by presentment of the Chamberlain, or some person entitled by grant to confer a freedom. All these are obtained from the Court of Aldermen, but when the person applying is an alien, or alien's son, the consent of the Common Council is required. Down to 1835 persons could only become free of the City through the Companies, but since then it has become the common practice for the Chamberlain to admit persons to the freedom without reference to any Company, although there are particular classes of persons who, if admitted through a Company, must be admitted through some particular Company, and no other. (*See* Pulling, p. 62.) In most cases in which freedom is obtained by redemption it was simply bought for the sum of £1 1*s*., and the fees of the City officers. In 1838 the Common Council resolved "that all persons occupying premises and carrying on any trade, "business, or profession, within the City, or its liberties, should be compelled to "be free." The process of enforcing the privilege of exclusive trading was an inquest of the ward, followed by a summons to attend before the Chamberlain, and show cause why a prosecution should not take place. If the party did not appear after being summoned three times, the Chamberlain directed a prosecution in the Lord Mayor's Court, to recover the penalty of 5*l*. The right of exclusive trading was abolished by an Act of the Common Council of the 18th December, 1856. It had practically become impossible to enforce it. Evidence was given before the Commissioners of 1854 that if the party summoned to take up his freedom simply took no notice, nothing more was done, or perhaps could be done. (*See* Evidence, Q. 1821, seq.) No person not having been a freeman for two years, unless entitled thereto by servitude or patrimony, can be elected to any place or appointment in the gift of the Court of Common Council, or any of its committees, though the rule is generally relaxed in the case of offices which are given to barristers. The customs of London with regard to orphans, wills, and masters and apprentices apply only to freemen. The custom as to the distribution of intestates estates was abolished by statute. It is incident to a Corporation to disfranchise as well as to elect citizens, but no man can be disfranchised but for reasonable cause.

Till 1835 freedom only attainable through the Companies.

Freedom formerly necessary for carrying on retail trade in the City.

Customs apply only to freemen.

19 & 20 Vict., c. 94.

The Corporation may disfranchise.

8.—THE CITY COURTS.

(*a.*) The Court of Hustings.

This is the most ancient and the highest of the City courts. It has never been formally abolished, but it has fallen almost, if not altogether, into disuse. It consists of two divisions, "The Husting of Pleas of Land" and "The Husting of Common "Pleas." The Judges in both divisions are the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. The Husting of Pleas of Land had cognizance of all real actions, and the Husting of Common Pleas had cognizance of all mixed actions except ejectment. All real and mixed actions within the jurisdiction of this court were abolished by the Common Law Procedure Acts, 1852. The City of London is not specially named in that Act, and there may be a doubt as to whether such actions could not still be lawfully brought in the Court of Hustings. But the question is not likely to arise, for if those forms of action have not been abolished by statute they have become obsolete because of their inconvenience. The Court of Husting of Common Pleas was also the Court of Appeal in error from the Sheriffs' Court. This jurisdiction has also been lost, as the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs' Court has practically been limited to the statutable powers now exercised by the City of London Court, and appeals lie to a divisional court of the High Court of Justice. The Court of Hustings is the proper Court for the enrolment of deeds and wills in the City of London, but no wills have been enrolled since 1688, and the deeds enrolled are few and consist principally of deeds of gift for founding scholarships at the City of London School. Very little of the jurisdiction of this ancient Court remains, and it may be regarded as practically obsolete. There was a clause in the Mayor's Court Procedure Act, 1857, abolishing this court, but it was cut out by the House of Lords. The Corporation twice (in 1867 and 1871) introduced Bills abolishing the Court of Hustings, but they were withdrawn.

Most ancient of City Courts, but practically obsolete.

15 & 16 Vict., c. 76.

15 Vict., c. LXXVII, s. 78.

Enrolment of deeds and wills.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CLVII.

Bills proposing abolition.

(*b.*) The Lord Mayor's Court.

The Lord Mayor's Court, the legal style of which is "The Court of our Lady the "Queen holden before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the chamber of the Guildhall "of the City of London," is a customary Court of Record existing from time immemorial. It has jurisdiction both at common law and in equity. On the common law side the court consists of the Recorder, or the Assistant Judge, trying with a jury. Originally there were by custom four common pleaders, but their privileges were put an end to about 1852 by arrangement. There were also by custom four attorneys entitled to exclusive practice. They held their offices by purchase with right of alienation. In 1843 an Act was passed for consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales. By Section 27 of that Act persons duly admitted in one of the superior courts at Westminster were declared to be capable of practising in any of such superior courts of law, or in any inferior courts of law in England and Wales, upon signing the roll of the court. In 1847, in the case of *The Queen* v. *The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London* (13 Q.B., 1), it was held that the Lord Mayor's Court was an inferior court within the meaning of the Act last referred to. The court was in this way practically thrown open to all attorneys who had been admitted to practise in one of the superior courts at Westminster, though the judgment was reversed on appeal upon other grounds of a purely technical nature. (*See* Report of 1854, p. 569.)

Style and jurisdiction of Lord Mayor's Court.

6 & 7 Vict., c. 73.

Lord Mayor's Court an inferior court.

Since 1857 the procedure and jurisdiction of this court have been regulated by statute. By the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict., c. CLVII), certain functions and jurisdictions of the Sheriffs' Court were abolished, and the powers of the Mayor's Court were extended and its practice and procedure simplified. Prior to this Act there was no appeal from the Mayor's Court except in error under a writ from Chancery to a Court of Commissioners of St. Martin's-le-Grand, which, since the time of Henry VIII, sat at the Guildhall. By Section 4 of the Act the Exchequer Chamber was made the Court of Error from the Lord Mayor's Court, and on all matters of law, and the admission or rejection of evidence, an appeal was given to two puisne Judges or Barons of any of the superior courts at Westminster (Section 8). Such appeals are to be in the form of a case agreed on by the parties or settled by the Judge (Section 9). By leave of the Court rules to set aside or enter a verdict or non-suit, or for a new trial, may be moved in any of the superior courts (Section 10). By Section 18, sub-section 4, of the Judicature Act, 1873, the jurisdiction and powers of the Court of Exchequer Chamber were vested in the Court of Appeal; and by Order LVIII, r. 1, proceedings in error are abolished, and all appeals to the Court of Appeal are required to be by way of re-hearing, and brought by notice of motion in a summary way. The result is that the grounds of an appeal

20 & 21 Vict., c. CLVII.
Procedure and jurisdiction now regulated by Statute.

The Court of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Appeals from Lord Mayor's Court.

36 & 37 Vict., c. 66.

from the Mayor's Court have to be carefully considered, in order to determine the proper tribunal to which the appeal lies. If the ground of the appeal is a defect appearing upon the record (which would formerly have been dealt with by proceedings in error) the appeal lies to the Court of Appeal, but in all other cases to a divisional court. (*See Le Blanch* v. *Reuter's Telegram Company*, L. R. 1 Ex. Div., 408.)

The custom of foreign attachment.

The most important and peculiar power possessed by suitors in the Mayor's Court is the process of foreign attachment. The evidence given by commercial men before the Commissioners in 1837 shows great difference of opinion as to the value of this process; but the Commissioners reported with regard to it that it cannot be expedient that the law on this subject within a small district should be different from that which is the general law of the land, and the inconvenience of such a difference must be greatly aggravated when it exists between adjacent quarters of the same commercial town. (2nd Rep. M. C., p. 12.)

Shortly stated, the custom of foreign attachment is a customary right of a plaintiff in the Lord Mayor's or Sheriff's Court, when the defendant does not appear, to attach a debt due to the defendant in the hands of the debtor, and thus obtain payment of his claim. The process is similar to that of arrestment, which exists in Scotland, and is said to work well there.

The case of The Mayor, &c., of London *v.* Cox.

Before the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *The Mayor, &c., of London* v. *Cox* (L. R., 2 E. & I. Ap. 239), the custom of foreign attachment had been extended much further than could be legally justified. In the words of Lord Blackburn:—"In that case they boldly contended, and the Recorder certified, "that it was the custom of the City to sue any person, whether he was in the City "or out of the City, for any debt, whether it had accrued within the City or out of "the City, and for that purpose to attach any garnishee, whether resident in the City "or not resident in the City, if they could catch him within the City, so that the "Serjeant-at-Mace could give him a warning. This House held . . . . that this was a "complete usurpation." (6 Ap. Cas., p. 418). In the case of *The Mayor, &c., of London* v. *Cox*, the House of Lords asked the opinion of the Judges, and that opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Willes. It was held that the Mayor's Court is an inferior court, and that, therefore, the rule applicable to its jurisdiction is that nothing shall be intended to be within that jurisdiction but that which is expressly alleged, whereas the rule with regard to a superior court is that nothing shall be intended to be out of the jurisdiction but that which specially appears to be so. When, therefore, process had issued out of the court against a garnishee, and he declared in prohibition, a plea which set up the custom of foreign attachment but did not allege, and the facts did not warrant any such allegation, that the original debt, or the debt alleged to be due from the garnishee to the defendant, arose within the City, or that any one of the parties to the suit was a citizen, or was resident within the City, the plea was held insufficient to show the existence of jurisdiction.

The case of The Mayor, &c., of London *v.* The London Joint Stock Bank.

The custom was still more fully defined, and its application limited, by the decision of the House of Lords in the case of *The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London* v. *The London Joint Stock Bank* (L. R., 6 Ap. Cas., 393). The principal use which for long had been made of the process of foreign attachment was to attach the debtor's balance in the hands of his bankers, and, contrary to the strict letter of the custom a large part of the proceedings were really fictitious. The House of Lords held in that case that the process by which it is sought to enforce foreign attachment must be strictly pursued according to the custom, and fictitious summonses and returns will render the suit invalid. Further, the House held that the process against a garnishee in foreign attachment is personal, and cannot be applied to a Corporation aggregate. The result is that the custom has become of little value, and the process of foreign attachment is seldom resorted to.

Why the custom has fallen into disuse.

Special jurisdiction of Lord Mayor's Court.

The Mayor's Court has a practice distinct from the general law in awarding restitution of apprentices' premiums in City indentures of apprenticeship; also in sequestration, disfranchisement, apprenticeality, *feme sole* merchant, arrest for better security in certain cases of defamation, and in penal actions under Acts of Common Council. In these and other respects both its law and practice are different from the general law.

Power of Court to make rules.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CLVII.

Power is given to the court by s. 45 of the Act of 1857 to make rules, but all such rules must be allowed and confirmed by three of the Judges of the Superior Courts. By s. 46 power is given to the Queen to direct that any provisions of any Act for the amendment of the law, and all or any of the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, shall apply to the Mayor's Court; and many of the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Acts and the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, were extended to the Mayor's Court by an Order in Council of the 17th of November, 1863.

Power of Queen to extend provisions of certain Acts to Lord Mayor's Court.

By the Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure Act, 1883, s. 8, a like power is given to the Queen to extend by Order in Council to any inferior court of civil jurisdiction, any of the provisions of the Judicature Act, 1873, and the Acts amending it, or of the rules of court made thereunder.

Power of Rule Committee of Judges.

By the Judicature Act of 1884, s. 24, power is given to the Rule Committee of the Judges to make rules for all inferior courts. This power has been acted upon, and the last rules made are dated the 29th of May, 1892, and extend to the Mayor's Court many of the orders and rules of the Supreme Court with regard to partnerships and firms, third party procedure, payment into and out of court and tender, proceedings in lieu of demurrer, discovery, admission of facts, arbitrations, judgment summons, and other matters.

(*c.*) The City of London Court.

Prior to the County Court Act, 1867, this court was known as the Sheriff's Court of the City of London. As regards jurisdiction and practice it has been practically assimilated to the County Courts. Section 3 of the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857, enacted that no action or suit for the recovery of any debt or demand shall be commenced in the Sheriffs' Court, either of the Poultry Compter or of the Giltspur Street Compter, save only and except pleas of personal actions under the provisions of the London (City) Small Debts Act, 1852, which may continue to be brought as heretofore in the Sheriff's Court without being entitled as of either compter. Writs of inquiry as to damages and writs of trial under 3 and 4 Wm. IV, c. 42, are still issued to the Sheriff. The County Court Act, 1888, s. 185, consolidated the provisions of the County Courts Acts relative to the City of London Court. That section enacts that "The court held by virtue of the London (City) Small Debts "Extension Act, 1852, shall be held by the name of the City of London Court, and "shall be a court of record, and its decisions shall be subject to appeal in the same "way and on the same conditions as the decisions of a County Court are subject "for the time being. The Judge and officers of the City of London Court shall "respectively have and exercise the like jurisdiction, power, and authority in all "respects, except the power of appointing officers, as are for the time being possessed "and exercised by the Judge and officers respectively of a County Court. The rules "and orders in force for the time being for regulating the practice of and costs in "the County Courts, and forms of proceedings therein shall be in force in the said "City of London Court to the exclusion of any other rules and orders; and the same "fees shall be taken for proceedings in which jurisdiction is hereby given to the court "as upon similar proceedings in the County Court, and such fees shall be applied in the "same manner as the fees taken under the provisions of the said London (City) Small "Debts Extension Act, 1852; provided that nothing in this Act shall take away, lessen "or diminish any of the powers, rights, or privileges of the Judge of the said Court, "or the authority of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners of the City of London "in Common Council assembled in relation to such court, or to the Judge or officers "thereof, or to the fees taken therein, as such powers or authority heretofore existed." The fees of the court are payable to the Corporation, who are to provide a court house, and to pay the salaries of the Judge and other officers. The special Acts in force with regard to the City of London Court are 15 Vict., c. LXXVII; 28 and 29 Vict., c. XCIX; 30 and 31 Vict., c. CXLII; 31 and 32 Vict., c. LXXI, and 34 Vict., c. III. In 1882 an Act was passed (45 Vict., c. IX) for enabling the Mayor and Commonalty of London to take lands with a view to the enlargement and improvement of the court house of the City of London Court.

Former name, "The Sheriff's Court of the City of London."

20 & 21 Vict., c. CLVII.

15 Vict., c. LXXVII.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 43.

Practically assimilated to County Court.

Corporation entitled to fees.

15 Vict., c. LXXVII.
28 & 29 Vict., c. XCIX.
30 & 31 Vict., c. CXLII.
31 & 32 Vict., c. LXXI.
34 Vict., c. III.
45 Vict., c. IX.

(*d.*) The Court of the Borough of Southwark.

The Court of the borough of Southwark is an ancient prescriptive Court of Record of civil jurisdiction. The style of the court is "The Court of Record of the Liberty of "the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London, of their Town and "Borough of Southwark." This court has cognizance of all personal actions at common law, without any limitation of value or amount, arising within the Lord Mayor's jurisdiction in Southwark, and all persons not under any incapacity may sue and be sued in it. The process of the court is excluded from the Liberty of the Clink, but the jurisdiction extends over the Southwark Manor. The Steward of Southwark is the sole Judge of the Court, with power to appoint a deputy in his necessary absence. The proceedings of this court are not subject to review by any of the ordinary City courts; but they may be removed to the Supreme Court by *certiorari* or *habeas* in cases where the debt or damages to be recovered exceed 20*l.* The jury panel is made out by the High Bailiff from the more substantial inhabitants of Southwark. The Commissioners of 1837 reported that very little business had for many years been done in this court, and that it ought to be abolished. (*See* 2nd Rep. M.C., 1837, p. 132.) It has practically fallen into disuse.

Style and jurisdiction of Court.

Corporation appoint the Judge.

Practically obsolete.

(*e.*) The Judicial Powers of the City Chamberlain.

The City Chamberlain has power to hear and determine all cases or complaints between masters and their apprentices, and in that capacity he may commit either master or apprentice to Bridewell. There were formerly regular court days on which the Chamberlain sat for the performance of his judicial functions, but the more recent practice has been to take the cases as they occur. This is a jurisdiction peculiar to

Jurisdiction of Chamberlain as to apprentices.

This jurisdiction peculiar to London.

the City; nothing of the kind appears elsewhere. A freeman who resisted the authority of the Chamberlain in these respects might be disfranchised, but there is no modern instance of such disfranchisement. Where the complaints are by the master, the great majority of cases are treated simply by admonishing or giving judicious advice to the apprentice, and threatening him with imprisonment if he does not behave himself. There are not many committals to prison. No appeal takes place from the decision of the Chamberlain, although it is believed that there is a right of appeal to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. The Chamberlain may, if he pleases, discharge the apprentice from his indentures, or may, even against the master's will, turn him over to a new master, and a part of the premium may in such a case be recovered by process in the Mayor's Court. (*See* 2nd Report of the Municipal Corporations Commissioners, 1837, page 100, and Report of the Commissioners of 1854, page 529.)

Concurrent jurisdiction of magistrates. 30 & 31 Vict., c. 90. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 141.

The jurisdiction of the Chamberlain as to disputes between masters and apprentices is concurrent with and not exclusive of Justices and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction under the Master and Servant Act, 1867, and the Employers and Workmen Act, 1875.

(*f.*) The London Chamber of Arbitration.

Provision for settlement of business disputes by arbitration.

The London Chamber of Arbitration was founded in 1892. It is not properly speaking a Court, but it is intended to take the place of a Court, and prevent litigation by providing machinery for the settlement of business disputes by arbitration. The management is in the hands of a committee of 12, appointed by the Corporation and the London Chamber of Commerce. The arbitrations are held at the Guildhall, and rules of procedure have been published.

9.—THE CITY POLICE.

Soon after the introduction of the new police system in the Metropolis in 1829 by 10 George IV, c. 44, it became necessary to make some change in the regulations of the police within the City. The City Police Force, as it at present exists, was created by an Act of 1839, 2 and 3 Vict., cap. XCIV, and, with a few exceptions, necessary to secure the rights of the Corporation, this force is organised upon a plan nearly uniform with that established for the rest of the Metropolis. By Section 3 of the Act, a Commissioner was directed to be appointed by the Court of Common Council, subject to the approval of the Queen, as the head of the City Police Force. He is removable by the Queen or the Court of Aldermen, for misconduct or other reasonable cause. If the Commissioner is not a Justice of the City, it is enacted by section 6 that it shall be lawful for the Queen on Petition of the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen and the Court of Common Council, to appoint him to be a Justice of the Peace for the City and liberties, but no such appointment shall authorise the Commissioner to act as a Justice of the Peace at any Court of Quarter Sessions, or in any manner out of sessions, except for the preservation of the peace, prevention of crimes, the detection and committal of offenders, and in carrying into execution the purposes of the Act; and it is provided that whenever the Commissioner resigns or is removed from his office he shall cease to be a Justice of the City. The Commissioner cannot be a Member of Parliament, and must not be engaged in the carrying on or practice of any other business or profession. He is exempt from serving on juries and inquests (s. 7). The Commissioner and the members of the Police Force are prohibited from voting in the election of Members of Parliament for the City of London or the adjoining counties, or within the Metropolitan Police district (s. 8), but this disability was removed by 50 Vict., Session 2, c. 9. By section 9 it is provided that such sufficient number of fit and able men as the Common Council shall from time to time direct, shall be appointed by the Commissioner to be a Police Force for the City of London, and the men so appointed are to be sworn-in as constables for preserving the peace. The force consists at present of a Commissioner, an Assistant-Commissioner, 2 superintendents, 4 chief inspectors, 8 first-class inspectors, 22 station-inspectors, 12 detective-inspectors, 67 sergeants, 7 detective-sergeants, 21 detective-constables, and 782 constables, exclusive of those constables on private service duty. The Commissioner, with the consent of the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen, has power to make regulations for the route to be observed by carts, carriages, and persons, and for preventing obstruction in the streets within the City at all times of public processions, public rejoicings, or illuminations (s. 22). By section 23 it is provided that the warrants of the City Justices may be executed within the Home Counties, and the warrants of the County Justices may be executed in the City of London. In case of emergency the Metropolitan Police may act within the City of London under the authority of the Home Secretary, upon the requisition of the Lord Mayor, and the City Police may act within the Metropolitan district if authorised by the Lord Mayor to do so, at the request of the Home Secretary (s. 24). The Corporation may appoint a committee to manage and transact all or any of the matters or purposes which they are required by the act to perform (s. 56). The Corporation is to pay out of their general revenues one-fourth part of the expenses of the Police Force (s. 57). The remaining three-fourths of those expenses are to be met by a rate, which the Corporation is authorised to levy in the several wards of the City upon every person who inhabits or occupies any house within the several wards respectively, or within any precinct or place within the boundaries of such wards or adjoining thereto, and not included within the limits of the Metropolitan Police district, whether such person is liable in respect of such house to be assessed to the relief of the poor or not, by reason of such house being situate in any precinct or extra-parochial place (s. 58). All precincts and places within the City of London or the liberties thereof, and not included within the limits of the Metropolitan Police district, are for the purposes of the Act, deemed to be parts of the City of London, and of the wards which the same respectively adjoin. By Section 85 it is provided that all the reasonable charges and expenses of each of the several wards of the City in respect of the holding of wardmotes or other ward meetings, and for other local purposes connected therewith shall be paid by the police committee out of the rates to be made by virtue of the Act, and the same are to be charged by the committee upon each ward respectively in the next succeeding assessment, when the amount thereof is to be raised in the same manner as, and in addition to, the rate on that ward for the other purposes of the Act. A distinct account is to be kept of all such charges and expenses separate from the accounts of the Police Force. The accounts of the City Police Force are to be yearly laid before Parliament (s. 92). The Commissioner has increased powers of regulating traffic, &c., under 30 and 31 Vict., c. CXXXIV, as amended by 31 Vict., c. V. In 1874 an Act was passed for making better provision for the payment of superannuation and other allowances to the Police Force of the City of London. This Act was repealed in 1889, and other provisions substituted for it by the City of London Police Superannuation Act, 52 and 53 Vict., c. CXXVII.

10 Geo. IV, c. 44.

2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV.

Origin and plan of the City Police.

The Commissioner appointed by Common Council, subject to approval of the Queen.

Removable by the Queen or the Court of Aldermen for good cause.

Justice for the City with limited jurisdiction.

Cannot be in Parliament or carry on business.

Privileges.

Members of force must not vote at Parliamentary elections in Metropolitan Police District.

The Common Council fixes the number of the force and the Commissioner appoints.

Regulation of traffic.

Warrants of City Justices may be executed in home counties and warrants of county Justices in city.

When Metropolitan Police may act in City and City Police in Metropolis.

Committee.

Corporation pay one-fourth of expenses.

Three-fourths met by rate.

Ward rate to be levied with Police rate.

Accounts to be laid before Parliament.

30 & 31 Vict., c. CXXXIV.

31 Vict., c. V.

37 & 38 Vict., c. II.

52 & 53 Vict., c. CXXVII.

10.—THE REGULATION OF TRADE.

Regulation of trade vested in Corporation, but little of their power remains.

Exclusive trading.

5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 76.

How exclusive privilege of retail trading formerly enforced.

Object of formerly enforcing this privilege.

30 Vict., c. I.

Grounds on which enforcement of privilege was defended.

Exemptions from privilege.

26 Geo. III, c. 81.

Abolition of exclusive trading.

Custom of foreign bought and foreign sold.

Restriction on employment of non-freemen.

City markets separately considered.

By charter and custom the control and regulation of trade within the City of London and Liberties was vested in the Corporation. Scarcely a vestige of their power remains. The most general form in which this privilege manifested itself was in the enforcement of exclusive trading, or the confinement of the right of retail trading in the City to freemen of London. Strictly speaking, the privilege extended to wholesale dealing, but the City has not enforced this part of its franchise. The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, abolished exclusive trading in every town in England, except London, for Section 14 of that Act provided that "every person in any borough may keep any shop for the sale of all lawful "wares or merchandises by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupa- "tion, mystery, and handicraft for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise within any borough." In order to enforce the exclusive privilege of retail trade the first step was usually taken by the inquest of the ward in which the sale took place. The inquest presented to the Court of Aldermen the name and residence of the seller. The name thus presented was transmitted to the Chamberlain with an order to summon the party, and proceed as he thought fit. The Chamberlain directed the clerk of the chamber to send a notice to the person, calling upon him to appear before the Chamberlain to show cause why he should not be prosecuted at law. On the appearance of the party the foreman of the inquest attended also, and the case was enquired into. Unless the party was privileged, he usually required time to complete or purchase his freedom, or he consented to quit the City. The time was limited to two months by two Acts of Common Council of the 10th May, 1821, and the 27th October, 1825. If the party did not appear, a second and third summons were served, and if there was still no appearance, the Chamberlain directed a prosecution. The prosecution was in the Mayor's Court, and the penalty 5*l.* for every act of sale. It was for long quite impossible to enforce this right so as really to restrict the retail trade to citizens. The evidence given in 1854 shows that, although not universally nor effectively enforced, the right was still maintained in a manner which was felt to be oppressive; and apparently not with the intention of really restricting retail trade absolutely to freemen, but rather with the object of obtaining the fines for infringing the right and the charges payable on taking up the freedom; or, as the City officers said, with a view to increasing the constituency. This last object has ceased to exist since the City Elections Act of 1867, which extended the electoral franchise to non-freemen. The privilege was defended on two grounds. First, that the necessity of taking up the freedom, which required a pecuniary outlay, secured, to a certain extent, the respectability of the retail tradesmen within the City. Secondly, that persons residing within the City derived great benefit from the application of the corporation property to certain expenses which otherwise would be defrayed by local taxation. Neither of these grounds appears to be sound. It is very questionable whether it is politic or fair to attempt the purification of retail trade in a great City by the test of a pecuniary qualification. The Commissioners of 1837 reported that they were unable to obtain any facts showing that this effect had been produced. As to the second ground, it is obvious that it was a gross injustice to exact such a contribution from the retail tradesmen alone; and again, if the liability was extended to all householders the method of raising the contribution would still seem to be unnecessarily circuitous. The Commissioners, both of 1837 and 1854, recommended the abolition of the right. (*See* Report of 1837, p. 122, and Report of 1854, p. XXII.) A privilege of exemption was enjoyed by persons who had served the Queen by sea or land: and 26 Geo. III, cap. 81, gave to seamen and fishermen, being married men, who had been employed for seven years on board any ship or vessel in the British fisheries, a general exemption. By an Act of the Common Council of the 18th December, 1856, all regulations prohibiting persons not free of the City from carrying on any trade or using any handicraft within the City were abolished. Another aspect of the power of the Corporation to restrict trade is what is commonly called the custom of foreign-bought and foreign-sold. This was a power to forfeit the goods of any non-freeman who sold either by wholesale or retail to another non-freeman. It is now never enforced. Another form which this privilege takes is the restriction upon the employment by masters of any workmen who are not free. No freeman, being a master artificer, could employ an artificer to do work under him within the City who was not free, unless the master had had an apprentice within 12 months, and had obtained a license from the Lord Mayor or Court of Aldermen to employ non-freemen. The license was only granted when it appeared that the person applying had used his best endeavours to procure freemen. The fee for the license was 2*s.* 6*d.* to the Town Clerk. It was granted by the Lord Mayor by warrant under his hand and seal. He had power to grant the license for 6 weeks, and the Court of Aldermen had power to grant it for 3 months. The application for the licenses might be opposed on the part of freemen who were willing to undertake the work. In recent times the Corporation themselves generally inserted a clause in Bills authorising works to be carried out within the City, empowering them to employ non-freemen in the execution of these works. The City

(27)

markets are separately considered. The admission and regulation of brokers has been abolished by the London Brokers' Relief Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., cap. 60), and the London Brokers' Relief Act, 1884 (47 Vict., cap. 3). The control over apprentices being of a judicial nature has been referred to in connection with the administration of justice; and the only other powers of control or regulation with regard to trade which can now be exercised by the Corporation are in connection with their franchises of metage, porterage, and gauging. The coal dues, which took the place of the metage dues on coal, expired in July, 1889, and the ancient rights of the Corporation with regard to the metage of coal were prevented from arising upon such expiry by the London Coal Duties Abolition Act, 1889. The compulsory metage of grain was abolished by the Metage of Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., cap. C), but the voluntary metage of grain still continues, and is exercised by the Corporation. As compensation for the abolition of the compulsory metage of grain a duty of three-sixteenths of a penny per cwt. on all grain brought into the Port of London for sale is given by the Act to the Corporation for thirty years. If the Act is repealed at any time during the thirty years the compulsory metage of grain would revive (s. 18), but there is nothing in the Act to revive the right of compulsory metage upon the expiry of the thirty years. The Corporation still have the right to act as meters of fruits and eatable roots, and their rights of gauging gaugeable articles have never been taken away; but as far as wine is concerned they have practically been lost, because nearly all the wine that comes into the Port of London goes to the Docks, which are not under the control of the Corporation. The Corporation attempted to assert the right to act as gaugers in the Docks, but it was determined in 1817 that the right of gauging did not extend to the sites of the Docks. (*See* the recitals to 57 Geo. III, cap. LX.)

Admission of brokers.
33 & 34 Vict., c. 60.
47 Vict., c. 3.
Control over apprentices.
Rights of metage, porterage, and gauging.
52 & 53 Vict., c. 17.
35 & 36 Vict., c. C.
The Docks outside the City jurisdiction.

11.—THE CITY MARKETS.

Charter of Ed. III conferring rights of market.

The earliest charter referring to the City's rights of market is a charter of the first year of Edward III (1327). It grants that no market shall be erected within seven *leucas* of the City. A *leuca* is about 2,000 paces. The general effect of this charter appears from the opinion of the Judges given before a Private Bill Committee of the House of Lords in the Islington Market case (3 Cl. and F., 513) to be as follows:—

Opinion of Judges in the Islington Market case as to effect of charter.

(1) That the charter had the effect of a local or private Act of Parliament, so that the Crown would have no right to grant another market within the common law distance of seven miles of the City.

(2) That the grantee of a market may hold it anywhere he pleases, within certain limits, or in more places than one, and may change the place in which it is held: but that an obligation is cast upon him to provide convenient accommodation for all who desire to buy and sell in the public market, otherwise there will arise a good defence to an action brought by the grantee of the franchise against any person for selling out of the market to the prejudice of his right, provided that such person had been prevented from selling in the market by want of convenient room.

(3) That this breach of duty on the part of the grantee might operate as a forfeiture, and furnish a ground for a *Scire facias* to repeal the patent by which the market was granted, even if it did not lay him open to an indictment for a misdemeanour.

(4) That so long as the grant remains unrepealed, any default in providing proper accommodation for the public could not of itself operate, in point of law, as a ground for granting a new charter to another to hold a market within the common law distance which should be injurious to the existing market.

(5) That in the case of a grant of a market being one of metes and bounds and the grantee incapable of enlarging its limits, this circumstance, coupled with the fact that it would be for the advantage of the public that a new market should be erected, would be a sufficient ground for the Crown to take such steps as, according to law, would have the effect of erecting a new market to such an extent as would remedy the inconvenience without affecting the rights of the owners of the old market, and for that purpose a writ of *ad quod damnum* might issue.

(6) That damage done to the owner of a franchise of a market within the common law distance may form a fit subject for compensation.

Power of Corporation to erect markets anywhere within City.

22 Chas. II, c. 11.

The Corporation claim that they have a general power under this charter to erect markets anywhere within the City. In early times this may have been the case. Markets were held in the streets, and existed in many parts of the City; but after the great fire, by the second Act for the rebuilding of London (22 Charles II, c. 11) it was enacted that "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City in Common Council "assembled, shall and may and are hereby empowered to employ such places and por- "tions of ground within the said City and Liberties thereof as by and with His said "Majesty's approbation now are, or before the 10th day of March, 1669, shall be, set out "and adjudged necessary and convenient for public market places there." One of the principal markets established under that Act was called Honey Lane Market, and it was with reference to the establishment of that market, and the allegation that notwithstanding this Act the Corporation had no power to levy tolls, that Judge Jeffreys advised that the City charters should be forfeited; as it was, till 1689, after the Revolution. In 1667 a committee was appointed to consider the places most convenient for public markets.

Survey of markets in 1692.

In 1692 the Court of Aldermen instructed the City Surveyors, appointed under the Fire Acts, to make a survey of the several markets of the City. This appears to have been completed by the following year, and the farmers of the markets petitioned the Court to take steps with a view to perpetuating the testimony of the surveyors as to the boundaries and other rights of the markets. A Bill was ordered to be exhibited in Chancery for that purpose, but it does not appear from the City records whether this was carried out. It shows, however, that there existed some doubt as to whether, although the whole City was market overt, and all under the control of the Corporation, it was possible legally to move any existing market. The Corporation formerly farmed out the markets, and they opposed all grants for the erection of new markets.

City markets formerly farmed.

The farmers of markets were got rid of about 1771, and since then the Corporation have kept them in their own hands. Certain other markets, however, were erected, and two of them have become principal markets—Spitalfields and Covent Garden. In the case of Spitalfields Market the Corporation appear to have consented to the grant. (See *Great Eastern Railway Co.* v. *Goldsmid*, L. R. 9, Ap. Cas. 927.) In the case of Covent Garden Market there is no record of what action the City took. It was created by charter in the reign of Charles II. In recent times the Corporation allege that they have not been unfavourable to the erection of new retail markets. But they certainly opposed the Islington Market, and also Shadwell and Stratford Markets, if not others. But from whatever cause it may be, new markets do not appear to have

Spitalfields and Covent Garden Markets.

22 Chas. II.

(29)

been successful in London. (*See* First Report of the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, 1888, Vol. II, p. 20, seq.)

The existing markets which are the property of the Corporation are:— Existing markets of City.

1. The London Central Markets, including—
   (*a*) The London Central Meat, Poultry and Provision Market.
   (*b*) The London Central General Market.
2. Smithfield Hay Market.
3. The Metropolitan Cattle Market.
4. Leadenhall Market.
5. Billingsgate Market.
6. The London Coal Market.

The Corporation is also the local authority under Section 9 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vic., c. 74), as they were under the repealed Act of 1869 for the whole Metropolis as far as relates to foreign animals. Under the authority of the Act of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70, s. 28) they erected the Deptford Foreign Cattle Market. The Corporation say that they do not regard this market as a City market, or consider that the property in it vests in them as in the case of the other markets. (*See* First Report of the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, 1888, Vol. II, p. 34). Deptford Foreign Cattle Market. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 74. 32 & 33 Vict. c. 70, s. 28.

The London Central Markets.

The site of Smithfield Market was cleared under the provisions of the Metropolitan Market Act of 1851 (14 and 15 Vic., cap. LXI), and the London Central Meat, Poultry, and Provision Market was erected upon a portion of that site. The building and regulation of the London Central Markets have been carried out under the provisions of the Acts of 1860, 1862, 1864, 1875, 1882, and 1886. First, there was established the Central Meat Market, subsequently the Central Poultry and Provision Market, thirdly a vegetable and fruit market, which was afterwards changed by Act of Parliament into a fish market as an experiment, and subsequently abandoned as a fish market as entirely unsuccessful, and now used as a general market, including fish, fruit, vegetables, and any marketable commodities. (First Report Markets Commission, 1888, Vol. II, p. 34.) London Central Markets. 14 & 15 Vict., c. LXI. 23 & 24 Vict., c. CXCIII. 25 & 26 Vict., c. CLXXIV. 27 Vict., c. XV. 38 Vict., c. LIX. 45 & 46 Vict., c. CIV. 49 Vict., c. VIII.

At the London Central Meat, Poultry and Provision Market, the market days are every day, except Christmas, Good Friday, and Sundays. It is under the control of a clerk and an inspector, who look after the arrangements of the markets; but the supervision of the meat is carried out by the Commissioners of Sewers. Great expense was incurred in providing railway accommodation for the central markets; but this accommodation is scarcely used at all. The great bulk of the enormous quantity of meat that comes every day into London is brought to the market by horse and van, and taken away in the same manner. Market days. Inspection of meat. Railway accommodation.

The London Central Fish Market, for the sale, wholesale and retail, of rail-borne fish, was established under the Act of 1882 above referred to, although the actual building was constructed under the powers of the Central Markets Act, 1875. It was not a success; and under the Act of 1886 it was reconverted into a general market for fruit, vegetables, and general produce, and the fish market was removed to another and much smaller part of the Central Market buildings. The inspectors of the fish are appointed by the Fishmongers' Company, and all inspection is under the supervision of the fish meters, as they are called, who are appointed by them. Inland fish market. 45 & 46 Vict., c. CIV. 38 Vict., c. LIX. 49 Vict., c. VIII. Inspection of fish.

Under the provisions of s. 5 of the Newgate Market Abolition Act, 1861, Newgate Market, the old market for the sale of dead meat, was discontinued from the date of the opening of the London Central Meat and Poultry Market. 24 Vict., c. LII. Newgate Market.

Farringdon Market was the old vegetable market which was erected under the Act for the removal of Fleet Market in 1824. The London Central Markets Act, 1875, provided for its removal to where the Central Fish Market was afterwards placed. When it was determined to erect an inland fish market instead of the fruit and vegetable market contemplated by the Act of 1875, Farringdon Market was continued by the Act of 1882, and when the fish market proved a failure, the provisions of the Act of 1875 relative to Farringdon Market were re-enacted and made applicable to it by the London Central Markets Act, 1886 (s. 8). It was discontinued upon the opening of the part of the London Central General Market for fruit, vegetables, and flowers in 1892. Farringdon Market. 5 Geo. IV, c. CLI. 38 Vict., c. LIX. 45 and 46 Vict., c. CIV. 49 Vict., c. VIII.

Smithfield Hay Market.

Smithfield Hay Market is an old market outside the site of old Smithfield Cattle Market. It was not removed by the Act of 1851, and is regulated by the general Act of 36 Geo. III, as to the sale of hay and straw. By s. 8 of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860, as modified by s. 12 of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Western Approach) Act, 1862, the site of this market is declared to be an open public place for ever subject to the use of it as a market for the sale of hay and straw in carts or wagons. The trade done is exceedingly small; the great bulk of hay and straw sold in London being sold at the railway depôts. Smithfield Hay Market. 36 Geo. III, c. 88 23 and 24 Vict., c. CLXIII. 25 and 26 Vict., c. CLXXIV.

(30)

Metropolitan Cattle Market.

Islington Cattle Market.
14 & 15 Vict., c. LXI.
20 & 21 Vict., c. CXXXV.
28 & 29 Vict., c. CCVIII.
38 Vict., c. XLVI.

Privy Council appoints inspector.

The Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington is a market for the sale of live stock of all sorts. It was established under the Act of 1851 which provided for the removal of the cattle market from Smithfield. That Act was amended and in great measure repealed by the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857, which is the Act under which the market is conducted at present; although the powers of building, leasing and borrowing were altered, and the name of the market was changed by the Metropolitan Market Act, 1865, and the Metropolitan Cattle Market Act, 1875. The inspector of this market is appointed by the Privy Council; the Corporation also appoint a veterinary inspector. It is said to be the largest cattle market in the world.

Leadenhall Market.

Leadenhall Market.

34 Vict., c. LIV.

The extended market of 1871.

42 & 43 Vict., c. CII.

The new market of 1879.

Street improvements.

Leadenhall Market is a very ancient market, formerly held by prescription, and used for the sale of meat, poultry, game, skins, hides and other articles; but it was extended and regulated by an Act of Parliament in 1871, which empowered the Corporation to extend the site of the market and to make bye-laws for the regulation and government of it, and by such bye-laws to prohibit the sale therein of skins or hides, or of any other articles they might think fit; such bye-laws to be allowed by the Board of Trade. This market was abolished in 1879 by the Leadenhall Market Act, 1879. This Act empowered the Corporation to improve the lands occupied by Leadenhall Market, to discontinue the market and construct a new one for the sale of meat, fish and poultry a short distance from the old site. The new market was not to be less than 25,000 square feet in extent, and the Corporation have the power to enlarge the limits of it from time to time, and to charge stallages, rents and tolls for the use of shops, standings and other conveniences in the market, and to borrow on the credit of the stallages, rents, and tolls and other payments to be received from the market, and of their estates and revenues, any sum not exceeding 99,000*l.* for the purposes not only of erecting the market, but of carrying out somewhat extensive street improvements in the vicinity.

Billingsgate Market.

Billingsgate Market.

10 & 11 Wm. III, c. XXIV.
9 Anne, c. 26.
1 Geo. I, c. 18.
22 Geo. II, c. 49.
29 Geo. II, c. 39.
33 Geo. II, c. 27.
2 Geo. III, c. 15.
30 Geo. III, c. 54.
36 Geo. III, c. 118.
41 Geo. III, c. 99.
42 Geo. III, c. 19.
42 Geo. III, c. LXXXVIII.
45 Geo. III, c. 64.
4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 20.
9 & 10 Vict., c. CCCLXVI.
22 & 23 Vict., c. XXIX.
34 Vict., c. LV.

Market days.

Inspection of fish.

Billingsgate Market is one of the oldest markets in London. The first Act of Parliament dealing with it is an Act for making Billingsgate a free market for the sale of fish (10 and 11 Wm. III, cap. XXIV). The subsequent Acts affecting Billingsgate Market were 9 Anne, c. 26; 1 Geo. I, c. 18; 22 Geo. II, c. 49; 29 Geo. II, c. 39; 33 Geo. II, c. 27; 2 Geo. III, c. 15; 30 Geo. III, c. 54; 36 Geo. III, c. 118; 41 Geo. III, c. 99; 42 Geo. III, c. 19; 42 Geo. III, c. LXXXVIII; 45 Geo. III, c. 64; and 4 and 5 Wm. IV, c. 20; but all these Acts were repealed so far as they relate to or affect the supply of fish to and the regulation of Billingsgate Market by 9 and 10 Vict., cap. CCCXLVI. This Act settles the tolls, and is generally for the conduct of the market. Sections 17 to 24 inclusive of 9 and 10 Vict., cap. CCCXLVI, imposing and dealing with tolls upon fishing boats, were repealed by 22 and 23 Vict., cap. XXIX. The next Act is an Act of 1871 for the extension of Billingsgate Market (34 Vict., cap. LV) under which the present building was constructed. The market days at Billingsgate are every day of the week, but Friday is the largest market day. The supervision and inspection of the fish is carried out by the Fishmongers' Company. The lettings in the market are weekly, and are upon the terms that as soon as in the judgment of the Clerk and Collector of the market the business carried on by the tenant is finished for the day, it shall be lawful for the Clerk and Collector to place any other person in the stall to use the same for the rest of the day for the sale of fish. The reason of this provision is that Billingsgate is a free market and the Corporation consider themselves bound to provide accommodation for any person who wishes to sell fish. The accommodation is very inadequate, and the approaches most inconvenient. The approaches, however, have recently been improved as far perhaps as was possible, having regard to the situation of the market.

The Coal Market.

The Coal Market.
43 Geo. III, c. CXXXIV.

Formerly the Coal Exchange.

Halfpenny per chaldron duty.

By 43 Geo. III, c. CXXXIV, on the recital that it would be of great benefit and advantage to the consumers of coals in the cities of London and Westminster and the liberties thereof and in such parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex as are chiefly supplied with coals brought by sea into the Port of London if a regular free market for the sale of coals were established in the City of London and regulations made for the vend and delivery of all coals in the River Thames, it was provided that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London should be empowered and required to establish and hold a free market for the sale of all coals that should arrive in the Port of London. They were empowered to purchase the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street, in the City, and other lands, and to lay out the site so obtained as a free market, and to erect the necessary buildings and conveniences. The power of purchasing was limited to 12 months (s. 3). By Section 17 the Corporation was empowered to demand and take one halfpenny per chaldron, or per ton if the coal should be sold by weight, upon all coal arriving in

(31)

the Port of London westward of Gravesend, and this halfpenny was to be collected and paid in the same manner as the existing coal duties. The money thus obtained was to be applied in defraying the expenses of establishing the coal market, which at that time was called the Coal Exchange, and in paying the salaries and allowances of the persons employed in the execution of the Act and other expenses. By Section 18, it was provided that this duty was to be reduced when more than sufficient for the purposes of the Act had been collected. By Section 25, it was provided that immediately after the laying out and establishing of the said market, it should for ever thereafter be and become a free, open, and public market for the sale of coals brought into the Port of London. By Section 30, it was provided that from and after the opening and establishment of the market, all coals brought into the Port of London were to be sold in the market, within the market hours, and not elsewhere. By Section 65, the Corporation was required to lay yearly accounts of the duty of one halfpenny per chaldron or ton granted by the Act before both Houses of Parliament. By 44 Geo. III, c. LXXXII, the Corporation was empowered to take an additional duty of one halfpenny per chaldron or ton for the purposes of carrying out the Act last referred to. By Section 5, the time for purchasing the Coal Exchange was extended by six months. By 47 Geo. III, Session 2, c. LXVIII; 56 Geo. III, c. XXI; 57 Geo. III, c. I, and 57 Geo. III, c. XL, regulations and provisions were made and extended for the measuring of coals throughout the London district, and for the prevention of fraud by the sellers. All these Acts were repealed by 1 and 2 Wm. IV, c. LXXVI, intituled, "An Act for regulating the vend and delivery of coals in the "cities of London and Westminster, and in certain parts of the counties of Middlesex, "Surrey, Kent, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire." This Act, after declaring that the Coal Exchange should remain vested in the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of London, and that there should continue to be in the said Coal Exchange a free, open, and public market for the sale of coals brought into the Port of London, which market should be called the Coal Market (s. 4), empowered the Corporation at any time to remove the said market to any other place which they might think more convenient, and also to enlarge the Coal Exchange or other place where the market should for the time being be held (s. 6). Section 7 empowered the Corporation to purchase lands for enlarging the present or any future market.

Duty to be reduced when enough for purposes of Act collected.

A free market.

Additional halfpenny duty.

44 Geo. III., c. LXXXII.

47 Geo. III, s. 2, c. LXVIII.

56 Geo. III, c. XXI.

57 Geo. III, c. I.

57 Geo. III, c. XL.

1 & 2 Wm. IV, c. LXXVI.

Name changed to "Coal Market," and power given to remove to a new site.

Section 19 vested any new coal market in the Corporation, subject to the same regulations as the present market. Section 20 provided that when any new market place should be opened, no market should any longer be held in the place from whence the said market had been removed. By Section 23 a duty of one penny per ton on all coals, culm, and cinders, was authorised to be levied for defraying the expenses of carrying the Act into execution, and for paying the compensation authorised by the Act to be made, and repaying the money authorised by the Act to be borrowed, and the interest thereon, and for creating a fund for the purposes mentioned in the Act. Section 24 provided that when the expenses of executing the Act should have been paid, and provision made for defraying the compensation, and the salaries to officers, the duty was to cease, but might be raised again in whole or in part, when and so often as should be necessary for the purposes of the Act. This duty of one penny was taken away from the Coal Market by an Act of 1845, and was directed to be invested in the names of the Commissioners of Works, for the creation of a fund for metropolitan improvements. The penny was transferred to the Thames Embankment and Metropolitan Improvement Fund by the Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Act, 1861, and this fund was transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works by their Loans Act of 1869. The duty was continued along with the other coal dues by various Acts down to 1889, when it ceased with the rest.

Duty of one penny per ton.

8 & 9 Vict., c. 101.

Subsequent history of the penny, and the rents and profits of the market.

24 & 25 Vict., c. 42, s. 5.

32 & 33 Vict., c. 102, s. 30.

By Section 25 of the Act of 1831 the Corporation was empowered to raise any sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* upon the security of the said duty. By Section 32 the Court of Aldermen were empowered to make byelaws to regulate the market, and by Section 33 such byelaws were required to be approved and allowed by one or more of the Judges. By Section 38 compensation was directed to be made to the land coal meters and other officers whose functions were rendered unnecessary by the Act. By Section 43 it was provided that all coal, cinders and culm which should be sold from and out of any ship or vessel in the Port of London, or at any place within the Cities of London and Westminster, or within a distance of 25 miles from the General Post Office in the City of London should be sold by weight and not by measure. Other provisions of the Act regulated the sale of coals by weight and were directed to the prevention of fraud. By Section 60 it was provided that the right of measuring coals should not be exercised by the Corporation for seven years, but at the end of that period (s. 61) all prescriptive or chartered rights of the Corporation were to revive. A duty of one shilling per ton was empowered to be levied in the place of the then existing duty of 1*s.* 3*d.* per chaldron, and 4*d.* of this duty was directed to be paid to the Corporation. By 1 and 2 Vic., cap. CI. the Act last referred to was, with some alterations, extended for a period of seven years. By the City of London Coal Market and Improvement Act, 1846, it was enacted (s. 3) that the Corporation should be authorised and empowered to provide an enlarged site for rebuilding the coal market in the City of London, and to make convenient streets in the vicinity thereof. The expense of providing an enlarged site for rebuilding the coal market and the charges

Power to borrow money and make bye-laws.

Compensation to coal meters.

Coal to be sold by weight.

Duty of one shilling a ton imposed.

1 & 2 Vict., c. CI.

9 Vict., c. XXII.

Power to rebuild the market on an enlarged site.

Cost to be paid out of fund created by Act of 1831.

and expenses incident to the passing of the Act were directed to be paid out of the fund created under the provisions of 1 and 2 Wm. IV, cap. LXXVI, s. 4. Under the powers and provisions of this Act, the present London Coal Market was built.

Deptford Cattle Market.

The Foreign Cattle Market.

Deptford Cattle Market was established in 1869, the Corporation having purchased the old Admiralty Dockyard and turned it into a market. The market was enlarged in 1881 under the powers of a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board confirmed by 44 and 45 Vict., c. LXI. The market days are Mondays and Thursdays, although the market is open every day. Foreign cattle are received into this market only to be slaughtered. None pass out of it alive. The inspection of the cattle is by persons appointed by the Privy Council.

44 & 45 Vict., c. LXI.

All cattle must be slaughtered. Inspection by Privy Council.

11 & 12 Vict., c. 107. 29 Vict., c. 2.

The history of this market is worth giving. In 1848 an Act was passed empowering the Privy Council to prohibit by order the removal of cattle from one place to another. This Act, which was temporary, was renewed from time to time down to 1866. In that year the power of enforcing the Orders of the Privy Council within the Metropolis was conferred upon the Metropolitan Board of Works, who were to appoint inspectors of diseased cattle. The Court of Aldermen were to appoint inspectors for the City districts, but all the expenses of the Act were to be paid out of the Metropolitan Consolidated rate, to which the City contributed. In 1867 an Act was passed empowering the Privy Council to regulate the landing of foreign cattle. The passing of this Act is said to be due to the discovery, made by one of the Board's Inspectors in 1867, that the principal cause of the cattle plague in the Metropolis was the importation of disease into the City by cattle brought from Holland. In 1867 the Metropolitan Board of Works were asked if they were prepared to undertake the task of establishing and maintaining a landing place and market for foreign cattle. On the 2nd December the Board passed a resolution expressing their willingness to undertake this duty, and the terms of the resolution were communicated to the Privy Council. On the 6th of December the following reply was received:—

History of this market.

30 & 31 Vict., c. 125.

Downing Street,
5th December, 1867.

Sir,

I have submitted to the Lord President of the Council the resolution of the Metropolitan Board of Works of the 2nd December instant intimating their willingness to undertake the duty of erecting and maintaining a market for foreign cattle, and I am directed by His Grace to express the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the readiness with which your Board have agreed to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government in the promotion of this object.

Since the receipt of the letter from your Board His Grace has received from the Town Clerk of the City of London a copy of a resolution this day passed at a Court of Common Council, stating with reference to the contemplated Bill for the erection of a separate market for foreign cattle, that "the Court are prepared to appropriate funds "for that object without having recourse to the imposition of rates for the purpose, other "than what may be derived from the tolls of the market itself, from the wharfage and "from the rents of the other premises to be erected in conjunction with the market."

The Lord President feels that this public-spirited offer on the part of the Court of Common Council is so manifestly calculated to lessen the difficulties connected with an undertaking involving so large an expenditure of money, that it would not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to reject a proposal tending as this does so largely to promote the interests of the public; and I am therefore instructed to inform you that in the Bill to be presented to Parliament an option will, in the first instance, be given to the Corporation of the City of London to undertake the works connected with the creation of the market in question.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HARRISON.

Sir John Thwaites,
&c., &c., &c.

A Bill was introduced giving the Corporation power to erect and maintain a market, as proposed, but after passing a Select Committee it was withdrawn.

32 & 33 Vict., c.

In 1869 the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act was passed, and Section 28 made special provisions for the metropolis, and provided that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London should for the purposes of the part of the Act relating to foreign animals, be exclusively the local authority in and for the metropolis. The Lord President of the Council in 1867 described the offer of the Corporation as a public-spirited offer, so manifestly calculated to lessen the difficulties connected with an undertaking involving a large expenditure of money, that it would not be possible for Her Majesty's Government to reject it, but the terms which the Corporation obtained

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

under the Act of 1869 were very favourable to them. The offer of the Corporation was to appropriate funds for the object in question without having recourse to the imposition of rates for the purpose, other than what might be derived from the tolls, &c., of the market. By Section 28, Sub-section (2), they are empowered to borrow the necessary money on the credit of the property on the credit whereof they are authorised to borrow by the Metropolitan Market Act, 1865, and the money so borrowed may be secured in the way authorised by that Act. That is to say, the money for the new market is to be borrowed on the credit of the lands, tolls, rents, and payments held by or accruing to the Corporation in connection with the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington. By Sub-section (4) of Section 28, it is provided that as soon as the new market is opened the maximum tolls to be charged at the Metropolitan Cattle Market at Islington shall be those mentioned in the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1869 instead of those specified in Schedule A to the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857. A comparison of these schedules shows that the effect of this provision is to enable the Corporation to increase the tolls at Islington, in the case of sheep, from 4*d.* per score to 1¼*d.* per head; in the case of beasts, from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per head; in the case of calves, from 1*d.* to 3*d.* per head; and in the case of pigs, from 6*d.* per score to 1¼*d.* per head. These tolls specified in the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1869 are also the maximum tolls to be taken at the new market. By Sub-section (3) of Section 28 all money received by the Corporation from charges made by them under that part of the Act is to be applied by them, first, in payment of the interest on and repayment of the principal of money borrowed for the new market; secondly, in repayment of the principal of money borrowed under the Metropolitan Market Acts, 1857 and 1865, that is to say, in paying off the debt on the market at Islington; and thirdly, in discharge of the expenses incurred by them in the execution of the part of the Act of 1869 relating to foreign cattle. The effect of acceptance of the offer of the Corporation is to enable the Corporation to increase enormously the tolls charged upon all sheep, cattle, and pigs, both home and foreign, brought into London, and to hand over those tolls to the Corporation for the discharge of the debt upon the only two cattle markets permitted in the metropolis. In 1869 considerable sums were payable by way of compensation in respect of foreign animals, and the City was liable to a rate to be levied by the Commissioners of Sewers under Section 10 of the Act. In 1877 cattle disease broke out, and was traced to the landing of a cargo of animals from Hamburgh at the foreign cattle market. This led to further legislation, and in 1878 the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of that year was passed, enacting that all foreign cattle were to be slaughtered at the port of landing unless the Privy Council should otherwise order. The City thus escaped a heavy liability for compensation, and yet continued to receive all the tolls of the market.

28 & 29 Vict., c. CCVIII, s. 7.

Corporation empowered to borrow on tolls of Metropolitan Cattle Market for Deptford Market.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXXXV.

Tolls of Metropolitan Cattle Market increased.

Application of tolls of Deptford Market.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 74.

The grant of a market to any person or body corporate was a grant of a franchise or privilege, often purchased for valuable consideration, always intended for the pecuniary benefit of the grantee, although the Crown would restrain him from abusing his privileges. Such monopolies do not exist for the benefit of the public. They can be defended solely on the ground of property. The owner of a market can, of course, restrain any other person from setting up a market within the common law limits; and even a charter contravening the terms of an older charter would be void, as the King would be deceived in his grant. Markets, however, are not now in practice granted by the Crown, but established by special Act of Parliament, or under the powers conferred upon local authorities by general statutes. The authority of Parliament is exercised solely for the public good, and when the erection of a market is in question all that Parliament will consider is whether that market will be for the public benefit. Existing rights, under charters or otherwise, will not be regarded as relevant to the question whether the new market should be established or not, but only as bearing upon the subsidiary question as to whether the owner of such rights is entitled to compensation; and compensation will only be granted upon equitable grounds for a real interference with rights of property. The owner of a statutory market does not appear to have any better right to compensation for the establishment of a competing market than a railway company has to be compensated for a decrease of traffic resulting from the making of a competing line. The City markets are now all governed by statutes, and have been established on their present sites, for their present purposes and with their present rights simply for the public benefit, as appears from the recitals of all the Acts. Every change authorised, every power granted, was, as might be expected, authorised or granted by Parliament, not for the benefit of the Corporation, but because it was "expedient," or would be "for the great advantage of the metropolis," or "for the public advantage," or "to prevent the evils attending on the holding of the market on its existing site," or because the change would be "of public utility," or "of great public importance." Smithfield Market was removed because it was a public nuisance, and the Central Markets erected on its site are markets of an entirely different kind, and are of purely statutory origin. No consideration except the public benefit can arise in their case if any question of erecting competing markets is brought forward. The Metropolitan Cattle Market has a monopoly at present, and Section 15 of the Act of 1857 enacts that no new market for the sale of cattle and horses shall be opened within seven miles of St. Paul's; but seeing it had become impossible for the Corporation to carry on a market of this kind within the City with-

The grant of a market a franchise in the nature of property.

Markets not now granted by charter.

When Parliament creates a market the only question as to existing rights is that of compensation.

City markets now all governed by statutes.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXXXV, s. 15.

out creating a nuisance, it would not be entitled to consideration if it should become at any time desirable in the interests of the public to open another market for cattle and horses. The new Leadenhall Market is declared to have all the rights of the old market, although it is for the sale of different commodities, and was removed to its present site principally to abate a nuisance and to effect street improvements, circumstances which would certainly have weight if any question of compensation for interference arose. Billingsgate has been altered, enlarged, and regulated by statute for the public benefit. The material point is that no question but that of compensation can possibly arise with regard to the City markets now, and the claims of the City to compensation upon equitable grounds have, in fact, already been considered and rejected by Parliament in the cases of Shadwell, South London Fish, and Columbia Markets. It is a very significant fact that when the Great Eastern Railway Company entered into a voluntary agreement with the owners of Spitalfields Market to pay them certain tolls by way of compensation for opening Stratford and Bishopsgate Markets, Parliament refused to have anything to do with sanctioning or confirming any such arrangement.

No question as to City markets except that of compensation.

Compensation was not granted in cases of Shadwell, South London Fish, and Columbia Markets.

General observations on City markets.

Two things about the City markets deserve to be noticed. First, they, or at least some of them, notably Billingsgate and the Central Meat Market, are not municipal markets at all.

Do not fulfil functions of municipal markets.

It is not their object to supply food to the inhabitants at a reasonable distance from their homes, in the most direct manner, and therefore at the most moderate prices, and in quantities convenient and suitable to the needs of the purchasers. They are great wholesale businesses, vast commercial enterprises carried on for the supply, through middlemen, of the demands not only of the metropolis, but of a large part of England, and even foreign countries.

Both Mr. Goldney, the City Remembrancer, and Mr. Scott, the City Chamberlain, stated in their evidence before the Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls in 1887, with apparent satisfaction, that meat and fish are supplied from the Central Meat Market and from Billingsgate to an area of perhaps a hundred miles round London, and fish, at any rate, is supplied from Billingsgate to Paris, Nice, Cannes, Mentone, and other places in the south of France. The Corporation professes that it confers great benefits upon the whole metropolis by its management of the City markets, but it does not provide municipal markets at all, such, for example, as those of Berlin, but has used its practical monopoly to establish vast centralised exchanges for wholesale dealing in marketable commodities. It may be that this is a good thing to do, provided that the other and primary duty is not left unperformed; but even in that case such a course is only defensible if the whole of the profits arising from it are fairly and openly devoted to the benefit of the inhabitants at large. This leads to the second observation upon the City markets. The real profits of the markets are not shown as profits by the accounts, because in most cases the amount of money borrowed upon the credit of the tolls of each market is very much larger than was required for the construction of the market itself, and has really been expended upon street improvements under the name of approaches. These improvements were no doubt necessary, but they concern the City chiefly, and too large a share of their cost has to be paid in the form of a tax upon food by the inhabitants of the whole metropolis outside the City.

12.—THE PROPERTY OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The accounts of the City of London and the financial aspects of amalgamation have been dealt with separately; it is, therefore, only necessary here to state the various sources of the Corporation's revenue, and the nature and extent of their powers of disposing of it. The purposes to which the general property of the Corporation may be applied are not, as in the case of reformed municipal corporations, defined by Act of Parliament. No trust has been created which a Court of Chancery can execute, and, speaking generally, the Corporation may apply its property in any manner it thinks fit. So long as the application of the property is the act of the Corporation there is no remedy even if the property is applied to non-corporate purposes. In one important respect, however, the power of the Corporation of London is limited as regards its property. It must not do anything which is inconsistent with the rights of its creditors under the securities given by the Corporation for borrowed money.

Purposes to which general property of City may be applied.

No trust which Court of Chancery can enforce.

Rights of creditors.

(*a.*) City Estates.

Most of the corporate property is freehold and situated within the City, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Broad Street, New Broad Street, Broad Street Fields, Fenchurch Street, Aldgate, and the Minories. A large portion of this property is said to consist of the site of the old walls, and gates, and fortifications of the City; also of tracts of land, such as Moorfields and Smithfield, parts of which were built upon by the special provisions of Acts of Parliament. The Conduit Mead estate, which consists of property in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, was acquired at a much later date in connection with the efforts of the City to supply water by conduits to London. There is no published information as to the City estates. The accounts show only the revenue derived from them. This revenue is applicable to all corporate purposes.

City estates.

52 Geo. III, c. CC.

Conduit Mead Estate.

(*b.*) Bridge House Estates.

The Bridge House Estates are estates which have been vested in the City of London in trust principally for the maintenance and repair of London Bridge. King John gave certain void places in London to build upon, the profits thereof to remain towards the charges of building and repairing London Bridge; and it is said by Stow that many charitable men gave lands, tenements, or sums of money towards the maintenance of London Bridge. At other times grants have been made from the Crown and purchases have been made out of the surplus rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates, and property has also been given by will for the same objects. These estates are kept quite distinct from the City Estates. They are managed by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Common Council. The Bridge Masters and the Auditors of Bridge Masters' accounts are elected by the Liverymen in the Court of Common Hall. By the Blackfriars Bridge Act, 1863, the Corporation were empowered to raise a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* on the credit of the Bridge House Estates for the purpose of re-building Blackfriars Bridge. By the Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges Act, 1867, the Corporation were empowered to raise a sum not exceeding 350,000*l.* for the purpose of completing Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge. The money raised under this Act was to rank *pari passu* with any part of the sum of 300,000*l.* authorised by the Blackfriars Bridge Act, 1863, to be raised on the credit of the Bridge House Estates which had not yet been raised. By the London Bridge Approaches Act, 1879, the Corporation was empowered to raise any sum not exceeding 25,000*l.* on the credit of the Bridge House Estates and of the estates and revenues of the Corporation, subject, however, to any charges to which the same are subject at the time of the raising of such sum. This money was to be applied in improving the approaches to London Bridge on the Surrey side. The Act provided (*s.* 21) that the surplus rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates should be applied, first, in payment of interest accruing due in respect of subsisting charges thereon; secondly, in payment of interest on money borrowed under the Act; thirdly, in payment of the principal of subsisting charges on the Bridge House Estates; and, lastly, in discharge of principal money borrowed under the Act. By the City of London Free Ferry Act, 1884, the Corporation are empowered to acquire, maintain, and work the undertaking of the Thames Steam Ferry Company as a free ferry, and to raise upon the credit of the rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates

Origin of Bridge House Estates.

Management.

Blackfriars Bridge.

26 Vict., c. LXII.

30 Vict., c. III.

Southwark Bridge.

42 & 43 Vict., c. CLXXXIV.

Surrey side approaches to London Bridge.

Free Ferry.

47 & 48 Vict., c. CLXXVI.

Tower Bridge.
48 & 49 Vict., c. CXCV.

any sums required for the purposes of the Act. By the Corporation of London Tower Bridge Act, 1885, the Corporation was empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding 750,000*l.* and such further sums as might be necessary, and as should be applied to pay off any charges on the Bridge House Estates subsisting at the time of the passing of the Act, and to pay any compensation payable under the Act, on the credit of the Bridge House Estates, and of the estates and revenues of the Corporation, for the purpose of building the Tower Bridge, and for the other purposes of the Act. With regard to the application of surplus rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates the Act provided that they should be applied, first, in the maintenance and support of London Bridge, Blackfriars Bridge, and Southwark Bridge; secondly, in payment of interest accruing due in respect of charges on the Bridge House Estates subsisting at the time of the passing of the Act; thirdly, in payment of expenses incurred by the Corporation in maintaining, repairing, and lighting the Tower Bridge and any of the approaches thereto; fourthly, in payment of interest on money borrowed under the Act; fifthly, in payment of the principal of subsisting charges on the Bridge House Estates; and lastly, in discharge of principal monies borrowed under the Act.

(*c.*) The Blackfriars Bridge Estates.

23 Vict., c. LXII.
30 Vict., c. III.

By the Blackfriars Bridge Act, 1863, the Corporation were given compulsory powers for five years to take lands for the purpose of rebuilding Blackfriars Bridge. They were also empowered to sell surplus lands, and to borrow on the security of the Bridge House Estates for the purposes of the Act. Their borrowing powers were enlarged by the Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges Act, 1867. By Section 25 of the Act of 1863, the Chamberlain is directed to keep separate accounts of all monies received under the Act. The net revenue arising from the price obtained for surplus lands, or balances of capital money borrowed under these Acts, now exceeds 800*l.* a year, and as the maintenance and lighting, &c., of Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges are separately charged upon the Bridge House Estates, there is nothing payable out of this revenue, which is carried forward from year to year and added to capital.

Seems to be a separate account of money which belongs to Bridge House Estates.

(*d.*) The Gresham Estates.

The will of Sir Thomas Gresham.

Sir Thomas Gresham, by his will, dated the 5th July, 1575, devised one moiety of the Royal Exchange, and all the pawns, shops, cellars, vaults, messuages, tenements, and other hereditaments parcel of or adjoining to the said Exchange, after the death of his wife, to the Corporation of London for 50 years, and the other moiety of the same premises to the Mercers' Company for 50 years, upon trust that the Corporation should pay 50*l.* a year to each of four lecturers appointed by them who should read lectures in divinity, astronomy, music, and geometry, in his dwelling-house in Bishopsgate Street, and should pay 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to eight almsfolk, whom they should appoint to inhabit his eight almshouses which he gave to the Corporation, that is to say, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each, and to give 10*l.* a year to each of the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, the King's Bench, the Marshalsea, and Wood Street Compter, for the relief of poor prisoners; and upon trust that the Mercers' Company should pay 50*l.* a year to each of three lecturers on law, physic, and rhetoric respectively, and 100*l.* a year for four dinners for the Company in Mercers' Hall on their quarter days, and to give 10*l.* for the relief of poor persons and prisoners, to each of the Hospitals of Christ, St. Bartholomew, Bethlem, the Hospital for the Poor in Southwark, and the prison of the Poultry Compter.

Grant of Royal Exchange to Corporation and Mercers' Company upon trust.

Grant of House in Bishopsgate Street.

The testator devised his mansion house in Bishopsgate Street, after the death of his wife, to the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company as tenants in common for 50 years upon trust, to permit the lecturers above referred to to occupy the same, and to read their lecturers there, and directed that no lecturer should be married. And the testator further directed that if the said Corporation and Company should obtain sufficient licenses to hold the said premises in mortmain they should have and enjoy the said Royal Exchange and dwelling-house and all the other premises for ever in equal moieties upon the trusts aforesaid.

Death of Gresham.

Sir Thomas Gresham died on the 20th November, 1579.

23 Eliz., c. 5.

Questions arose between Sir Henry Nevill, who had married a niece of the testator, and Lady Gresham, and they were settled by an agreement which, together with the will, was confirmed by Act of Parliament in the year 1580. Lady Gresham died in 1596 and the Corporation and the Mercers' Company took possession of the Royal Exchange and the house in Bishopsgate Street, and appointed professors and fixed the times for the reading of lectures. Though a resolution was passed in the time of Elizabeth to petition the Queen for a license in mortmain, none appears to have been obtained till the 12th year of James I. (1614), when a license was granted by letters patent bearing date the 3rd of May to the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company to hold the property devised to them by the will of Sir Thomas Gresham upon the trusts of the will.

License in mortmain obtained in 1614.

(37)

During the Civil Wars Gresham College was used as a place of imprisonment. At the Restoration the College seems, for a time, at least, to have revived. Among its Professors were Sir Christopher Wren, Barrow, Hooke, Sir William Petty, and other men of science. The Royal Society originated within its walls, and Charles II signed its charter there in 1663. It was, however, probably rather a place of resort for the learned than the seat of academical instruction. In the fire of London the Exchange, which formed the sole endowment of the College, was destroyed, though the College itself escaped. During the rebuilding of London the College was used by the citizens for their court and chamber, and for other public purposes, and during this time the lectures were suspended. After the fire, however, before the new Exchange was built, the Corporation continued to pay the stipends of the Professors, and it was not until 1699 that it occurred to them to try to convert part of the College itself into a source of income. In 1701 the Gresham Committee petitioned Parliament for power to pull down the old mansion and to erect smaller buildings for the use of the Professors, but Parliament refused their petition. In 1717 the trustees again petitioned Parliament for authority to pull down the College, but without success. In 1759 the project of pulling down the College was revived. An estimate was made by which it appeared that an income of 461*l.* a year might be obtained from the site. The subject was brought before Parliament in the year 1762, but it was not until 1768 that the attempt, so frequently made, was successful. The Government of the day, being in want of an Excise Office, on the 10th of December, 1767, an agreement was entered into between the Gresham Committee and the Secretary of Excise for the sale of the site of Gresham College to the Government in consideration of an annuity of 500*l.*, to be paid to the Corporation and the Mercers' Company, who were to contribute 1,800*l.* towards pulling down the building. A Bill was introduced to confirm the agreement, and the lecturers petitioned that the restriction contained in the will of Sir Thomas Gresham with respect to their marriage might be taken off. The Act of 8 George III, cap. XXXII, was passed, and it provided that by reason of the Professors being deprived of their lodgings their salaries should be raised from 50*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, that the trustees should provide a place for the delivery of the lectures, and that it should be lawful for the Professors to marry, notwithstanding any restriction in the will of Sir Thomas Gresham. This Act of Parliament changed the nature of the Gresham foundation altogether, and destroyed its collegiate character. The Professors ceased to possess a place where they could together inhabit and study. A room in the Exchange was, however, set apart for them for their lectures capable of containing about a hundred persons. It was difficult to find and not easy of access, which was a matter of consequence in the case of lectures attended by an audience almost entirely casual. Little is to be found about the lectures till the year 1815, when the attendance appears to have dwindled to about ten. An almshouse was erected by the City in Whitecross Street for the habitation of the almsfolk, where the City Green-yard now is. The almshouse has been removed to Brixton. In 1838 the Royal Exchange was again burnt down, and the lectures were transferred to the City of London School. In this year a petition on behalf of the Professors was presented to the House of Commons, urging the reconstruction of a College on a footing somewhat similar to that which had been destroyed in 1768. In 1843 a site was provided by the Corporation and the Mercers' Company on the north side of Gresham Street for a new College, and on this site the present Gresham College was erected at an expense of 7,000*l.*, making, together with the cost of the site, 12,760*l.* In 1852 the building erected on the old site of Gresham College for the purpose of an Excise Office was sold by the Government, together with the land attached to it, for 108,000*l.* In rebuilding the Exchange considerable improvements were made in the approaches and in the neighbourhood. By the Act of 1 & 2 Vict., cap. C, the Corporation were authorised to raise for the purposes of the Act a sum not exceeding 150,000*l.* on the credit of the London Bridge approaches fund; and by 5 & 6 Vict., cap. CI, they were empowered to borrow a further sum of 40,000*l.* The City contributed a sum of 23,337*l.*, and upwards of 20,000*l.* was obtained from sales of surplus grounds and old materials, and in this way was raised the sum of 234,386*l.* 16*s.* 6½*d.*, which was the cost of the new site. The building cost 169,875*l.*, but 45,000*l.* was received from the insurance companies and 2,763*l.* for the old materials, leaving a balance of 122,111*l.* for the new building to be paid by the two Corporations, making upwards of 61,000*l.* for each of them.

The Civil Wars.

The Restoration.

The Royal Society.

The Fire of London.

Sale of Gresham College to Government.

8 Geo. III, c. XXXII.

Professors have salary raised and are allowed to marry.

Second burning of the Royal Exchange.

New Gresham College.

1 & 2 Vict., c. C.

5 & 6 Vict., c. CI.

Rebuilding of Exchange.

Sir Thomas Gresham did not pay for the original site of the Royal Exchange. It was purchased by the Companies and the citizens by subscription. In his report to the Charity Commissioners in 1857, Mr. Martin says that the site of the Exchange was no part of Sir Thomas Gresham's gift. If this is true, then the whole endowment of the College was gone when the old Exchange was burnt in the Fire of London. But the site appears to have been conveyed to Sir Thomas by deed dated the 14th May, 8 Elizabeth, and the language of his will would seem to include it, and his widow took the whole rents during her life. The Act of 1 and 2 Vict., c. C, for improving the site of the Royal Exchange, recites that the site of the Royal Exchange was vested in the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company, upon the trusts of Sir Thomas Gresham's will. However this may be, there is no doubt that the Corporation and the Company have been put to great expense in twice rebuilding the Exchange; and although they have continued to pay the salaries of the Professors and the other

Doubtful as to whether the site of Exchange part of Gresham's gift.

Trust indebted to Corporation and Mercers' Company.

charges, they have long claimed that the Gresham Trust is, in fact, deeply indebted to them. The Commissioners of Inquiry of 1729 reported that a balance of 201,318*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.* was owing to the two Corporations; but Mr. Martin reported in 1857 that a mistake had been made, and that the amount owing to the two Corporations in 1729 did not probably exceed 80,000*l.* (*See* House of Commons Return on the Gresham Estate, 15th June, 1892 [276]).

Proposed Gresham University.

34 & 35 Vict., c. 63.

It is only fair to the Corporation to say that whatever may have been their neglect in the past, they appear to desire to do something more worthy of the memory of Sir Thomas Gresham than the rather wasted lectures at Gresham College. On the 29th of January, 1892, the Gresham Committee passed the following resolution:—"That this Committee are willing to co-operate with University and King's Colleges, "and the medical colleges of the great hospitals of London in the establishment of the "proposed University in and for London, on the understanding that it be called 'The "Gresham University.'" The other parties concerned have assented to this condition, and petitions have been presented under the College Charter Act, 1871, for the grant of a charter for a university in and for London, to be called the "Gresham "University."

(*e.*) Administration of Justice.

Courts of City are property of Corporation.

The courts of the City of London exist by charter or prescription, although their procedure is now regulated by statutes. They arose from the special favour of the Crown, and are an essential part of the civic franchises. The fees of the Courts belong to the Corporation as part of their general revenues. The Charter of 23 Hen. VI grants to the citizens and their successors all fines and forfeitures for misdemeanours committed within the City or suburbs wherever the offender is tried, and by the charter of 14 Car. I the grant of fines for misdemeanours is extended to those inflicted by Justices of the Peace. Formerly the officers of the Courts received their remuneration in fees, but now they are are all paid salaries. In the case of the City of London Court, the maximum amount of the fees to be taken is fixed by statute, and the expenses connected with the Court and the principal and interest of money borrowed for the purpose of providing a court-house are made a first charge upon the general fund of the Court, which is to be raised by special fees authorised by the Act. The surplus belongs to the Corporation. As a matter of fact, the City of London Court is the only court which is a source of profit to the Corporation. The Lord Mayor's Court the administration of criminal justice, and the magistracy all involve a considerable charge on the general revenues of the Corporation.

15 Vict., c. LXXVII, ss. 22 and 33.

(*f.*) The Market Tolls.

Market tolls appropriated by statutes to repayment of loans.

The market tolls have all been applied by statute to the payment of interest and repayment of principal of loans raised on the credit of the tolls of the various markets under the Acts which establish or regulate them. A statement of the borrowing powers under the Market Acts will show how this portion of the City's revenues are and will for many years be appropriated. To save repetition, it may be as well to say that all loans authorised to be raised upon the credit of the tolls of the different markets are contingently charged upon the general revenues and estates of the Corporation.

The London Central Markets.

23 and 24 Vict., c. CXCIII. Act of 1860.

235,000*l.* may be borrowed on tolls for site.

200,000*l.* may be borrowed on rents for buildings.

Application of money.

By the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860, Section 20, the Corporation are authorised to borrow on the tolls of this market any sum not exceeding 235,000*l.* for the purchase of land for the site of the market and market places, and of the approaches thereto, and for effecting the improvements authorised by the Act. They are also empowered to borrow on the credit of the rents of the market, any sum not exceeding 200,000*l.* for the erection and construction of the intended market and market places, and of the stalls, shops, standings and buildings connected therewith. By Section 25 the money raised upon the credit of the tolls of this market is directed to be applied in the first place in paying the expenses of the Act, and afterwards in paying the purchase or compensation money for the sites of the market and market places, and the roads or streets surrounding or intercepting, or approaching the same, and the expenses incurred in purchasing the same and in effecting the improvements authorised by the Act; and the money raised upon the credit of the rents of the markets is directed to be applied in paying expenses of constructing the market, market houses, and market places, and the houses, shops, stalls, standings, sheds, and buildings connected therewith, and of doing the several things authorised or permitted by the Act except the purchase or acquisition of land and the effecting of improvements. By Section 32 the maximum tolls which may be demanded in respect of all meat and poultry and other provisions brought into the market are fixed by reference to Schedule A of the Act. By Section 33 the tolls which may be demanded for the use of any weighbridge, weighing machine, scales and weights in the market are fixed

Maximum tolls.

by reference to Schedule B of the Act. By Section 34 the maximum rents which may be demanded for shops, stalls, &c., in the market are fixed by reference to Schedule C of the Act. By Section 37 the tolls which may be received under Schedule A, together with the rent received from any Railway Company for the use of the underground station, are directed to be applied, first, in defraying the costs and expenses of collecting the same; secondly, in the payment of the interest and principal of the money expended in the purchase or acquisition of land for the site of the market, and of the roads or streets forming the approaches thereto, and in making the improvements authorised by the Act; and it is provided that when such principal moneys shall be repaid with all interest accrued in respect thereof, the tolls in Schedule A shall cease and determine, unless Parliament shall in the meantime otherwise direct; and the rents received for the use of the railway station, are directed to be applied towards the maintenance and improvement of the market; and it is further provided that if at any time the said tolls and rents shall be insufficient to defray the costs of collecting the same, and the interest of the money borrowed on the credit thereof, the deficiency shall be made good by the Corporation out of their own moneys, and any such sums of money as may be paid by the Corporation for those purposes shall be repaid to them with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. out of any future tolls or rents which may be received by them.

Tolls under Schedule A to cease when loan repaid with interest.

If rents and tolls are insufficient, Corporation to make up deficiency and be recouped.

By the Newgate Market Abolition Act, 1861, it is provided by Section 17 that all the expenses of carrying that Act into execution and the principal and interest of any money borrowed or advanced for the purposes of the Act shall be paid out of the Newgate Market Fund, and if that fund shall be insufficient, the deficiency shall become a charge upon the funds arising from the tolls authorised to be taken by the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860. By Section 15 it is provided that if after the expiration of five years from the opening of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market it shall be proved to the satisfaction of a Secretary of State that the amount of the tolls arising from the said market has not been sufficient to pay the charges imposed by the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860, and the Newgate Market Abolition Act, 1861, then those tolls shall be increased by the amounts mentioned in the section.

24 Vict., c. LII.

If Newgate Market Fund insufficient, the deficiency to be met out of tolls of Central Meat Market.

By the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Western Approach) Act, 1862, the Corporation is authorised to borrow on the credit of the market tolls a further sum not exceeding 70,000*l.*, and also to borrow on the credit of the estates and other property of the Corporation, and the lands authorised to be acquired by this Act any sum not exceeding 115,000*l.* By Section 18, the several sums of 70,000*l.* and 115,000*l.*, authorised by the Act to be borrowed, are directed to be applied in paying the expenses of making the street authorised by the Act, and of otherwise carrying the Act into effect, and it is provided that the said sum of 115,000*l.* shall be paid off within seven years out of the proceeds of the sale of surplus lands or otherwise by the Corporation out of their own property. By Section 19 it is provided that if after five years from the opening of the market it shall appear that the cost of making the new street authorised by the Act has been less than 70,000*l.*, the amount of the difference shall be applied by the Corporation towards the reduction of the said sum of 70,000*l.*, or any other moneys which may then be charged on the market tolls. By Section 21 it is provided that if after five years from the opening of the market it shall appear from the annual accounts that the average annual amount of the market tolls received during the five years has not been sufficient to satisfy the whole of the charges thereon imposed by the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860, the Newgate Market Abolition Act, 1861, and by this Act, and also one-thirtieth part of the principal moneys borrowed on the security of the market tolls, then the Corporation shall have power to take tolls at a higher rate as provided by the section. By Section 22 all surplus tolls are authorised to be applied in the repayment of principal moneys borrowed under the Act.

25 & 26 Vict., c. CLXXIV.

To make new street, 70,000*l.* to be borrowed on tolls of Central Markets.

115,000*l.* to be borrowed on Corporation estates and paid off within seven years out of price of surplus lands.

If street cost less than 70,000*l.*, difference to be applied to payment of market debt.

Tolls may be increased in certain cases.

Surplus tolls.

By the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Borrowing) Act, 1864, the terms of borrowing under the three Acts last referred to are altered, and it is provided by Section 4 that all money borrowed under those Acts shall be secured by bonds under the common seal of the Corporation in such form, and containing such stipulations and conditions respecting the repayment of the money, as the Corporation think fit; and the Corporation are empowered by Section 5 to pay off and reborrow any money borrowed under the said Acts, but so that the total amount borrowed under the three Acts respectively, and remaining unpaid, shall not at any time exceed the maximum amounts limited by the said three Acts respectively.

27 Vict., c. XV.

Terms of borrowing altered.

By the London Central Markets Act, 1875, it is provided (Section 23) that all money borrowed by the Corporation before or after the passing of this Act under or for the purposes of the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market Act, 1860, the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Western Approach) Act, 1862, and the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Borrowing) Act, 1864, shall be charged without distinction on all tolls, rents, estates, and property in those Acts, made security for money borrowed under them, and for that purpose all those tolls and rents shall be carried to a common account, and the accounts of receipts, expenditure, and liabilities in respect thereof shall be amalgamated, but subject to the rights of persons who have lent money to the Corporation on any of these securities before the passing of this Act. By Section 34 it is provided that for the purpose of completing the western

38 Vict., c. LIX

All money borrowed for purposes of Acts of 1860, 1862, and 1864 to be charged indiscriminately on tolls and rents.

110,000*l.* for western extension.

250,000*l.* for fruit, &c., market.

Application of receipts.

extension of the market, the Corporation may borrow upon the credit of the tolls and rents of the London central markets, an additional sum not exceeding 110,000*l.* By Section 35 the Corporation are authorised, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of purchasing the land for, and erecting the fruit, vegetable, and flower market, to borrow on the credit of the stallages, rents, and tolls to be received by them from that market, under this Act, any sum not exceeding 250,000*l.* By Section 36, the receipts of the Corporation from the fruit, vegetable, and flower market are directed to be applied by them, first, in the payment of interest on the money borrowed on the credit of that market, next in the repayment of the principal so borrowed, and after the discharge of such principal and interest, the said receipts are to be applicable as the revenues from Farringdon Market were applicable at the date of the Act.

45 & 46 Vict., c. CIV.

Transfer of debt on vegetable market to fish market.

By the Metropolitan Markets (Fish, &c.) Act, 1882, it is provided by Section 4 that all money borrowed by the Corporation for the purposes of the London Central Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Market, on the credit of the rents and tolls, and other receipts of that market shall be transferred as a charge to the rents and tolls of the London Central Fish Market, saving the rights of existing bond-holders to be paid off if they do not consent to such transfer. By Section 9 the Corporation are authorised to borrow on the credit of the rents and tolls of Farringdon Market, any sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* for the purposes of the continuance of that market, and by Section 10, the receipts of the Corporation from Farringdon Market are directed to be applied, first, in payment of the interest in respect of the money borrowed on the rents and tolls of that market; secondly, in repayment of the principal of the same money, and after the discharge of the said principal and interest, those receipts are declared to be applicable as the revenues from Farringdon Market are at the date of the Act.

49 Vict., c. VIII.

50,000*l.* to be borrowed to re-arrange markets.

Site of Farringdon Market to be sold.

By the London Central Markets Act, 1886, the Corporation is authorised (Section 13) to borrow any sum not exceeding 50,000*l.* for the purposes of the Act, on the credit of the rents and tolls of the market, authorised by the Act. By Section 14 it is provided that the Corporation shall dispose of the site of Farringdon Market within six years after the passing of the Act, and shall apply the surplus proceeds thereof towards the extinguishment of the debt on the London Central Markets.

Leadenhall Market.

34 Vict., c. LIV.

Power to borrow 25,000*l.* on rents and tolls to extend market.

By the Leadenhall Market Act, 1871, it is provided by Section 22 that the Corporation may apply for the purposes of the Act any money raised or authorised to be raised by them under any other Act, and not required for the purposes of that other Act. By Section 23, the Corporation are authorised to borrow on the credit of the stallages, rents, and tolls received under the Act, any sum not exceeding 25,000*l.* for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Act.

42 & 43 Vict., c. CII.

Power to borrow 99,000*l.* on rents and tolls to remove market.

By the Leadenhall Market Act, 1879, it is provided by Section 34 that the Corporation may apply for the purposes of the Act any money raised, or to be raised, by them under any other Act, and not required for the purposes of that other Act. By Section 35 the Corporation are empowered to borrow any sum of money not exceeding 99,000*l.* upon the credit of the stallages, rents, and tolls, received by them from Leadenhall Market, for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Act.

Deptford Market.

32 & 33 Vict., c. 70.

28 & 29 Vict., c. CCVIII.

Money to be borrowed on tolls and rents of Islington Cattle Market.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXXXV.
28 & 29 Vict., c. CCVIII.

By Section 28 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act of 1869, the Corporation of London are authorised to borrow for the purposes of the part of the Act referring to foreign cattle upon the credit of the property on the credit of which they are authorised to borrow by the Metropolitan Market Act, 1865, and by Sub-section 3 of that section it is provided that all money received by the Corporation from the charges made by them under this part of the Act shall, subject to the application thereof in the payment of interest on, and the repayment of, principal money borrowed under the Act, be applied in repayment of the principal money borrowed under the Metropolitan Market Acts, 1857 and 1865, and, by Sub-section 4, the maximum tolls which the Corporation are authorised to take at the Metropolitan Cattle Market are increased as shown in Schedule 5 of the Act.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.

14 & 15 Vict., c. LXI.

Borrow with approval of Treasury on mortgage of tolls.

By the Metropolitan Cattle Market Act, 1851, the Commissioners are authorised, for the purposes of defraying the expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Act, and payable out of the tolls, rents, and payments receivable by them under the Act and with the approbation of the Treasury, to borrow any sums of money not exceeding 200,000*l.*; and, for the purpose of securing the repayment of such moneys and the interest thereon, the Commissioners are authorised to mortgage the said tolls, rents, and payments.

(41)

By Section 21 the clauses of the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to the mortgages to be executed by the Commissioners, are incorporated with this Act, and it is directed that the sum to be appropriated and set apart by the Commissioners every year as a sinking fund shall be such a sum as the Treasury may direct. By Section 37 it is provided that if within six months after the passing of the Act the Corporation of London shall signify to a Secretary of State that they desire to undertake the execution of the Act, there shall not be made any appointment of Commissioners under the Act, but the Corporation shall exercise the powers and perform the duties which would otherwise be exercised and performed by the Commissioners under the Act. In that case it is provided by Section 38 that the Corporation shall be subject to the same control and liabilities as the Commissioners, provided that if the Corporation declare their intention to defray the expenses of carrying the Act into execution out of their own funds, then the tolls, rents, and payments to be received under the Act shall be received by the Corporation for their own use.

10 & 11 Vict., c. 16. Commissioners Clauses Act with respect to mortgages incorporated.

By the Metropolitan Market Act, 1857, the Corporation is authorised (Section 25) to raise by mortgage on the tolls, rents, and payments receivable by them under the Act, with the approval of the Treasury, any sum not exceeding 400,000*l.*, including the money already borrowed; and by Section 27 the clauses of the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to mortgages are incorporated with this Act.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXXXV. Further borrowing powers.

By the Metropolitan Market Act, 1865, it is provided by Section 5 that all tolls, rents, and payments received under the Act of 1857 or this Act, by or on behalf of the Corporation, shall be received by them for their own use, and shall be paid and applied as they may direct. By Section 6, Section 25 of the Act of 1857, which authorises the Corporation to borrow money upon mortgage of the lands, tolls, rents, and payments belonging to them under the Act, is repealed; and by Section 7 the Corporation is authorised for the purpose of defraying any expenses incurred, or to be incurred by them, in the execution of the Acts of 1851 and 1857, or under this Act to borrow at interest on the credit of the lands, tolls, rents, and payments held by or accruing to the Corporation under those Acts such sums of money as they shall think necessary, but so that the amount borrowed under the Acts shall not at any one time exceed 400,000*l.* By Section 8 it is provided that all money borrowed under this Act may be secured by bonds under the Common Seal of the Corporation, and in such form and containing such stipulations and conditions as the Corporation shall think fit. Thus the necessity for a sinking fund under the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847, is got rid of.

28 & 29 Vict., c. CCVIII. Alteration of borrowing powers. Sinking fund no longer necessary.

Billingsgate Market.

By the Billingsgate Market Act, 1846, it is provided by Section 9 that the Corporation may demand and take the tolls specified in the Schedule to the Act. By the Billingsgate Market Act, 1871, it is provided by Section 16 that the Corporation may charge in respect of Billingsgate Market, as established under the Billingsgate Market Act, 1846, and as extended under this Act, such stallages, rents, and tolls for the use of standings and other conveniences therein as they may from time to time by bye-law appoint, with the approval of the Board of Trade. By Section 19 it is provided that all stallages, rents and tolls received by the Corporation under the Act shall be received by them for their own use and applied as they may direct. By Section 20 the Corporation is authorised to apply for the purposes of the Act any money raised or authorised to be raised by them under any other Act, and not required for the purposes of that other Act. By Section 21 the Corporation are authorised to borrow for the purposes of defraying the expenses incurred by them in the execution of the Act on the credit of the tolls, stallages, rents and other payments to be received by them under the Billingsgate Market Act, 1846, and this Act so much money as they may think requisite, not exceeding 150,000*l.*

9 & 10 Vict., c. CCCXLVI. 34 Vict., c. LV. Rents and tolls to be regulated by bye-laws approved by Board of Trade. Power to borrow 150,000*l.* on credit of tolls.

(*g.*) The Grain Duty.

The duty of three-sixteenths of a penny per hundredweight upon all grain brought into the Port of London for sale, which was granted to the Corporation for 30 years by the Metage on Grain (Port of London) Act, 1872, was by that Act directed to be held by the Corporation for the preservation of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London not within the metropolis. Section 9 of the Act gave the Corporation power to borrow 99,000*l.* on the credit of the duty. The City of London Various Powers Act, 1877, empowered the Corporation to borrow the additional sum of 50,000*l.* on the credit of the same duty. By the Corporation of London Open Spaces Act, 1878, the Corporation was given power to make an agreement with the Dean of St. Paul's for the acquisition and management by the Corporation of the Churchyard of St. Paul as an open space. By Section 4 they were empowered to acquire by purchase, gift or otherwise any common or commonable land or open space not within the metropolis, but within 25 miles from the nearest point of the boundary of the City, and to preserve the

Amount of duty. 35 & 36 Vict., c. C. Power to borrow 99,000*l.* 40 Vict., c. VII. Power to borrow 50,000*l.* 41 & 42 Vict., c. CXXVII. Acquisition of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Applicati on of grain duty.

same as open space, carrying to the credit of the City of London grain duty all rents and profits arising therefrom; and for the purposes of the Act the Corporation are empowered to borrow a further sum of 50,000*l.* upon the security of the said duty.

41 & 42 Vict., c. CCXIII.
Epping Forest.

By the Epping Forest Act of 1878, the Corporation of London are made the Conservators of Epping Forest; and by Section 39 it is enacted that the Corporation of London shall from time to time contribute to the capital and income of a fund to be called the "Epping Forest Fund," such moneys as shall be necessary out of the City of London grain duty, or from other sources.

49 & 50 Vict., c. II.
Highgate and Kilburn.

By the Highgate and Kilburn Open Spaces Act, 1886, certain lands at Highgate and Kilburn are transferred from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the Corporation of London, to be preserved by them as open spaces. By Section 5 the Corporation is empowered to borrow on the credit of the City of London Grain Duty and of their estates generally any sum not exceeding 15,000*l.* for the purposes of the Act.

(*h.*) Fruit Metage and Voluntary Grain Metage.

35 & 36 Vict., c. C.
Metage dues insufficient to cover expenses.

The Corporation derive a small revenue from the metage of fruit and eatable roots, and from the voluntary metage of grain, which they are empowered to provide for by Section 16 of the Metage on Grain Act, 1872. In neither case, however, are the dues paid sufficient to meet the expenses incurred by the Corporation in measuring and weighing.

(*i.*) Fees and Fines on Admission to Freedom.

13 & 14 Vict., c. 10. Private.
Freemen's Orphan School.

All revenues derived from the fees and fines payable on admission to the Freedom of London are appropriated to the support of the Freemen's Orphan School, by 13 and 14 Vict., c. 10 (Private).

(*j.*) Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.

Expenses out of general revenues.

The Library, Museum, and Art Gallery are under the management of the Library Committee. The Art Gallery was opened by the Lord Mayor on the 24th of June, 1886. It then consisted of 100 works of art, for the most part presented, from time to time, by Aldermen and others to the Corporation, and previously hung in the Council Chamber and at the Mansion House. The costs of the Library, Museum, and Art Gallery are paid by the Corporation out of their general revenues and in exercise of their general powers.

(*k.*) Patronage.

Ecclesiastical patronage.

The Corporation are the proprietors of the advowsons of St. Peter's, Cornhill; St. James's, Duke's Place, and St. Catherine Cree, alternately with Magdalen College, Cambridge; St. Margaret's Pattens, at the bottom of Rood Lane, alternately with the Crown; St. Bartholomew's, Bethnal Green; St. Mark's, Victoria Docks; St. Peter's, Bethnal Green; and St. Mark's, Clerkenwell. They present to these livings by election by the Common Council.

13.—ROYAL HOSPITALS, SCHOOLS, AND CHARITIES.

The Royal Hospitals.

Origin.

The suppression of the monasteries by Henry VIII gave rise to many difficulties with regard to the relief and management of the poor and sick, and it was in connection with the attempt to cope with these difficulties in the City of London that the Royal Hospitals came under the control of the Corporation.

Charters.

In 1538 the Corporation of London petitioned the King to grant them the rule and governance, and the rents and revenues of the hospitals called St. Mary Spittal, St. Bartholomew Spittal, and St. Thomas' Spittal, and the New Abbey at Tower Hill, for the relief of the poor, sick, and needy persons. The King granted St. Bartholomew's, Christ Church, and Bethlem, then near Bishopsgate, and endowed the first of these with 500 marks a year, on condition that the Corporation should provide an equal sum. The Hospital of St. Thomas in Southwark was purchased by the Corporation, and Edward VI confirmed and granted it to the City, with the beforementioned hospitals of Christ Church and Bethlem and the King's Palace of Bridewell. The charters of Henry VIII and Edward VI gave the Corporation of London complete control of the poor of the City, but the general system of poor laws established by Elizabeth introduced a change, and the hospitals were diverted from their original purposes. St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's were devoted exclusively to the sick, Bethlehem became a lunatic asylum, Christ Church a school, and Bridewell a prison for vagrants and apprentices. The Governors of these hospitals are incorporated and have a common seal, which is kept by the City Chamberlain.

Incorporation.

Common Council. Act of 1782.

In 1782 an Act was passed which still regulates the rights of the Common Council to appoint Governors of these hospitals, with the exception of Christ's Hospital, which is now managed under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners which came into force in 1891. The Act recites that disputes and differences had arisen between the Corporation of London and the Presidents, Treasurers, and acting Governors of the Hospitals of Christ, Bridewell, and St. Thomas the Apostle, and the House of the Poor in West Smithfield, near London, and the Hospital of Bethlehem, touching their respective rights and privileges in the management and government and disposition of those hospitals and their estates and revenues, and that terms of agreement had now been arranged between them. The Act sets out the agreement and confirms it. The 4th article of the agreement empowers the Court of Common Council to nominate 48 of their number to be Governors of the hospitals of St. Bartholomew, Bridewell and Bethlehem, St. Thomas, and Christ Hospital; 12 to each who are to act so long as they remain members of the Common Council; their places are to be filled up by election if they become vacant. The Common Council appoint Governors of all the Royal Hospitals, except Christ's Hospital, under the authority of this Act, and the election of these Governors is carried out under regulations of the Court of Common Council dated the 24th February, 1870, and the 19th of March, 1891.

Lord Mayor the head of the Royal Hospitals.

The Lord Mayor for the time being is the head of the Royal Hospitals, except Christ's Hospital, by the ordinance made by the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London in 1557, and all the Aldermen are *ex officio* Governors.

Scheme for Christ's Hospital.

Under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners of 1890 the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are made *ex officio* Governors of Christ's Hospital, provided that if at any time the number of Aldermen of the City of London shall be increased, such increase shall not operate to increase the number of *ex officio* Governors of the foundation; but the Lord Mayor and 25 Senior Aldermen only shall thenceforth be *ex officio* Governors. The Common Council of the City are authorised by the scheme to appoint 12 Governors who shall be members of the Common Council, and shall be appointed as often as there may be occasion. These Governors are to be appointed for the term of six years, but so that two shall go out of office at the end of each year.

City of London School.

4 & 5 Will. IV, c. 35, Private.

The City of London School was constituted by a private Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Will. IV, c. 35. This Act recites that the Corporation are desirous of establishing a school in the City of London for the instruction of boys in the higher branches of literature; that the yearly sum of 19*l.* 10*s.* had for many years been paid by the Corporation out of the rents and profits of lands and tenements belonging to them which are usually called the estates of John Carpenter, formerly Town Clerk of the City, towards the education and clothing of four boys, sons of freemen of the City, and

Will of John Carpenter.

that such payment is believed to be made in pursuance of the will of the said John Carpenter, but that the will cannot be found; that the Corporation are willing, instead of paying the said sum, to charge the said lands called the Carpenter Estates, together with other hereditaments belonging to them with the payment of the perpetual annual sum of 900*l.* towards the support of such a school; that the Market called Honey Lane Market, belonging to the Corporation, has of late years been very little used, and that the Corporation are willing that it should be abolished and the site appropriated for the purposes of such a school. By Section 1, Honey Lane Market is directed to be discontinued, and by Section 3 the site of it is appropriated as a site for a school, and the Corporation are directed to erect a school. The Corporation are bound to maintain this school in perpetuity for the religious and virtuous education of boys, and for instructing them in the higher branches of literature and all other useful learning. The Common Council are empowered and required to make rules and regulations respecting the number and qualification of the masters, the salaries to be paid them, the admission of boys, the subjects in which they are to be instructed, the hours of attendance, and otherwise for the conduct and management of the school. The rules are to provide that the authorised version of the Bible be used and taught in the school, and that every morning and evening prayers be read. The Corporation is to appoint the Masters, but as regards the two principal Masters, subject to the restrictions that no person shall be appointed unless he shall have been examined by the Professors of Divinity and of Classical Literature, and of Mathematics at King's College, London, and the Professors of Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy of the University of London. The lands and hereditaments belonging to the Corporation specified in the schedule to the Act, being the lands devised to them by the said John Carpenter, are charged with the payment of 900*l.* a-year for ever to be applied towards the maintenance and repair of the school. The yearly sums payable by the Corporation, in pursuance of the will of John Carpenter, are discontinued. The Corporation are authorised to appoint a Committee to carry out the Act.

Charge of 900*l.* a year.

Abolition of Honey Lane Market.

Corporation bound to maintain school.

Management.

Masters.

Lands charged with annuity.

Committee.

42 & 43 Vict., c. LXIII.

Removal to Victoria Embankment.

By the City of London School Act, 1879, the Corporation are empowered to appropriate to the purposes of the school an acre and a half of the lands facing the Victoria Embankment, belonging to the Corporation, and to erect a building with stable, offices, playgrounds, yards, approaches, conveniences, and appurtenances, for the purpose of transferring thereto and maintaining thereon the school, and they are directed when the new premises are ready to remove the school to them. All the money charged by the Act of 1834 on the hereditaments named in the schedule to that Act are to continue applicable to the maintenance of the new school and the provisions of that Act, and any rules and regulations made under the authority of it with respect to scholarships, exhibitions, and endowments, and all the rights, powers, and privileges belonging to the school, shall apply, belong, and attach to the school when removed. The value of the new site was estimated at 184,705*l.*, and the cost of the new school, opened in 1882, was 111,721*l.*, and was paid out of the reserve fund of the Corporation. The site and the new school were a gift by the Corporation, and the 900*l.* is a charitable endowment which the Corporation are legally bound to continue, but subject to this there is no reason in law why the fees of the school should not be so regulated as to make it self-supporting.

The Guildhall School of Music.

Voluntary foundation.

Building on Embankment.

Masters.

Scholarships.

The Guildhall School of Music was established by the Corporation in 1880 for the purpose of supplying instruction in the art and science of music at moderate cost to the student. The Corporation has erected and furnished a new building on the Victoria Embankment at a cost of 25,930*l.*, paid out of the reserve fund, and provided funds for establishment charges. It was opened in 1886. Besides all branches of music, instruction is given in Italian, French, German, and elocution. There is a large staff of Masters of the highest reputation. Forms of nomination, when filled up, must be signed by an Alderman or a member of the Common Council. Students are admitted at the commencement of each term or at the half-term. The fees vary according to the section and number of subjects in which the students arrange to take lessons, and also according to the professor selected by the Principal. The Principal is Sir Joseph Barnby, and the school is managed by the Music Committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor, 6 Aldermen, and 29 Common Councilmen. There are numerous prizes of 10 and 5 guineas a year. There is an exhibition given by the Corporation of London of 200*l.* a year, another given by the Trustees of the Mitchell City of London Charity of 150*l.* a year, and several others of 10*l.* and 20*l.* a year given by several of the City Companies. The school has no Charter or Act of Parliament constituting it, and the funds for carrying it on are supplied by the Corportion in the exercise of their general powers of disposing of the corporate property. There is no reason why it should not be made self-supporting.

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(45)

THE FREEMEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The Freemen's Orphan School was constituted by a private Act (13 and 14 Vict., c. 10). By 13 and 14 Car. II, c. 12, the President and Governors of the poor for the City of London were incorporated with power to hold lands of the yearly value of 3,000*l.*, and under that Act the London Workhouse was established for the reception and employment of destitute persons frequenting the City. By 10 Geo. IV, c. 43, the powers of the former Act are extended, and the Governors are authorised to sell the lands and pay the purchase-money into the Bank of England to the credit of the charity estates of the London Workhouse. The interest arising from these estates was available for the purpose of apprenticing Freemen's children and of maintaining a school for the support and education of poor and destitute children. In 1850 the Governors of the Corporation of London Workhouse consisted of the Aldermen of the City, 65 citizens, and 25 benefactors of 20*l.* each. The sum of 6,450*l.* was standing to the credit of the account in the Bank of England. In that year the Corporation petitioned the Lord Chancellor as to the appropriation of these funds. It was referred to a Master in Chancery to report whether it was desirable to apply to Parliament for power to establish a school for the orphan children of Freemen with this money, and the Master's report being favourable, an application was made to Parliament, and by the Act already referred to the Freemen's Orphan School was constituted. The Corporation of London are by the Act empowered to purchase a site for the school in Brixton or elsewhere; and by Section 2 it is provided that the Mayor, Commonalty, and citizens shall for ever thereafter maintain a school for the maintenance and religious and virtuous education of orphans of Freemen of the City of London. In addition to the funds above referred to the Act makes applicable to the school the fees and fines payable on the admission of Freemen, and the fines payable by persons refusing offices, and the establishment of the school was intended by the Corporation to be an inducement to persons to take up their freedom. (*See* Evidence of Mr. Hale, Report of 1854, p. 687.) The school is managed by a Committee consisting of the Lord Mayor and 6 Aldermen, and 29 Common Councilmen. Admission is confined to the children of Freemen of the City of London, irrespective of where they lived. It is a considerable charge upon the Corporation property. (*See* separate Statement of Expenditure from 1869 to 1891.)

13 & 14 Vict., c. 10.
13 & 14 Car. II, c. 12.
The London Workhouse.
10 Geo. IV, c. 43.
13 & 14 Vict., c. 10, Pr.
Site at Brixton.
Corporation must maintain.
Specially applied funds.
Committee.
Admission.

The Freemen's Orphan School is of course entitled, under the Act above referred to, to have the rents and profits of the lands formerly belonging to the London Workhouse, and to the fees and fines appropriated to it by the Act, but it has no legal claim to the further annual payments made by the Corporation for carrying it on. It is, however, quite a different question what the extent of the equitable rights of the Freemen of the City of London would be with regard to the maintenance of this school if the Corporation were reformed and its property dealt with in the same manner as the property of other municipal corporations was dealt with under the Act of 1835. That Act reserved to the Freemen of the old borough all property which, as a matter of fact, without reference to legal rights, had in practice been devoted to their particular benefit, and as against the rest of London it would certainly be argued with much plausibility that the Freemen of the City were entitled to have the same provision made for their orphans and widows as heretofore.

THE INSTITUTION OF THE LONDON ALMSHOUSES.

After the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 it was thought by some in the City of London that it would be better to erect some substantial commemoration of the event than to have a mere illlumination, and it was suggested that Reform Almshouses should be established. The public was appealed to, but did not respond liberally. The Corporation of London subscribed 1,500*l.* The projectors purchased ground and erected sixteen cottages or almshouses, with two sets of apartments in each, for the purpose of accommodating an equal number of widows and married couples. There were no funds to carry the matter further, and the Corporation was applied to to take over the concern. In 1847 the Corporation took over the almshouses and rebuilt them, adding eight more. 843*l.* 15*s.* was repaid to original subscribers, who would not consent to the transfer, and from henceforth the almshouses were employed for the reception of nominees of the different wards of the City. The almshouses are in Shepherd's Lane, Brixton. They are for the reception of both married couples and widows or spinsters. The men must have been freemen and householders within the City for seven years. The single women must be the widows or daughters of such freemen householders. The right of nomination and election is in the Aldermen and Common Councilmen of each of the wards in rotation, and the persons elected are to be "persons "of good character and repute whose circumstances have been reduced not by idleness, "extravagance, or wilful default, but by those casualties which human foresight or "prudence cannot avert." No married men are admitted under the age of 60, no

Origin.
Taken over by Corporation in 1847.
Rebuilt at Brixton.
Qualification of almsfolk.

married women under the age of 45, and no single woman under the age of 55, other than the widow of an inmate dying there, who is permitted to remain in occupation of a single woman's apartment. The married couples receive 16*s.* a week and two tons of coals a year; the single women receive 12*s.* a week and two tons of coal a year. The management is by a committtee of the Corporation, and the number of inmates authorised is 20 married couples and 20 single inmates, a number which is as nearly as possible maintained. There are no special funds applicable to the support of these almshouses.

Rogers' Almshouses, Brixton.

William Rogers left 600*l.* to the Corporation of London to build an almshouse in the City for six aged couples who should be freemen or freewomen of the City. The almshouse was formerly in Hart Street, Cripplegate, but this was pulled down in 1856, and the present almshouses built upon land belonging to the City at Brixton. The allowance made to each couple is 41*l.* 12*s.*, and to each single inmate 31*l.* 4*s.* per annum, and is, for the most part, paid out of the City cash. Each inmate also receives two tons of coal a year.

Formerly in Hart Street. Removed to Brixton.

Gresham Almshouses.

The will of Sir Thomas Gresham has already been referred to. He directed that the Corporation should pay out of their moiety of the Royal Exchange 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to eight almsfolk whom they should appoint to inhabit his eight almshouses which he gave to the Corporation, that is to say, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to each. The Corporation erected an almshouse in Whitecross Street, where the City Greenyard now is, but in 1883 new buildings were erected at Brixton. The inmates each receive 32*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Formerly in Whitecross Street. Removed to Brixton.

Wilson Loan Charity.

Under a scheme settled in 1868 the Lord Mayor, the two Senior Aldermen, the Recorder, and the Chamberlain for the time being, are trustees of this charity, which was founded by Samuel Wilson, who, by his will dated 27th October, 1766, bequeathed 20,000*l.* to the City Chamberlain, for the purpose of making loans at a low rate of interest to young men who have been in business in the City of London, or within three miles thereof, between one and two years. Loans are made of from 100*l.* to 300*l.* to tradesmen under 30 years of age in the City of London, or within five miles, who have succeeded in and have carried on business for one and not more than three years.

Loans to young tradesmen.

Ward's City of London School for Girls.

William Ward, of Brixton, left 20,000*l.* to the Corporation in 1882 to be expended upon building and maintaining a high school for girls. In an administration action the Corporation were ordered to submit a scheme for carrying out the testator's intentions before the money should be paid over to them. The Corporation found they had no suitable land, and therefore Ward's City of London School for Girls Act, 1885, was passed to enable them to acquire a site, and to apply Ward's bequest in providing a school for girls.

Site on Thames Embankment. Not yet open.

48 & 49 Vict., c. LII.

Emanuel Hospital.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are the Governors of Emanuel's Hospital, James Street, Westminster. The hospital was founded in 1594, by Lady Anne Dacre, who appointed her executors during their lives to be the Governors, and after their death the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London. Its object is to provide a home for twenty men and women, and pensions for ten men and women belonging to Westminster, Chelsea, or Hayes. Admission is by appointment of the Governors. The in-pensions are 25*l.*, and the out-pensions 10*l.*

Lady Anne Dacre's foundation in Westminster.

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(47)

United Westminster Schools.

The Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and nine nominees of the Court of Aldermen, are governors of these schools. Ten governors are appointed by the members of the London School Board for Westminster. The schools were formed under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1873, and included with other charities in Westminster the School Branch of Emanuel Hospital.

Emanuel Hospital Schools united with others.

The Mitchell (City of London) Charity.

The Corporation appoint four out of the nine representative trustees of this charity, three being appointed by the London School Board, and two by the governors of Christ's Hospital. There are also six co-optative trustees. The income is applicable, under a scheme of 1883, as to one-third for the relief of the poor of the City of London, and as to the remaining two-thirds for the advancement, education, and benefit of the children of poor parents connected with the City of London.

Relief of City poor and education.

Morden College.

Two Aldermen of the City of London are trustees of this charity, which was founded by Sir John Morden in 1695. By his will, dated 15th October, 1702, and proved in 1708, he left most of his property for the endowment of the college he had erected near Blackheath. The charity is regulated by a scheme settled in 1871. In-pensioners receive 100*l.* per annum, 6*l.* 10*s.* for washing, 2*l.* 2*s.* candle money, 28 sacks of coal, firewood, and furniture to the value of 25*l.* on admission if required. There are also a number of out-pensioners, who received 80*l.* per annum.

Decayed merchants of City.

Sir John Soane's Museum.

Under 3 and 4 Will. IV, c. 4, s. 16 (private), the Court of Aldermen appoint one of five additional trustees of this museum, the other four being appointed by the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce in the Adelphi.

3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 4 (private).

Aske's Charity, Hoxton.

The Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council each appoint a Manager of the schools at Hoxton and Hatcham belonging to the Haberdashers' Company, and founded in 1688.

City of London Parochial Charities.

The Common Council appoint four members of the Governing Body created by the central scheme of the Charity Commissioners, 1890.

Parochial charities.

The Corporation also administer the income arising from a number of bequests made to them from time to time for charitable purposes, and they make annual contributions out of their general funds for the support of the widows of freemen.

14.—THE IRISH SOCIETY.

Agreement with James I.

In 1609 King James the 1st entered into an agreement with the City of London to grant to the Corporation lands in the province of Ulster; in order that the Corporation of London, burning with the flagrant zeal to promote the pious intentions of the King, should undertake some part of the task he set himself, of stirring up and recalling the province from superstition, rebellion, calamity, and poverty which theretofore had horribly raged therein, to religion, obedience, strength, and prosperity. By this agreement it was stipulated that 20,000*l.* should be advanced and expended on the undertaking. The City compulsorily levied this money upon the incorporated Companies of London, and the King afterwards granted a charter, dated the 29th of March, 1613.

Incorporation.

By this charter the Irish Society was incorporated, the members thereof to be from time to time appointed by the City for the management of the colony, and the lands were thereby granted to the Society for ever. The Society divided the greater part of the lands granted between the Companies, more or less in proportion to the amount

Disposal of lands.

of the contributions which had been levied upon them; but the town lands, ferries, fisheries, and other property which it was not easy or possible to set out in severalty to the different Companies, were retained by the Irish Society in their own hands. The Society afterwards became involved in disputes with the Crown,

Forfeiture and re-grant of charter.

and its charter was forfeited, and its proceedings annulled in the time of Charles the 1st. The charter was regranted by Charles the 2nd after the Restoration, and under this charter the Society now exists. The property of the Society has been administered since the time of Charles the 2nd by a Committee of the Corporation of London, no member of which, except the Governor, can continue to be a member for more

Original purpose.

than two years consecutively. The original purpose for which the Society was established, that of colonising and civilising a large tract of country in the north of Ireland, has long ago been fulfilled. Its revenues are now used partly for the expenses of management and partly in grants for Municipal Institutions and educational and other charities connected with the district in which the estates lie. At one time the Society was in the habit of dividing its surplus revenues among the Companies which had originally contributed to its funds. This practice, however,

Decision in the Skinners' case.

was discontinued about 1837, and the Skinners' Company brought an action against the Society, claiming that the Society was trustee for the Companies, and calling for

12 Cl. & F. 425.

an account. It was held by the House of Lords, affirming the decision of Lord Langdale, that the Society was constituted trustee for permanent public purposes, independent of the Companies, and had a discretion in applying the funds arising from the property retained by it, to these purposes; that though it was accountable to the Crown for any neglect of its duty as trustee, and also to the City of London for misconduct in the management of the property, it was not accountable to the Companies. The arguments and judgments in this case show that the Corporation of London have never claimed any beneficial interest in the revenue of the Society. The Society itself is a mere trustee for the purposes declared in its charter, and these purposes are so vast and various that they never could be fully satisfied by any funds at the disposal

Commission of 1854.

of the Society. The Commissioners of 1854 reported with regard to the Irish Society, and in conclusion they said: "We recommend that the Irish Society be dissolved, and "its charter repealed by Act of Parliament, and that its property be vested in a new "set of trustees, whose number and character should be defined in the Act. We "recommend further, that the trustees be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, "and that he have power to fill up vacancies as they occur from time to time. A "general scheme for the guidance of the trustees in the management of the property "ought to be laid down in the Act; but as it may be difficult to define once for all "every portion of a scheme of this kind, and as it may be desirable as circumstances "require, to alter the provisions of the scheme to meet them, power should be given "to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland to modify or vary the provisions of the scheme

Committee of 1891.

"within certain limits." In 1890 a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire as to the terms of the charters or other instruments by which their estates in Ireland were granted to the Irish Society, and to the London Companies, and as to the trusts and obligations (if any) attaching to the ownership of such estates, and as to the mode in which the sale of their estates has been effected or can be effected consistently with such trusts and obligations as may be shown to have existed or now exist. The Committee took evidence and heard Counsel, but they were unable to conclude their investigation, and agreed to report the evidence already taken, and to recommend that a Committee on the same subject should be appointed in the next Session of Parliament. The Committee was reappointed in January, 1891, and

Report of Committee of 1891.

reported on the 4th of May in that year. They recommended that the Irish Society should be dissolved and its charter repealed by Act of Parliament, and that its property should vest, some of it in the Corporations of Derry and Coleraine, and the rest in the elective county authority which the Committee understood that Parliament was shortly about to create. With regard to the sale of their Irish estates by the Companies, they say:—"Your Committee are of opinion that a *prima facie* case exists for the proposi-"tion that, inasmuch as the courts have declared that public purposes are permanently "attached to the lands preserved by the Irish Society, permanent public objects still

(49)

"follow the lands conveyed by the Irish Society to the Companies, and the proceeds of "the sale of such lands.

"In a matter of such gravity your Committee consider that the intervention of the "Attorney-General is required. Meanwhile, the conclusions established by the Royal "Commission on the Companies presided over by Lord Derby (1882–84) in respect of "the endowments of the City Companies generally appear to be entirely applicable "to the portion of those endowments existing in Ireland. It would be unjust to "exclude the Irish tenants of the Companies from the benefits of the policy of Land "Purchase, but it is indefensible to allow the vendors, by means of the Purchase "Acts, to divest themselves of all the great local responsibilities peculiarly attached "to their Irish estates. Your Committee consider that the proceeds of the sales "constitute a fund, the benefits of which should, in conformity with the principles "of the Commission of 1882–84, accrue wholly for purposes and objects described by "Lord Langdale as territorial, that is to say, local and Irish." In consequence of this report litigation has already commenced in the Irish Courts.

15.—THE CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.

Charter of James I.

By a charter of the 3rd year of James the First, after reciting that the Mayor and Commonalty and citizens of the City of London from time immemorial had had and exercised the office of Bailiff and the Conservancy of the Thames, from the bridge of the town of Staines, in the county of Middlesex, to Yanleet Creek, in the county of Kent, and in the Medway, and in the Port of the City of London, and also from time immemorial had taken to their own use all the wages, rewards, fees, and profits pertaining and belonging to the said office of Bailiff, the King granted and confirmed all these rights and privileges to the Corporation of London.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXLVII.

Many additional powers and authorities for the better conservation and improvement of the navigation of the Thames and the Port of London were from time to time given and granted to the Corporation of London, by a long series of statutes which are all recited by the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, and thereby repealed; and by the same Acts, tolls, tonnage, and port and harbour dues were also granted to the Corporation for the maintenance and improvement of the river and port, and of the navigation thereof. Disputes, however, arose as to the respective rights of the Queen and the Corporation of London in the soil and bed of the River Thames, and a suit was instituted by the Attorney-General on behalf of the Queen against the Corporation of the City for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the rights of the Queen and of the Corporation in the ground or soil and bed of the River Thames and the shores thereof, so far as the tide flows and reflows in the said river.

Dispute as to right to bed of river.

Agreement of 1856.

In 1856, Articles of Agreement were entered into between the Queen, the Honourable Charles Alexander Gore, a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and the Corporation of London for determining these disputes. By this agreement the Corporation withdrew all claim to the ownership of the bed and soil of the Thames, and admitted that the Queen, in right of her Crown, was seised thereof in fee, and the Corporation paid a sum of 5,000*l.* into the Bank of England to the credit of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in satisfaction of all claims against them in respect of rents and profits of the premises in dispute up to the 31st December, 1853.

Upon these terms it was agreed that the suit against the Corporation should be discontinued; that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should convey to the Corporation all the estate, right, title, and interest of the Queen in right of her Crown to the bed and soil of the River Thames within the flux and re-flux of the tides bounded eastward by an imaginary line to be drawn from the entrance to Yanleet Creek, in the county of Kent, on the southern shore of the Thames, to the City stone opposite to Canvey Island, in the county of Essex, on the northern shore of the river and all encroachments, embankments, inclosures therefrom or thereupon, except such parts as might be vested in the Queen upon any trust, or which might be the property of or in the possession of any department of Her Majesty's Government. The said grant was to be made upon trust to pay to the Queen one equal third part of all the rents and profits derived from the property conveyed; to be retained by Her Majesty as part of the hereditary possessions of the Crown; and as to the remaining two-thirds, upon such trusts as were necessary to give effect to the provisions of the Thames Conservancy Act.

20 & 21 Vict., c. CXLVII.

The property referred to in this agreement was conveyed to the Corporation upon the trusts aforesaid, and by the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, after reciting the rights of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Corporation of Trinity House, and the rights and privileges enjoyed by the public over the River Thames for the navigation and use thereof, and that many encroachments had been made on the shores and banks of the River Thames which it was desirable and expedient to remove and prevent, and that in consequence of the great increase of steam navigation it had become necessary to provide safe and convenient places for embarking and disembarking steamboat passengers, and that the same should be put under proper restrictions and regulations; and that it was expedient for these beneficial objects that the whole regulation of the River Thames should be under one uniform management and supervision of a permanent body of such conservators having all powers necessary for that purpose, and that it would be necessary that all the powers, authorities, rights, and privileges vested in or which might be exercised or enjoyed by the Corporation of London with reference or in relation to the conservation of the Thames should be transferred to, and vested in, and be exercised by the conservators appointed by the authority of the Act, it was enacted (s. 2) that there should be twelve conservators for carrying the Act into execution; that the conservators should be a body corporate by the name of the Conservators of the River Thames, with power to purchase and hold land and other property for any of the purposes of the Act, subject to the restrictions therein contained. Section 3 provides that the Lord Mayor shall be one of the Conservators; two others shall be Aldermen of the City; four others shall be members of the Common Council of

Thames Conservancy Act, 1857.

Number and constitution of Board.

the City; one other shall be the Deputy Master of Trinity House; two others shall be appointed by the Lord High Admiral; one other shall be appointed by the Privy Council; and one other shall be appointed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of Trinity House.

Powers of Board.

By Section 44 full power was given to the Conservators to make bye-laws, rules, and regulations for the management and improvement of the river and the navigation thereof, and for compelling vessels at anchor or otherwise to carry lights from sunset to sunrise, and for the government, good order, and regulation of vessels upon the river, and of persons navigating the same or using the towing-paths, piers, landing-places, or any of the locks thereof; also for the mooring of timber, and for the government and regulation of the officers and workmen in their employ. By Section 47 it is provided that no bye-laws or other rules shall be in force until they have been allowed by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, or one of them, nor until 30 days after they have been published twice in some London morning paper. By Section 48 the Conservators are required to present to both Houses of Parliament a General Report of their proceedings every year. By Section 50 all the estate of the Corporation of London and the Crown in the bed and soil of the River Thames is vested in the Conservators. By Section 52 all the powers and authorities, rights, and privileges of the Queen and all the powers, authorities, rights, and privileges of the Corporation of the City with regard to the conservancy, and preservation, and regulation of the River Thames are vested in the Conservators, to be exercised by them in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions as they might previously have been exercised by the Queen or the Corporation of the City, and by the following sections the Conservators are given full powers of managing and regulating the navigation of the river, and of dredging, cleansing, and scouring it, and generally controlling it. By Section 120 the Conservators are empowered to borrow a sum of money not at any time exceeding 100,000*l.*, on the credit of the fines, rents, tolls, and other dues and profits given to them by the Act. By Section 135 all the lands and other property which at the time of the commencement of the Act were vested in the Corporation of the City for the maintenance and improvement of the River Thames and the Port of London, and of the navigation thereof, are vested in the Conservators for the purposes of the Act. Section 136 provides that all tolls, tonnage, port and harbour dues, which have been from time to time, by any Act of Parliament or otherwise, given and granted to the Corporation of the City for the maintenance and improvement of the River Thames and Port of London, and of the navigation thereof, and also all monies raised by the Conservators under the authority of the Act shall form one fund, to be called the Conservancy Fund, and to be applied in carrying the Act into execution. Section 137 provides that all persons in whose names any stocks, funds, and securities purchased under the authority of 4 and 5 Will. IV, cap. 32, shall transfer the same to the Conservancy Fund. Those stocks, funds, and securities consisted of the overplus of the tonnage rates payable in the Port of London under the authority of the Act last referred to, and directed by Section 6 of that Act to be laid out and invested in the purchase of stock, or upon Government or real securities, at interest, in the names of the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, and Comptroller of the City of London, upon trust, to provide at any future time for any deficiency of the tonnage rates for carrying out the purposes of that Act. By Section 139 the surplus of the Conservancy Fund (if any) is directed to be applied in reducing such of the tolls authorised by the Act as the Conservators may think it expedient to reduce.

Allowance of bye-laws.

Report to Parliament.

Rights of Queen and Corporation transferred to Board.

Borrowing powers.

Conservancy Fund.

4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 32.

27 & 28 Vict., c. CXIII.

Six elective Conservators.

By 27 and 28 Vict., cap. CXIII, six additional Conservators were appointed. These additional Conservators are called elective Conservators as distinguished from the nominated Conservators appointed under the Act of 1857. By Section 6 it is provided that they are to be elected by the following classes of electors:—Two by owners of shipping registered in the Custom House books of the Port of London; one by owners of steamers surveyed and certificated as passenger steamers by the Board of Trade; two by owners of lighters and steam-tugs used on the river; one by occupiers of docks on the river. By Section 41 of this Act the supply of ballast in the River Thames is declared to be free, any Act, charter, or grant notwithstanding, and the Conservators are empowered, if they think fit, to undertake the supplying of vessels with ballast upon such terms as they may think fit (s. 42).

29 & 30 Vict., c. LXXXIX.

Jurisdiction extended to upper river.

Five additional Conservators.

By 29 and 30 Vict., cap. LXXXIX, the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the River Thames is extended to include the portion of the Thames and Isis under the control of the Upper Navigation Commissioners under the Upper Navigation Act of 1795. By Section 3 five additional Conservators are appointed, and by Section 4 they are incorporated with the existing body of Conservators. One of the five additional Conservators is to be appointed by the Board of Trade (s. 6). The other four are to be elected by such persons as for the time being possess some one or more qualifications required for Upper Navigation Commissioners, who shall have taken and subscribed the oaths or affirmations required by the Act of 1795. All the works and property of the Upper Navigation Commissioners are by Section 25 transferred to the Conservators. By Section 42 the provisions of the Conservancy Acts respecting bye-laws are extended to bye-laws for the purposes of the Upper Navigation Acts. By Section 63 special powers are given to the Conservators to prevent the pollution of the Thames.

30 Vict., c. CI.

By 30 Vict., cap. CI, the provisions of Section 62 and 63 of the Navigation Act of

Prevention of pollution.

1866, giving power to public bodies to subscribe to improvements, and providing for the prevention of the pollution of the river, are extended so as to apply to the Thames from Staines to the western boundary of the metropolis, and to so much of every river, stream, &c., communicating with that part of the Thames as lies within three miles of the Thames measured in a direct line therefrom. By Section 5 it is declared to be the duty of the Conservators by all proper means to preserve as far as may be the flow and purity of the water of the Thames and its tributaries down to the western boundary of the metropolis.

Metropolitan Commissioner of Police.

By Section 11 the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis is empowered to give orders from time to time for the purpose of regulating the passage of steamers and boats on such part of the river as lies within his jurisdiction on occasions when large crowds may assemble in such parts of the river.

33 & 34 Vict., c. CXLIX. Qualification of electors. Prevention of pollution.

By the Thames Navigation Act, 1870, Section 4, the qualification of electors under the Act of 1866 is altered, and limited to those of the persons qualified by that Act, who hold freehold lands, or reside in a parish within five miles of the Thames. By Section 7, the provisions as to the prevention of pollution of the water are extended to five miles from the river.

41 & 42 Vict., c. CCXVI. Prevention of pollution and waste.

By the Thames Conservancy Act, 1878, the powers of the Conservators are extended for the purpose of more effectually preventing the pollution and waste of the water of the river. It extends the area to which the provisions as to pollution apply to ten miles from the river (Section 3); increases the amounts to be paid by the water companies to the Conservators (Section 11); transfers the charge of certain buoys to Trinity House (Section 4); alters the tolls payable upon pleasure boats (Section 5); provides additional assistance for harbour masters (Section 7); and gives power to borrow upon the security of tolls (Section 16).

42 & 43 Vict., c. 73. Rent of piers.

By the Commissioners of Woods (Thames Piers) Act, 1879, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Thames Conservators are empowered to make agreements as to the rents to be paid in respect of all piers erected on the bed of the Thames.

46 & 47 Vict., c. LXXIX. Steam launches.

By the Thames Act, 1883, the Conservators are empowered to regulate the navigation of the Thames above Kew Bridge by steam launches (Sections 4–15), and to make rules as to lights on vessels (Section 16). Further powers are also granted to them for the prevention of the pollution of the river (Sections 19–20).

48 & 49 Vict., c. 76. Regulating pleasure boats, &c.

By the Thames Preservation Act, 1885, provision is made for the preservation of the Thames above Teddington Lock for purposes of public recreation, and for regulating the pleasure boats and general traffic upon it.

Representation of London County Council on Board.

A Bill has already passed the House of Commons giving the London County Council three representatives upon the Thames Conservancy Board.

16.—THE CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

Characteristics of County and Municipal Government.

The chief characteristics of county government in England, prior to the Local Government Act, 1888, were the authority of the Sheriff and the Lord Lieutenant, and the judicial and administrative powers of the Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Crown, and acting for the entire county at Quarter Sessions, and on other occasions for the Petty Sessional Division in which they resided. The chief characteristic of municipal government is self-government in all matters of local concern, through the medium of representatives of ratepayers.

Constitution of City.

The constitution of the Corporation of London presents an example of the combination of the two. The Aldermen are Justices of the Peace for life, but they are elected; the Lord Mayor is elected annually, but only from among the Aldermen, and he is the head of the Lieutenancy of the City of London, and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in their individual capacity as Justices of the Peace, and collectively as the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the inner chamber, exercise most of the judicial and administrative functions of the Corporation. At least, they did so until, as in the case of other counties, the bulk of their administrative powers were taken from them by the Local Government Act, 1888, and given either to the London County Council or to the popular branch of the Corporation, the Court of Common Council.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 41 (1).

Ancient municipal functions.

The municipal functions of the Corporation in ancient times were principally confined to fostering the trade of the City and safe-guarding and regulating the mercantile interests and social relations of the citizens. No doubt the Corporation had power to prevent nuisances, as nuisances were then conceived, and was regarded as under some obligation to provide for the common wants of the citizens; for example, to provide them with a free supply of water; and all the citizens were bound to contribute according to their ability to the cost of the government of the City. But a glance at the history of the law of public health will show that Municipal Corporations throughout England took a very narrow view of the nature and extent of their duties and obligations with regard to those matters which are now looked upon as among the principal concerns of municipal government. Every other town in England is now either a Municipal Corporation under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, or an Urban Sanitary Authority under the Public Health Act, 1875. The City of London is neither. Its Corporation is unreformed, and lacks most of the powers of a modern municipal body; and the local sanitary authority is the Commissioners of Sewers. It must not be forgotten, however, that the history of municipal government by elected representative local bodies practically begins with the Act of 1835, and the fact that the Corporation of London does not, for the most part, exercise the powers and perform the duties of municipal government as now conceived is the result of its exceptional position as the only unreformed Municipal Corporation in England.

Law of Public Health of modern origin.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 50. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 55.

5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 76.

Water supply.

The Corporation gradually allowed the right and the profit of supplying the City with water to drift into the hands of private adventurers, with a financial result that is only now being fully realised. For centuries all the water required for domestic purposes in London was supplied by water carriers, who brought it from the Thames, the Fleet, Walbrook, and other places. There were in addition certain wells sunk in the gardens of religious houses and elsewhere, as Bridewell, Holywell, Clerkenwell, Clementswell, and others. In 1236 water was first brought into London in leaden pipes from the village of Tyburn, and afterwards from Hampstead, Paddington, Marylebone, Islington, Hoxton, Hackney, and other places. The supply thus obtained was distributed to the public by means of leaden conduits or cisterns raised in the middle of the principal streets. The largest of these stood in Westcheap, and was erected in 1285. Other conduits were erected in Aldermanbury, Fleet Street, Grass Street, Holborn, Bishopsgate, London Wall, Aldersgate Without, Lothbury, Coleman Street, and Dowgate. By 35 Henry VIII, c. X, the Corporation was empowered to enter into the grounds as well of the King as of every other person where they should find any springs, and there dig pits and ditches, erect heads, lay pipes, make vaults, and do all other things necessary for the conveyance of water to the City. The estates which the Corporation still possess in the neighbourhood of Bond Street and Conduit Street were originally acquired in connection with their attempts to supply the City with water. The supply thus obtained was, however, inadequate, and the next step taken was the erection of the London Bridge Waterworks. These works were erected in pursuance of a scheme devised by Peter Morrys, a Dutch engineer, for supplying the City with Thames water by a mill worked by the ebb and flow of the tide at London Bridge. Four arches of the bridge were successively assigned to the projector and his successors for the purpose of carrying out his scheme. A Company was formed, called the London Bridge Waterworks Company in 1703, and continued in existence till the year 1822, when the works were destroyed, and the powers of the Proprietors transferred to the New River Company by 3 Geo. IV, c. CIX. From the time of its erection in 1582 it was obvious that the London Bridge Waterworks would be quite insufficient to supply the City, and an attempt to meet the difficulty was made about a quarter of a century later, in 1606. By an Act passed in that year the Corporation of the City were empowered to take water for the supply of the citizens from the neighbour-

Wells.

Conduits.

35 Hen. VIII, c. X

London Bridge Waterworks.

3 Geo. IV, c. CIX

4 Jac. I, c. 12.
Sir Hugh Myddleton.
New River Company.
Other companies.

hood of Ware (4 Jac. I, c. 12), but, after an ineffectual attempt, the Corporation abandoned their rights to Sir Hugh Myddleton in 1609. The work proved more difficult than had been expected, and Myddleton embarked his whole fortune in the enterprise, and received scarcely any return for it during his life. The City declined to give him any pecuniary assistance, but the King came to his aid and gave him both money and patronage upon the condition that he should receive in return a half interest in the concern. The work was completed in 1613, and the New River Company was incorporated in 1619, by Letters Patent of 17 James I. (*See* Pulling, p. 299, n.). The supply of water thus provided was larger and better than anything which had preceded it, and for a hundred years it was the only satisfactory water supply of London. The other London water companies were established at later dates; but it is beyond the scope of this Memorandum to refer to their history. The City aqueducts were not discontinued upon the incorporation of the New River Company, though they have long since disappeared. The profits of bringing water into the City were given to the Orphans Fund by 5 and 6 Wm. and M., c. 10. The Paddington Spring was sold to the Bishop of London, and the springs at Hampstead and Marylebone were leased to private persons, so that they ceased to be a source of supply to the City. There was, however, a certain supply from surface wells with public pumps attached. Four of these were in existence as recently as 1875, but the water became contaminated and unfit for use, and the pumps were removed. The Commissioners of Sewers have one artesian well, only completed last year. The Corporation is the authority for the City of London under the Metropolis Water Act, 1871 (34 and 35 Vict., c. 113).

34 & 35 Vict., c. 113.
9 Geo. II, c. 20.
Street lighting.
Invention of gas.
50 Geo. III, c. CLXIII.

Lighting was also at one time in the hands of the Corporation. In 1736 an Act was passed (9 Geo. II, c. 20) "for the better enlightening the streets of the City of London." By this Act, the Corporation were authorised to erect lamps and to keep them lighted at night from sundown to sunrise; and by this Act the Corporation was given for the first time a power in some sense to rate the householders of the City for a municipal purpose, Those rented at £10 per annum paid 7*s.* a year; over £10 and under £20, 12*s.*; over £20 and under £30, 14*s.*; over £30 and under £40, 16*s.*; over £40 and under £50, 18*s.*, and over £50, 20*s.* This state of things was put an end to by the invention of gas. The first of the London Gas Companies—the Gas Light and Coke Company—was incorporated in 1810 by 50 Geo. III, c. CLXIII. The other Companies followed and obtained valuable privileges with regard to the supply of gas to London, and the Corporation never had anything more to do with the lighting of the City, except that the powers of testing meters and appointing inspectors within the City were conferred on them by the Sale of Gas Acts, 1859 and 1861, although the expenses were to be paid by the Commissioners of Sewers, and also the powers of testing the illuminating power, purity, and pressure of gas in the City under the Act of 1865.

Testing meters.
22 & 23 Vict., c. 66.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 79.
23 & 24 Vict., c. 125.
Testing purity, &c., of gas.
Commissions of Sewers.
23 Hen. VIII, c. 5.
19 Chas. II, c. 3.
Origin of City Commissioners of Sewers.
7 Anne, c. 9.
11 Geo. III, c. XXIX.
33 Geo. III, c. LXXV.
4 Geo. IV, c. CXIV.
11 & 12 Vict., c. CLXIII.
14 & 15 Vict., c. XCI.

The Crown had power by the common law to grant Commissions for inquiring into the want of reparation of sea-walls, ditches, gutters, sewers, &c., and Commissions of Sewers were issued to civic authorities from very early times. The principal work of Commissioners of Sewers in earlier times was the draining off or controlling the action of waters within defined limits, and it was incidentally only that they acted as in any sense a sanitary authority. Acts were passed in the reigns of Hen. VI and Hen. VII, relating to this subject, and at last, in the reign of Hen. VIII, the Statute of Sewers (23 Hen. VIII, c. 5) authorised the issue of Commissions of Sewers at the discretion of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer and Chief Justices, and enacted a general definition of the duties of the Commissioners appointed by them. By the Act for the rebuilding of London after the Great Fire (19 Chas. II, c. 3), certain powers were vested in the Common Council of the City with regard to all common sewers, drains, and vaults within the City and the liberties of London, and these powers were directed to be executed by such and so many persons as the Common Council should appoint under their Common Seal. By 7 Anne, c. 9, these Commissioners of Sewers were declared to have the same powers as the Commissioners of Sewers in any other part of the kingdom. Other Acts were passed relating to the sewers of the City, continuing and enlarging the powers of the Commissioners in 1771, 1793, and 1823.

These Acts, which contained provisions for paving and lighting the City, and for preventing and removing obstructions and annoyances, and for other purposes, were all repealed by an Act of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. CLXIII), which, as amended by an Act of 1851 (14 and 15 Vict., c. XCI), is still the Act under which the City Commissioners of Sewers exercise their general powers.

Appointment and *ex officio* members.

Under these Acts the Commissioners are appointed by the Common Council. The Lord Mayor is the Chairman, and the Recorder and Common Serjeant *ex officio* members.

Powers of City Commissioners of Sewers.

The Commissioners and not the Corporation of London exercise the general powers of making, altering, repairing, and cleansing all common sewers, vaults, and drains; and of paving, cleansing, lighting, and improving streets within the City.

More in detail their powers are:—

I. Sewers and Drainage. (*a*)

Secs. 52, 76. Act, 1848. Sec. 52.

All sewers and public drains, and all things connected therewith, and the entire management and control thereof are vested in the Commissioners.

(*a*) Taken from Third Report of Committee on Metropolis Local Government, 1867.

[But subject to the Local Management Act (Metropolis), which vests main sewers in the Board of Works; viz., Fleet, Goswell Street, London Bridge, and two branches and Irongate.] 18 & 19 Vict., c. 120, ss. 68—135, and Schedule (D) to Act.

All drains within and without houses, and all privies, &c., are under the absolute survey and control of the Commissioners and their Officers. Act, 1848. Sec. 70.

The sections of the Sewers Acts relative to sewers and drains give the Commissioners very full powers in these matters and the complete management thereof. Secs. 52, 76.

II. Nuisances and Sanitary Matters.

The Commissioners are empowered to appoint one or more Medical Officer or Officers of Health. Act, 1848. Secs. 76, 114.

The powers and duties of Medical Officer of Health:— Act, 1851. Secs. 10, 18, &c.

(1) To inspect and report periodically on the sanitary condition of the City. Act, 1848. Sec. 80.
(2) To ascertain existence of diseases, especially epidemics.
(3) To point out nuisances and other local causes affecting health.
(4) To take cognizance of contagious diseases and point out remedy.
(5) Modes of ventilation of churches, schools, lodging-houses, and public buildings generally.
(6) Other analogous duties.

The Commissioners can appoint or contract with Scavengers to— Act, 1848. Sec. 82.

(1) Sweep, cleanse, and water streets.
(2) Collect dirt and refuse.
(3) Cleanse sewers, drains, and privies.

The Commissioners are required to appoint Inspectors of Nuisances—

(1) To superintend scavengers' duties.
(2) To report to the Commissioners all breaches of their rules and regulations.
(3) To point out nuisances.

The Commissioners are required to appoint Inspectors of Slaughterhouses and Meat. Act, 1851. Sec. 24.

The general powers of the Commissioners under their Acts as to sanitary matters are:—

(1) To order cleansing and purifying of houses and abatement of nuisances. Act, 1848. Secs. 77, 81, 87.
(2) Removal of dust and refuse, and cleansing drains. Sec. 82.
(3) Registration and inspection of common lodging-houses. Act, 1851. Sec. 10.
(4) Licence and registration of slaughterhouses; to make rules and regulations for preserving cleanliness thereof, with penalties, inspection, &c. Act, 1851. Sec. 18.
(5) Superintendence of all meat in slaughter-houses, shops, and places; power to seize and dispose of same, and proceed for penalties. Act, 1851. Sec. 26.
(6) Commissioners have general power for themselves and their officers to enter all houses for purposes of Act. Act, 1848. Sec. 98.
(7) Power to compel due provision of privies, ashpits, &c., to private houses. Secs. 99, 102.
(8) Power to erect and maintain all requisite public conveniences.
(9) To compel due provision as to water supply, cisterns, &c., to private houses. Sec. 105.
(10) To abate nuisances arising from manufactories. Secs. 108, 113.
(11) To compel consumption of smoke of manufactories. Act, 1851. Sec. 51.

All these matters may be enforced by the Commissioners by penalties, or by compulsory execution of works and recovery of costs from owner.

Their powers in these respects are largely supplemented and practically controlled by the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, under which they are the local authority for the City, but that Act does not, in terms, repeal any of the provisions of the Acts of 1848 and 1851. 44 & 45 Vict., c. 76.

III. As to Streets.

1. *Lighting.*—Vest all public lamps in the Commissioners, and give them powers to contract with Gas Companies and others to light the City. Act, 1848. Secs. 115, 167.

2. *Paving.*—All paving and materials of carriage and footways are vested in the Commissioners; they have powers— Secs. 115, 118. Secs. 119, 151, 152.

(1) To pave and repair all streets, and to raise and lower the soil thereof. Secs. 120, 262.
(2) To compel owners of courts to pave.
(3) To control all vaults under streets which cannot be constructed without their consent. Sec. 125.
(4) To control Gas and Water Companies and others taking up paving, which they cannot do without the consent of the Commissioners. Secs. 133, 142.

Sec. 144. (5) General management and control of pavements.
Secs. 147, 148. (6) To water streets, provide public water supply and dust-bins, &c.
(7) To compel cleansing of footways by occupiers of houses.

3. As to projections, houses, &c.

Sec. 153. (1) To compel owners to set back projecting houses, when taken down, to line of street.
Secs. 154—156. (2) To remove projections.
Secs. 157—160. (3) To control dangerous structures.
(This they generally do, pursuant to the powers expressly given to them by name by the Metropolitan Buildings Act.)
Secs. 161—165. (4) To compel and license erection of hoards during building or repair of houses.

IV. As to Improvement of Streets.

Under the Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 29, the Commissioners of Sewers, as the Commissioners having the control of the pavements of the City, are empowered to alter, widen, turn, Sec. 80. or extend the streets, or other public places in the City, and to lengthen, continue, or open the same from the sides or ends of any streets, into any other street or public place, and to pave the new parts, and generally carry out the powers given by the Act for compulsory taking of houses, buildings, and lands projecting into, obstructing, or preventing them from so altering or widening such streets. The consolidated rate is Act, 1848. Sec. 168. expressly made chargeable with the costs of such improvements. The Commissioners Act, 1851. Secs. 54, can sell and dispose of or demise surplus lands.

V. As to Public Improvements Effected by Lowering and Paving Churchyards and Burial Grounds.

Act, 1851. Sec. 32. 1. They can, with consent of Bishop of London, arrange with Parish Authorities for appropriation of churchyards and burial grounds for public improvements and enlargement of streets.
Sec. 34. 2. They may, with consent of Bishop of London, lower, plant, and pave burial grounds.
Sec. 46. 3. They have power to treat with Trustees and Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral for appropriation of west area of churchyard.

VI. Rating.

Act of 1848. Sec. 168. 1. Powers to make Sewers Rate, not exceeding 4*d.* in the pound in any one year, for constructing, repairing, and cleansing sewers, and maintaining sewerage and drainage.

2. To make a consolidated rate, not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound in any one year, for forming, making, maintaining, repairing, paving, lighting, sweeping, cleansing, and watering streets in City, making and carrying out such improvements as they are authorised to make, for sewerage purposes, officers' salaries, and all expenses of carrying out the Acts.

Position of Commissioners of Sewers in Relation to the Metropolis.

Position of Corporation of London as to municipal work. It thus appears that the Corporation of London have long since discontinued the active exercise of the powers and duties connected with almost every matter which is commonly regarded in modern times as specially belonging to the province of municipal government,—the providing of water and gas, the construction and maintenance of sewers and drains, the paving, lighting, watering, cleansing, and improving the streets, and all those important municipal functions which are now classed under the comprehensive title of Public Health. The one real exception of any importance is the City Police. The markets may appear to be another exception, and certainly the management and control of the markets of London might be, and ought to be, an important branch of municipal administration; but enough has already been said to show that the Corporation of London take a somewhat archaic view of their rights and duties with regard to markets and look upon them rather as private franchises than as municipal institutions, as sources of revenue rather than as public conveniences.

Rating authority. Along with these powers and duties went the important municipal right of rating, which was granted to the Commissioners of Sewers, except in the one case of the Police. All this took place long before there was any central authority exercising powers of any kind over the whole Metropolis, and it is necessary to bear these facts in mind in order to understand and appreciate the entirely exceptional manner in which the City was dealt with by the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, and by a long series of Statutes which have been passed since that date.

(57)

The large districts which had grown up outside the City had no general municipal organisation, and were for the most part quite independent of each other. The sewerage of the larger portion of those districts was under the control of Commissioners appointed under 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5. The Commissions were seven in number, namely, for Westminster and part of Middlesex, the Tower Hamlets, St. Catherine's, Poplar and Blackwall, Holborn and Finsbury, Surrey and Kent, and Greenwich. They were all subject to the general Statutes of Sewers, and several of them had obtained special Acts extending their powers. In addition to the general Statutes of Sewers, the Act of 3 Jac. I, c. 14, subjected to the Commissions of Sewers the wells, ditches, and water-courses within two miles from the City of London which waters had their course and fall into the Thames. With respect to the paving of those districts outside the City, and the supression of nuisances, the Metropolitan General Paving Act, commonly known as Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, was passed in 1817. This Act consolidated and reduced into a sort of system many of the provisions as to paving and the regulation and improvement of streets and the prevention of nuisances which were contained in the special Acts of particular parishes. The operation of the Act was limited to the streets and public places then paved, or which might thereafter be paved, within the Cities of London and Westminster and Borough of Southwark, and the other parishes included within the weekly Bills of Mortality, and within the parishes of St. Pancras and Marylebone, with certain specified exceptions. The powers of improving and regulating streets and for the suppression of nuisances contained in this Act were extended to the whole Metropolis by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1862; but those provisions of the Act which deal with the suppression of nuisances were repealed by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

The districts outside the City.

23 H. VIII, c. 5.

Seven Commissions of Sewers.

3 Jac. I, c. 14.

Michael Angelo Taylor's Act.

57 Geo. III, c. 29.

25 & 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 73.

54 & 55 Vict., c. 76, s. 142.

In 1843 the Poor Law Commissioners drew attention to the defective state of the sewerage and drainage of the Metropolis, and the inadequacy of the existing law on the subject. The Commissioners for enquiring into the means of improving the health of the Metropolis reported in 1847, recommended that the administration of the laws of sewers in the separate districts should be confided to one body of Commissioners for the whole Metropolis, and suggested a general survey of the Metropolitan district.

Poor Law Commissioners of 1843.

Commissioners of 1847.

In September, 1848, the Metropolitan Sewers Act, 1848, was passed. By this Act the Queen was authorised to issue one Commission for the whole of the parts comprised in the then existing separate Commissions, and to include within it the district subject to the Regent Street Commissioners acting under 5 Geo. IV, c. C, and any other parts not more than twelve miles distant from St. Paul's Cathedral which might be named. All local Acts relating to the former Commissions were repealed. The persons to be named in the Commission, together with the Lord Mayor and four others to be appointed by the Common Council, were constituted the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, and were empowered to require the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London to execute works within the City limits, with certain special provisions as to their cost. The Act incorporated most of the powers and provisions of the Statute of Sewers (23 Hen. VIII, c. 5) and the Acts amending it. The Metropolitan Sewers Act, 1848, was continued and amended by 12 and 13 Vict., c. 93; 14 and 15 Vict., c. 75; 15 and 16 Vict., c. 64; 16 and 17 Vict., c. 125; and 17 and 18 Vict., c. 111. These Acts extended the powers of the Commissioners as to the enforcement of house drainage, the levying of charges for default, and improvement rates, compelling contributions to the cost of works and other objects.

11 & 12 Vict., c. CXII.

Metropolitan Sewers Act, 1848.

5 Geo. IV, c. C.

23 H. VIII, c. 5.

12 & 13 Vict., c. 93.

14 & 15 Vict., c. 75.

15 & 16 Vict., c. 64.

16 & 17 Vict., c. 125.

17 & 18 Vict., c. 111.

Meanwhile the condition of a large part of the Metropolis was in a very unsatisfactory state with regard to paving and lighting and other matters of municipal management. The Commissioners appointed in 1853 to enquire into the state of the Corporation of the City of London recommended the creation of a Metropolitan Board of Works, to be composed of a limited number of members deputed to it from the Council of each of the Metropolitan Municipal Bodies which they advised should be constituted, including the Corporation of the City, and that to this Board there should be confided the management of all public works in which the Metropolis had a common interest; and further, that the Board be empowered to levy a rate limited to a fixed poundage for public works of general Metropolitan utility over the Metropolitan District. In 1855 Sir Benjamin Hall, the President of the Board of Health, introduced a Bill for the better local management of the Metropolis, which carried out many of the views expressed in the Report of the Commissioners of 1854, and also embodied other provisions for the local management of the Metropolis. The Bill was passed in the same Session, and became law as the "Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855," and under this Act, and the Acts amending it, the local government of the Metropolis was carried on down to the year 1888, when the London County Council was established under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888. The Act of 1855 incorporated the Vestries and District Boards and the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Metropolis as defined by the Act includes the City of London and the parishes and places mentioned in Schedules (A), (B), and (C) to this Act; and the City of London includes all parts within the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London. The parishes mentioned in Schedule (A) are the twenty-three larger parishes, each of which was given a separate system of local management under the Vestry; the parishes mentioned in Schedule (B) were the smaller parishes, which were grouped together into sixteen districts to be managed by District Boards. Eighteen vestrymen were to

Condition of Metropolis outside city.

Recommendation of Commissioners of 1854.

Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 120.

51 & 52 Vict., c. 41.

Vestries and district boards.

be elected for every parish in which the number of rated householders should not exceed 1,000, with six additional vestrymen for every parish in which the number of rated householders should exceed 1,000, and twelve additional vestrymen for every parish in which the number of rated householders should exceed 2,000, and in the proportion of twelve additional vestrymen for every 1,000 rated householders, but so as not to exceed 120 in all. The Incumbent and Churchwardens were to be a part of the Vestry. Parishes containing more than 2,000 rated householders were to be divided into wards. The qualification for a vestryman was that of being rated on a rental of not less than 40*l.* a year, and he was required to be the occupier of property in the parish; but where the number of assessments at £40 did not exceed one-sixth of the total number of assessments, a £25 rental was sufficient. Members of the Vestry were to be elected by the rated parishioners, and the District Board was to be elected by the Vestries mentioned in Schedule (B). The Act also incorporated the Metropolitan Board of Works, the members of which were to be elected by the Corporation of London, the Vestries in Schedule (A), and the District Boards. (*See* Woolrych's Metropolis Local Management Acts. First edition. Introduction.)

The first central authority for the Metropolis.

The Act of 1855 constituted, for the first time, a central authority for the Metropolis, and conferred upon it certain powers and duties which were regarded as most properly and beneficially exercised by a central authority. The powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Metropolis Local Management Acts, which extend over the whole Metropolis, and therefore control those of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City, are the powers conferred upon the Board by Sections 135 to 144 of the principal Act and Sections 33, 61, 68, 69, 75, 83, 85, 87, 98, and 99 of the Act of 1862, Sections 7, 9, 13, 15, 22, 23 and 24 of the Act of 1879, and Sections 5, 9, and 10 of the Act of 1882. These powers are:—

Main Drainage.

1855. Sec. 135. The sewers mentioned in Schedule D to the Act, being main sewers, are vested in the Board, with all rights and duties in connection with them, and the Board is directed to make such sewers and works as they may think necessary for preventing sewage from passing into the Thames, and to make all such other sewers and works or alterations in existing sewers vested in them as they may think necessary for the effectual drainage of the Metropolis, and full powers and authority for carrying out these objects are conferred upon them.

Sec. 135. The Board may by an Order under their Seal, declare any sewers in the Metropolis to be main sewers, and the same shall thereupon vest in and be under the management of the Board.

1862. Sec. 61. No person is to make or branch any sewer or drain, or make any opening into any sewer vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works without their previous consent in writing; such consent may specify the size, materials, and other conditions under which the sewer is authorised to be made, and the manner and form of its communication with the main sewer.

Sec. 68. This section imposes a penalty on all persons placing buildings or encroachments of any kind in, upon, or over, or under any sewer under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sec. 69. This section imposes a penalty upon any person removing, demolishing, or otherwise interfering with any sewer vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sec. 83. The Board is authorised to make bye-laws in order to secure the efficient maintenance of the main and general sewerage of the Metropolis; but the provisions of the section only extend to the City of London, so far as regards the main drainage of the Metropolis.

Street Improvements.

1855. Sec. 144. The Board is empowered to make, widen, or improve any streets, roads, or ways for facilitating the passage and traffic between different parts of the Metropolis, or to contribute and join with any persons in any such improvements, and to take by agreement or gift any land, rights in land or property, for those purposes or otherwise for the improvement of the Metropolis, on such terms as they may think fit; and the Board may, when it appears to them that further powers are required for the purpose of any work for the improvement of the Metropolis or public benefit of the inhabitants

1856. Sec. 10. thereof, make applications to Parliament for that purpose, or for powers for providing parks, pleasure grounds, places of recreation, and open spaces, and the expenses of such applications may be defrayed as other expenses of the Board.

1855. Sec. 202. The Board may make bye-laws for regulating the construction of new streets, and the sites for building, and as to the dimensions, form, and mode of construction, and the keeping, cleansing, and repairing of the pipes, drains, and other means of communicating with sewers, and the traps and apparatus connected therewith.

Altering Names of Streets.

The Board is empowered to alter the name of any street to any other name which to the Board may seem fit, and before any name is given to any street notice of the intended name is directed to be given to the Board, and the Board may by notice in writing at any time within one calendar month, after the receipt of such notice, object to the intended name. The powers conferred by the section upon the Board extend to the City, and all the matters directed by the section to be done by Vestries and District Boards are to be done within the City by the Commissioners of Sewers. [See *Daw* v. *the Metropolitan Board of Works*, 12 C. B. (N.S.), 161]. 1862. Sec. 87.

If any Vestry or District Board, or the Commissioners of Sewers, in the City of London, make default in complying with any order of the Metropolitan Board of Works with regard to the name of any street, the Board is empowered itself to exercise all the rights and powers of those bodies with regard to these matters. 1882. Sec. 5.

The Board is directed to keep a register of all alterations made by them in the names of streets. 1855. Sec. 142.

Control over Buildings.

No building, structure, or erection shall be erected beyond the general line of buildings in any street, place, or row of houses, if the distance of that line of buildings from the highway does not exceed 50 feet, or within 50 feet of the highway when the distance of the line of buildings therefrom amounts to or exceeds 50 feet, without the consent in writing of the Board. The general line of buildings is to be decided by the Superintending Architect of the Board. 1862. Sec. 75.

The Board may annex and enforce conditions as to the space to be left open in any case in which they give their consent to a building being erected beyond the general line of the street. 1882. Sec. 9.

The Board may exercise the powers conferred upon the Vestries by Section 75 of the Act of 1862, with regard to any buildings erected without consent or contrary to the terms and conditions of the consent beyond the regular line of the street. Sec. 10.

No building, except a church or chapel, is to be erected on the side of any new street of a less width than 50 feet, which shall exceed in height the distance from the external wall or front of such building to the opposite side of the street without the consent of the Board. No roads or streets are to be laid out for carriage traffic of a less width than 40 feet, and for foot traffic of a less width than 20 feet, unless the Board expressly permit a deviation from these rules. 1862. Sec. 85. Secs. 98 and 99.

Prevention of Floods.

The Board is to make plans of flood works they think necessary, and serve notice to make them on the Vestries, District Boards, and Commissioners of Sewers. 1879. Sec. 7.

It case of default the Board may carry out the works itself. Sec. 13.

The Board is to survey all banks, &c., reported to be dangerous or insufficient, and to call upon the local authorities to repair and maintain them. Sec. 24.

Rating.

The Board shall from time to time ascertain and assess upon the several parts of the Metropolis the sums necessary for defraying the expenses of the Board in the execution of the Acts. 1862. Sec. 5.

The Board may inspect any rate made or to be made for any County any part of of which is within the Metropolis, and any rate made by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. 1855. Sec. 171.

Payment of the sums assessed upon the City is to be obtained by the precepts directed to the Chamberlain of the City and to the Vestries and District Boards throughout the Metropolis outside the City. Sec. 172.

The Chamberlain of the City of London is directed to pay to the Treasurer of the Board the sums required by their precept out of any money in the chamber of the City, Sec. 173.

and he is to be reimbursed out of the rates which the Commissioners of Sewers of the City are authorised to make by any Act relating to the sewerage of the City.

In these respects the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works extended over the whole Metropolis, including the City, but for all that the Acts dealt with the City in a totally exceptional manner apparently without any sufficient reason, and certainly very inconveniently. Although the Act of 1855 constituted new representative bodies for the management of local affairs throughout the Metropolis, excluding the City, and repealed the local Acts conferring similar powers upon Commissioners, it left untouched the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, and left unrepealed their Acts. Although the powers conferred by these Acts are in most respects similar to those conferred by the Act of 1855 upon Vestries and District Boards, they are not so in all respects; and, besides, they are contained in separate Acts and expressed in different language; so that, however similar they may seem, it is often very difficult to tell whether they are the same. Further, they are exercised entirely without the control of the central body, upon which the Corporation were represented, at least, to as great an extent as any other part of the Metropolis.

Exceptional treatment of City in respect of central powers.

11 & 12 Vict., c. CLXIII. 14 & 15 Vict., c. XCI.

In addition to the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works which have been already enumerated, and which extend to the whole Metropolis, certain other powers were conferred upon the Board by the Metropolis Local Management Acts, which apply only to the metropolitan area outside the City, or to the Vestries and District Boards, to the exclusion of the Commissioners of Sewers.

Metropolis Management Acts.

1855. Sec. 69. The approval of the Board is required for the construction of any new sewer by any Vestry or District Board.

Sec. 89. 1862. Sec. 28. Vestries and District Boards may transfer all or any of their powers as to sewerage to the Metropolitan Board of Works with the written consent of the latter.

1855. Sec. 137. The Board have power, by an order under their seal, to take under their jurisdiction and authority all matters in relation to sewerage or drainage vested in any Vestry or District Board.

Sec. 138. The Board is directed to make orders for the guidance, direction, and control of the Vestries and District Boards in the exercise of their powers and duties in relation to sewerage.

1862. Sec. 45. Vestries and District Boards must submit plans of all new sewers to the Metropolitan Board of Works before commencing the work.

Sec. 46. Vestries and District Boards shall give three clear days' notice to the Metropolitan Board of Works previous to the connection of any sewer or drain with a main sewer, and shall carry out the necessary junction to the satisfaction of the Board.

Sec. 48. No Vestry or District Board is to sanction the construction of a sewer by any other person, without submitting a plan to the Metropolitan Board of Works for approval.

Sec. 50. No Vestry or District Board may abandon or alter any design for a sewer approved by the Metropolitan Board of Works without the approval in writing of that

Sec. 51. Board; and if the work is not carried out within twelve months a fresh application must be made.

Sec. 58. Vestries and District Boards are in certain cases authorised to execute works outside the limits of the Metropolis, but in no case shall they do any such work without the consent in writing of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

1855. Sec. 183. 1862. Sec. 100. Vestries and District Boards may borrow money on the security of the rates for their expenses under the Acts, but not without the sanction of the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sec. 74. When any building which projects beyond the general line of the street is taken down, or destroyed by fire, or any other cause, to an extent exceeding one half, the Board may order it to be set back to the regular line of the street, paying compensation to the owner, provided the building is in any of the parishes mentioned in

Act of 1848. Sec. 153. Schedules (A) and (B) to the Act of 1855. The Commissioners of Sewers have a corresponding power within the City.

1862. Sec. 83. The Board may make bye-laws for the purposes last referred to, and except as regards main drainage they shall not apply to the City.

1855. Sec. 139. The Board may direct officers to be appointed for two parishes or districts jointly.

Sec. 140. The Board may place the management of any street, or line of street, which is in more than one parish or district, exclusively in the hands of one Vestry or District Board

1862. Sec. 86. for all or any of the purposes of the Act; and may determine in what proportion the expenses are to be borne.

1855. Sec. 198. All the Vestries and District Boards are to make annual reports of the work they have done under the Act to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Sec. 211. 1862. Sec. 57. Sec. 212. Any person who deems himself aggrieved by any order of any Vestry or District Board under the Acts may appeal to the Metropolitan Board of Works. The Board is to appoint a Committee for hearing appeals, and the Committee may allow or dismiss the appeal, or quash or confirm or vary the order appealed against.

From these references it appears that the central powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works were in some cases limited to the Metropolis outside the City, and also that

(61)

the City Commissioners of Sewers were treated by the Metropolis Management Acts in a quite exceptional manner, and were exempted from all control by the central authority although the Vestries and District Boards were subject to that control and regulation in almost every respect, and all orders which they were empowered to make in the exercise of their jurisdiction under the Acts were subject to appeal to the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Metropolitan Building Acts. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 122. 23 & 24 Vict., c. 52. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 87. 32 & 33 Vict., c. 82. 41 & 42 Vict., c. 32. 45 Vict., c. 14.

The Metropolitan Building Acts conferred central powers for the whole Metropolis upon the Metropolitan Board of Works, but in certain important respects they treated the City in a special and exceptional manner. They did not confer any powers upon the Corporation of London, but they conferred exceptional powers upon the City Commissioners of Sewers.

7 & 8 Vict., c. 84. 18 & 19 Vict., c. 122.

Under the repealed Act of 7 and 8 Vict., c. 84, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen had power to declare the districts within the City and to appoint the District Surveyors. This power was taken away by the Act of 1855, and the necessity for central authority was recognised by conferring the powers of settling districts and the appointment of District Surveyors for the whole Metropolis upon the Metropolitan Board of Works. Part II of the Act of 1855 dealt with the regulation of dangerous structures in the Metropolis and conferred powers with regard to them upon the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police. The city had at that time a separate police force, but similar powers were not conferred upon the City Commissioner of Police, nor upon the Corporation, but upon the Commissioners of Sewers. By the Building Act of 1869, the powers of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police in connection with dangerous structures in the Metropolis, were transfered to the Metropolitan Board of Works, but correlative powers within the City of London still remained vested in the Commissioners of Sewers. Section 4 of the Act of 1855 also provides that nothing in the Act shall affect the exercise of any powers vested by any Act of Parliament in the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London. Part II of the Act of 1878, which confers powers upon the Board to make bye-laws with regard to the foundations and sites of houses, buildings, and other erections, and as to the description and quality of the substances of which the foundations and the walls may be constructed, and as to the duties of District Surveyors in relation thereto, and the regulation of the amount of their fees, does not extend or apply to the City of London; and Section 13 of the Act of 1882, which prohibits the erection of movable wooden structures without a licence from the Metropolitan Board of Works, is also declared by Section 26 of that Act not to apply to the City of London.

32 & 33 Vict., c. 82.

18 & 19 Vict., c. 121

41 & 42 Vict., c. 32.

45 Vict., c. 14.

Housing of he working classes. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 70. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 36. 42 & 43 Vict., c. 63. 45 & 46 Vict., c. 54 Pt. I.

The Acts dealing with the housing of the working classes are a good example of the exceptional treatment of the City, and especially of the Commissioners of Sewers. These Acts, which were all consolidated and repealed by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, dealt originally with three separate matters. First, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, 1875, 1879, and 1882 dealt with the question of unhealthy areas. The following recitals of the Act of 1875 clearly show the purpose for which those Acts were passed: "Whereas various portions of many cities and "boroughs are so built, and the buildings thereon are so densely inhabited as to be "highly injurious to the moral and physical welfare of the inhabitants; and whereas "there are in such portions of cities and boroughs as aforesaid a great number of "houses, courts, and alleys which, by reason of the want of light, air, and ventilation, "or proper conveniences, or from other causes, are unfit for human habitation, and "fevers and diseases are constantly generated there, *causing death and loss of health, "not only in the courts and alleys, but also in other parts of such cities and boroughs;* "and whereas it often happens that, owing to the above circumstances and to the fact "that such houses, courts, and alleys are the property of several owners, it is not in the "power of any one owner to make such alterations as are necessary for the public "health; and whereas it is necessary for the public health that many of such houses, "courts, and alleys should be pulled down, and such portions of the said cities and "boroughs should be reconstructed; and whereas it is expedient that provision should "be made for the dwellings for the working class who may be displaced in consequence "thereof." These recitals clearly recognise the interest of the general public in the carrying out of the objects of the Acts. It is necessary to clear unhealthy areas, not only for the sake of the inhabitants of those areas, but also because their existence is a menace and a danger to all the neighbouring parts of the town. This is a case in which the powers which it was necessary to confer were obviously of a central character, and yet, although this fact is recognised by vesting the powers of the Acts in the Metropolitan Board of Works for the whole Metropolis outside the City, those powers are at the same time conferred upon the Commissioners of Sewers as respects the City of London. The Acts authorise the Board and the Commissioners of Sewers, on receiving a representation from a Medical Officer of Health that the houses within any area are unfit for habitation, to declare the same to be an unhealthy area, and to make an improvement scheme in respect of it. The scheme, when confirmed by the Secretary of State and by Parliament, is to be carried out, the houses bought and taken down, and the ground sold or let for the erection of suitable dwellings for the working classes. Since 1875 a number of schemes have been confirmed and carried out, clearing unhealthy areas in the immediate vicinity of the City, and dealing in each case with hundreds of houses. The danger to the inhabitants of the City of the existence in their vicinity of these unhealthy areas is obvious; and yet, although the expenses of dealing with them were

Unhealthy areas.

a burden upon the whole of the rest of the Metropolis, many parts of which neither contain unhealthy areas themselves nor are contiguous to districts containing such areas, the City, by the exceptional manner in which it was excluded from the central authority of the Metropolitan Board of Works, escaped taxation for the carrying out of necessary improvements in its immediate neighbourhood.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 70. The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part I of which consolidates the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, perpetuates this anomalous state of things. By that Act the London County Council is the sole authority for framing schemes in the County of London, but the Commissioners of Sewers are still maintained as the authority for the same purpose within the City.

31 & 32 Vict., c. 130.
42 & 43 Vict., c. 64.
45 & 46 Vict., c. 54.

Unhealthy dwellings.

The Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Acts, 1868, 1879, and 1882, Part II, deal with unhealthy dwellings of the working classes. Their object is to make provision for the taking down or improving dwellings occupied by working men and their families which are unfit for human habitation and for the building and maintenance of better dwellings for such persons instead thereof. The powers conferred by these Acts are throughout the Metropolis given to the Vestries and District Boards, and in the City of London to the Commissioners of Sewers. Seeing these powers are thus recognised as properly local powers, this distribution is right; but, it is to be observed that by

42 & 43 Vict., c. 64. Section 12 of the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1868, Amendment Act, 1879, the Metropolitan Board is empowered to enforce the Act in the event of any local authority within the Metropolis declining or neglecting to put it in force, and all the powers of the local authorities under the Act are vested in the Board for that purpose, yet it would appear from the First Schedule to the Act that this power does not extend to the City of London, but leaves the Commissioners of Sewers supreme and uncontrolled within that area.

48 & 49 Vict., c. 72. By Section 5 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, it is provided that if an Officer of Health has reported to any local authority in the Metropolis, exclusive of the City of London, that any premises are in a condition dangerous to health, or that the pulling down of any obstructive buildings would be expedient, and the local authority resolves that the case of those premises or buildings is of such general importance to the Metropolis that it should be dealt with by a scheme under the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts; or where an official representation has been made to the Metropolitan Board of Works under the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875, with regard to any houses, courts, or alleys within a certain area, and the Metropolitan Board of Works resolve that the case of houses, &c., is not of general importance to the Metropolis, and should be dealt with under the Artisans' Dwellings Acts, the local authority or the Board may submit such resolution to the Secretary of State, and, after enquiry, the Secretary of State may determine whether the case shall be dealt with under the Artisans' Dwellings Acts or under the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts.

14 & 15 Vict., c. 34.
29 Vict., c. 28.
30 Vict., c. 28.
48 & 49 Vict., c. 72.

Lodging-houses.

53 & 54 Vict., c. 70.

The Labouring Classes Lodging-house Acts 1851, 1866, and 1887, did not apply to the Metropolis until the adoption of them was authorised by Section 1 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885. The authorities empowered by that Section to adopt the Act are, for the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers, and for the Metropolis, exclusive of the City, the Metropolitan Board of Works. The object of these Acts is to authorise local authorities to erect and manage lodging-houses for the working classes. The provisions of the Acts are consolidated by the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, Part III, which gives the London County Council the power to acquire land for and to erect and manage lodging-houses in the Metropolis exclusive of the City of London, but the powers within the City are still left in the hands of the City Commissioners of Sewers.

Sanitary Acts.

All the Sanitary and Public Health Acts relating to the Metropolis dealt with the City in an exceptional manner, and conferred powers upon the Commissioners of Sewers not only similar to those conferred upon local bodies in the rest of the Metropolis, but freed from all control and regulation to which those local bodies were subject by reason

18 & 19 Vict., c. 116.
18 & 19 Vict., c. 121.
23 & 24 Vict., c. 77.
26 & 27 Vict., c. 117.
29 & 30 Vict., 41.
29 & 30 Vict., c. 90.
31 & 32 Vict., c. 115.
37 & 38 Vict., c. 89.

of central powers vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works. Under the Diseases Prevention Act, 1855, the Nuisances Removal Act, 1855, the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1860, the Nuisances Removal Amendment Act, 1863, the Sanitary Acts, 1866 and 1868, the Sanitary Law Amendment Act, 1874, the local authorities were, in the Metropolis, the Vestries and District Boards, and in the City the Commissioners of Sewers; but while the former bodies were in special cases subject to the central authority of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the Commissioners of

37 & 38 Vict., c. 67. Sewers were exempted from that authority. Under the Slaughterhouses (Metropolis) Act, 1874, the local authority within the City was the Commissioners of Sewers, although the powers of the Act were conferred upon the Metropolitan Board of Works as regards the rest of the Metropolis.

54 & 55 Vict., c. 76.
Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

All these Acts were repealed, and their provisions consolidated and re-enacted by the Public Health (London) Act, 1891. Under that Act, the sanitary authorities for the Metropolis are the Vestries and District Boards, and the Commissioners of Sewers of the City; but with respect to the Vestries and District Boards, it is provided that when it is proved to the satisfaction of the County Council, that any of these bodies has made default with regard to the removal of nuisances, the County Council may institute any proceeding, and do any act which the defaulting authority might have done, and shall be entitled to recover from the sanitary authority all expenses incurred,

which are not recovered from any other person, and have not been incurred in any unsuccessful proceeding (Section 100). Also, that when complaint is made by the London County Council to the Local Government Board, that any sanitary authority has made default in enforcing any provisions of the Act or any bye-law, the Local Government Board is directed to make an Order, limiting a time for the performance of the duty, and if the duty is not performed within that time, the Local Government Board may appoint the County Council to perform it (Section 101). By Section 90, the County Council is empowered to require the sanitary authorities to provide places for *post-mortem* examinations, but this does not apply to the City. By Section 19 the sanction of the County Council is required for the establishment of any offensive trade within the Metropolis, and the Council is directed to make bye-laws as to offensive businesses; but by the same section, similar powers are conferred upon the Commissioners of Sewers as regards the City of London, thus preserving the effect of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1874. By Section 28, the Local Government Board is empowered to make general or special orders for the registration of dairies and the inspection and regulation of them, and for securing the cleanliness of milk vessels, and to prescribe the precautions to be taken for protecting milk against infection or contamination; and the County Council is to make bye-laws for the purpose of enforcing the said Orders; but in the application of this section to the City of London, these powers of the County Council are declared to be exercisable by the Common Council of the City, thus preserving the effect of the 34th Section of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and Section 9 of the Amending Act of 1886, under which Acts the Corporation of London is the local authority for the City. By Section 39 the County Council is directed to make bye-laws with respect to water-closets, earth-closets, privies, ash-pits, cesspools, &c., receptacles for dung, and the proper accessories thereof, in connection with buildings, whether constructed before or after the passing of the Act, but these bye-laws do not extend to the City. By Section 133 in the application of the Act to the City of London, it is enacted that the following modifications shall be made:—

37 & 38 Vict., c. 67.

41 & 42 Vict., c. 74.
49 & 50 Vict., c. 32.

(*a.*) There shall be no appeal under this Act from the Commissioners of Sewers to the County Council.
(*b.*) The bye-laws made by the County Council under this Act shall not extend to the City.
(*c.*) The County Council shall not have power under this Act to require the Commissioners of Sewers to provide and maintain a building for *post-mortem* examinations.
(*d.*) The powers of the County Council under this Act to proceed in case of default of a sanitary authority, shall not extend to the Commissioner of Sewers.

Some control, indeed, is by the Act provided in the case of the Commissioners of Sewers, but that control is in no case exercisable by the proper central authority for the administrative County of London, the County Council. By Section 134, where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government Board that the Commissioners of Sewers have made default in doing their duty in relation to nuisances under the Act, the Board may empower any officer of the City Police to perform those duties, and he is to be entitled to recover the expenses incurred; and by Section 135 the Local Government Board is empowered to make provision for the performance of the duties of the Commissioners of Sewers in executing or enforcing any of the provisions of the Act, if upon complaint made to them, and after enquiry, the Board is satisfied that the Commissioners of Sewers have made default in the performance of those duties.

Control by Local Government Board over City Commissioners.

In one respect only does the London County Council appear to have power under the Act which extends to the whole of London, including the City. That power is conferred by Section 56, Sub-section 6, which enacts that the County Council shall as respects London have the same power of extending the provisions as to the notification of infectious diseases contained in Section 55 by Order to any infectious disease, and the same power of revoking and varying the Order as a sanitary authority have under the section as respects their district, and the foregoing section when so extended by the County Council is to be construed as if it had been applied under Section 56 as respects every district in London by the sanitary authority thereof.

Notification of infectious diseases.

Indirectly, however, the County Council appears to obtain some control over the Commissioners of Sewers by means of the liability which is imposed on the Council by Section 108, of paying one-half the salary of every future Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector out of the Exchequer contributions. This entitles the County Council under Section 19 of the Local Government Act, 1888, to receive a copy of all periodical reports required by the Local Government Board, and if the Medical Officer refuses to send a copy, the County Council may refuse to pay half his salary.

Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

The powers of appointing analysts and of taking proceedings under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 and 1879, are conferred upon the Commissioners of Sewers in the City of London, and on the Vestries and District Boards in the rest of the Metropolis; and also the similar powers of the Margarine Act, 1887.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
38 & 39 Vict., c. 63.
42 & 43 Vict., c. 30.
50 & 51 Vict., c. 29.

The London Sky Signs Act, 1891, provides that after the 3rd of July, 1891, it shall be unlawful to erect any sky sign in London, and that signs already erected shall only be retained on the licence from the local authority after the owner shall have

London Sky Signs Act.
54 & 55 Vict., c. 78.

obtained a certificate from a District Surveyor that the sky sign is not dangerous, and the local authorities are empowered to take proceedings for the removal of unlicensed sky signs, as if they were dangerous structures under the Building Act, 1855. The local authority appointed by the Act are the County Council within the County of London, and the Commissioners of Sewers within the City.

Overhead wires.

54 & 55 Vict., c. LXXVII.

Under the Overhead Wires Act, 1891, the London County Council make and vary bye-laws as to overhead wires, to be enforced by the local authorities, or, in their default, by the Council. The Council's bye-laws apply to the City, but there is no power of enforcing them within that area if the Commissioners of Sewers, who are the local authority, make default.

From this account of the history and powers of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, it appears how large a part of the Municipal Government of the City has long since passed out of the hands of the Corporation, and become vested in the Commissioners of Sewers, and it is in favour of this latter body that the central control and authority which has been found to be expedient and necessary for the Metropolis generally has in so many important respects been excluded from the City of London.

APPENDIX XI.

STATEMENT HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AND THE RATING AUTHORITIES (EXCLUSIVE OF POOR LAW) WITHIN THE CITY OF LONDON, FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1889, 1890, 1891 AND 1892; TOGETHER WITH A MEMORANDUM ON THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION, ITS REVENUES FROM ESTATES, MARKETS, &C., AND ITS DEBT, AND AN ESTIMATE OF THE FINANCIAL EFFECT OF UNIFICATION, PREPARED BY

MR. G. L. GOMME,
STATISTICAL OFFICER OF THE COUNCIL.

[*See also* RETURN H, APPENDIX XVII.]

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CONTENTS.

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Pages

Memorandum—

1. Plan of the Analysis .. .. (i)
2. Result of the Three Years' Transactions on Balances .. .. (ii)
3. Special Items of Expenditure and Account .. .. (v)
4. Comparison of the three deficit years, 1890–92, with the surplus year, 1889 .. .. (viii)
5. Estates and Funds at the Disposal of the Corporation .. .. (xii)
6. Interest on Cash Balances .. .. (xv)
7. Markets .. .. (xvii)
8. Reserve Fund .. .. (xviii)
9. Charges for Debt on General Estates .. .. (xx)
10. Trust and Statutory Funds .. .. (xxiii)
11. Charges for Debt on Trust and Statutory Funds .. .. .. (xxx)
12. Estimate of Total Debt falling on General Estates .. .. .. (xxxiv)
13. Classification of Annual Expenditure .. .. (xxxvi)
14. Differentiation of City and County Expenditure of the Corporation .. (xxxviii)
15. Estimated Financial Effect of Unification .. .. (xl)
16 Expenditure on behalf of Freemen of the City .. .. .. (xliii)
17. Bequests Administered by the Corporation .. .. (xliv)
18. Loans Account .. .. (xlv)

1.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation of the City of London (1889–92)—

	1889	1890	1891	1892
i. Revenue from Real and Funded Property, gross and net	(2)	(10)	(18)	(26)
ii. Charges on Net Revenue and balances carried forward	(2)	(10)	(18)	(26)
iii. Increase of Revenue by receipt from remunerative undertakings ..	(4)	(12)	(20)	(28)
iv. Application of Balances of Revenue to Permanent Works	(4)	(12)	(20)	(28)
v. „ „ „ Justice and Police	(6)	(14	(22)	(30)
vi. „ „ „ administrative purposes ..	(6)	(14)	(22)	(30)
vii. „ „ „ Mayoralty and Civic purposes	(8)	(16)	(24)	(32)
viii. „ „ „ optional purposes	(8)	(16)	(24)	(32)

2.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Rating Authorities of the City of London.. (34)

3.—Summary of Receipts and Expenditure of the City of London (for all purposes except poor and county purposes) .. .. (36)

4.—Expenditure on behalf of the Freemen .. .. (38)

5.—Receipts from Rents from 1869 to 1891 .. .. (40)

6.—Loan Account .. .. (42)

(c)

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The analysis classifies the expenditure of the Corporation under the various heads of charge so as to set forth the evidence it affords of the municipal services which the Corporation performs. It further shows out of what revenues each service is paid, marking the stage at which the revenues from General Estates and funds cease to meet the annual expenditure, and the several later stages where revenues from other sources, *e.g.*, market profits, bear portions of the expenditure, and finally where the available revenue ceases and a deficit occurs, which is met out of other funds.

The prefatory memorandum examines the result of this analysis from three standpoints:—

(1) Financially.
(2) Administratively.
(3) With reference to unification.

(1) Financially it shows that in the four years there was a net deficit in revenue of £74,001 19*s.* 5*d.* (pp. ii–iii) and it shows how this deficit was met, namely, by

Reduction of cash balances (allowing for error, *see* note on p. ii)	£38,195 14 1
Transfers from Reserve Fund	28,821 10 1
Sales of Property	6,984 15 3
	£74,001 19 5

The next stage is to clear this deficit of any special expenditure so as to arrive at an estimate of the normal state of things. The memorandum shows that sales of property have reduced the General Estates by £6,114 19*s.* 11*d.*, that provision is made for the City Grain Duty Sinking Fund, leaving an available balance of £5,942 8*s.*, and that the City of London Court investments were increased by £4,851. Special expenditure, under ordinary services, is then tabulated (p. vi), and also the charges in respect of loans paid for out of the Estates (p. vii). A comparison of the three deficit years with the surplus year is then made (p. viii) in order to see where the pressure was, and the significance of this examination, in its bearing upon the future position of the Corporation in municipal matters, is pointed out (p. xi).

The next stage of the memorandum is to examine some of the details of receipt and expenditure. The analysis of the revenue from rents of the General Estates, so far as it is possible to compile it, is given on p. xii, and as this revenue is drawn upon both by the Court of Common Council and by the Court of Aldermen, the expenditure incurred by each of these bodies is given (p. xiii).

The expenditure thus incurred by the two bodies was not entirely met by revenue from General Estates, and the amount paid for from other funds is set forth on p. xiv, as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	19,471	14	5
1890	49,228	7	6
1891	65,296	7	3
1892	46,756	13	0

The revenue derived from interest is then analysed and the peculiar and anomalous position of the cash balances belonging to Rating Authorities is pointed out (p. xvi).

The position of the markets is then examined, and details of the receipt and expenditure are given (p. xvii), it being pointed out that during the four years the profit accruing to the Corporation was used for general purposes, and not for the paying off of Market Loans. It amounted to—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	4,067	9	8
1890	12,533	–	11
1891	14,546	5	2
1892	10,056	6	8

The account called the Reserve Fund is summarised for the period from 1869 to 1892, and it is observed that however it served the purpose of a Reserve Fund in past years, its function during the four years 1889–92, was simply that of a transfer account, operating for the transfers made from the Clerkenwell Improvement Account to the Holborn Valley Improvement Account and to General Estates. This being so it is used in the analysis as a transfer account.

This stage completes the examination of the actual revenue and expenditure of the four years. The next point to discuss is the charges for debt which fall upon the General Estates as security. The largest debt is that of the markets, charged first upon the market profits, and collaterally upon the estates. An estimate is made of this debt after applying the available market profits in each year, and it is shown that upon this estimate market revenue is hypothecated until 1927 for the payment of existing debt, with no provision for future capital expenditure. For the purpose of calculation it is assumed that this state of things will meet the market debt, but it seems to be a sanguine assumption. (p. xxii). Leaving market debt thus provided for, the remaining debt is set forth and shown to amount to £240,400. (p. xx.)

It then becomes necessary to examine the trust and statutory funds, because not only does the Corporation possess a beneficial interest in some of these properties, but there are charges for debt upon them which may fall upon the General Estates as collateral security. These several accounts are examined in detail (pp. xxiii–xxix), the result showing that the Corporation has a beneficial interest in the invested fees of the City of London Court, amounting to £50,685, and in the annual

profit of the Deptford Cattle Market, and that in the five other cases it acts as trustee only. The charge for debt upon these estates and funds are then examined (pp. xxx–xxxiii), the result showing that the General Estates of the Corporation may upon the estimate adopted become charged with a debt of £618,802.

An estimate is then made of the total debt which the General Estates will have to meet. A period of 30 years is considered reasonable for the repayment of the principal, and the annual charge for this purpose is estimated at £43,836 (p. xxxiv). A table is then prepared, to show the effect of this payment upon the income of the Corporation. Market revenue is excluded, for the reason already explained; account is taken of the loan charges included already in the annual expenditure; credit is given for the exceptional expenditure of these four years; and, when the full loan charge is made, the result is a deficit income in each of the four years, which, upon an average, works out at an annual deficit of £32,792 10*s.* 6*d.* (p. xxxv).

(2) For administrative purposes the memorandum then proceeds to classify the entire expenditure of the Corporation without regard to whether the revenue by which it is met is trust or general property of the Corporation, the result showing that the ordinary expenditure to be met year by year has been during the four years gradually increasing (p. xxxvii), namely:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	517,519	19	4
1890	521,581	12	1
1891	539,559	12	11
1892	551,743	4	2

This expenditure is then classified into two principal groups, namely, in respect of services for City purposes pure and simple (p. xxxviii), amounting to—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	128,039	18	4
1890	134,762	4	9
1891	143,142	10	7
1892	143,152	16	3

and in respect of services for county purposes, *i.e.*, purposes whose range extends beyond the city (p. xxxix), amounting to—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	389,480	1	–
1890	386,819	7	4
1891	396,397	2	4
1892	408,590	7	11

(3) Finally an attempt is made to estimate the financial effect of unification. For this purpose it is shown how difficult it is to separate any of the Corporation functions and revenues from the whole, and the estimate proceeds upon the basis of a complete unification. For this purpose transfers are made of services from the Commissioners of Sewers and the City Police Commissioners, the revenue available from the City estates, both general and trust, is set forth, the new revenue from adjustment of rating is estimated, credit is taken for the further application of trust estates to county works of a similar nature to those for which the trust exists, account is made of the loss of revenue from cash balances, and the final estimate is to show that until existing debt is paid off there would accrue little or no profit to the general ratepayers of London from the transfer, the figures working out at—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	
1889	6,296	13	2	(surplus)
1890	20,308	1	7	(surplus)
1891	7,413	–	3	(deficit)
1892	3,532	13	7	(deficit)

MEMORANDUM.

1. Plan of the Analysis.

The plan of this analysis of the accounts of the Corporation of the City, is devised to show the entire financial operations of the Corporation for the four years—1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892.

The materials from which the analysis has been prepared are the published accounts of the Chamberlain of the City of London, and the Local Taxation Returns which are drawn up from the Chamberlain's Accounts. The Accounts consist of (1) the produce and expenditure of the City's estate, commonly called the "City's Cash," payments being made under orders of the Court of Common Council and also of the Court of Aldermen; (2) accounts connected with the City's cash, which include the Reserve Fund, Grain Duty Loans Sinking Fund, Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, Guildhall Library, School of Music, Fund for Widows of Freemen and Establishment Accounts; (3) Public and Trust Funds in the Chamber of London regulated by various Acts of Parliament, deeds, wills, &c., which consist of the Bridge House Estates, Blackfriars Bridge, Tower Bridge Construction, Gresham Estate, Holborn Valley Improvement, Commissioners of Sewers, Police, Ward, Coal Duty, Coal Market, Grain Duty, Epping Forest Fund, Lunatic Asylum Account, Miss Bathus' Bequest, Gas Meter Testing Fees, City of London School, Freemen's Orphan School, City of London School for Girls, Clerkenwell Improvement, Admiral Duff's Legacy, Ward's People's Recreation Ground, Mayor's Court Suitors' Fund, City of London Court, Profits of the Office of Chamberlain; (4) the Liabilities and Assets of the Corporation; and (5) Schedules of the Bonds issued by the Corporation. Altogether there are about forty-three different accounts.

This method of keeping the accounts makes them very voluminous and unnecessarily complex, a very large number of the subsidiary accounts being simply transfers from one account to another, which apparently do not serve any purpose of great importance. One object of the analysis has been to resolve the whole transactions into a simple matter of receipt and expenditure, and the result is to show what a small sphere the whole financial transactions of the Corporation occupy in London municipal affairs.

There are two classes of operations; first, those relating to the general funds at the free disposal of the Corporation; secondly, those relating to the trust funds and funds created by Act of Parliament. The transactions in both of these classes reveal the total expenditure of the Corporation, but a detailed analysis is necessary to show the effect of such expenditure upon the revenues of the Corporation. The balance of revenue remaining at successive stages, after charges have been paid, is shown in order to test the capacity of the revenue to bear the expenditure which has been placed upon it.

The analysis of receipts and expenditure is divided into eight classes, viz.:—

1. Real and Funded Property, and Dues and Duties.
2. Charges on Net Revenue.
3. Remunerative undertakings—Markets.
4. Permanent Works.
5. Justice and Police.
6. Administrative purposes.
7. Mayoralty and Civic purposes.
8. Optional purposes.

The balance of Revenue at each of the eight stages is shown, and those balances which do not fall into the general funds of the Corporation are stayed at the point where the legal expenditure upon the trust funds ceases.

2. Result of the Four Years' Transactions on Balances.

The result of the four years' transactions on the General Estates and Funds is a net deficit in income of £74,001 19*s.* 5*d.*, made up as follows :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*	
1889—a surplus balance of	+	641	16	6	(page 9.)
1890—a deficit balance of	—	19,599	14	–	(page 17.)
1891—a deficit balance of	—	33,574	7	6	(page 25.)
1892—a deficit balance of	–	21,469	14	5	(page 33.)
Net deficit ..	–	£74,001	19	5	(*See* note (*a*) p. vi.)

This deficit was made up by (1) a reduction of the cash balances from £46,137 5*s.* 4*d.* at the beginning of 1889 to £7,930 6*s.* 1*d.* at the end of 1892, or a total reduction of £38,206 19*s.* 3*d.*, (2) transfers from the Reserve Fund of £28,821 10*s.* 1*d.*, and (3) sales of property £6,984 15*s.* 3*d.* From the total of these amounts must be deducted £11 5*s.* 2*d.*, being a sum transferred from the balance of Revenue Account to Capital Account in 1890, without specifying the corresponding charge in the accounts (see note *c*), in consequence of which the Revenue Accounts are charged less by £11 5*s.* 2*d.* than the balances show them to be.

The details of the surplus or deficit balances in each year are as follows. The increased balance of 1889 was derived from the following accounts :—

	Balances at beginning of the year.			Balances at end of the year.			Increase or Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
City's Estate	44,346	15	–	44,381	12	9	34	17	9
Library Account	68	11	9	–99	–	–	–167	11	9
School of Music	199	2	6	116	19	5	–82	3	1
Freemen's Widows' Fund	58	18	10	72	18	10	14	–	–
City of London School	–736	3	1	–881	15	10	–145	12	9
Freemen's Orphan School	–787	11	3	–463	4	5	324	6	10
Establishment Account..	375	–	–	375	–	–	–	–	–
Reserve Fund	2,612	11	7	3,276	11	1	663	19	6
	46,137	5	4	46,779	1	10	641	16	6

This increased balance was augmented by receipts from sales of property amounting to £3,375 on general estates, and £9,000 to the Reserve Fund, which left the Corporation with a cash balance of £59,154 1*s.* 10*d.* to hand over to the following year.

The deficit of 1890 was provided for as follows :—

	Balances at beginning of the year.			Balances at end of the year.			Increase or Decrease.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
City's Estate	47,756	12	9(*a*)	41,133	5	–(*c*)	–6,623	7	9
Library Account..	–99	–	–	34	–	4	133	–	4
School of Music	116	19	5	59	2	9	–57	16	8
Freemen's Widows' Fund	72	18	10	31	18	10	–41	–	–
City of London School	–881	15	10	–1083	13	4	–201	17	6
Freemen's Orphan School	–463	4	5	–995	5	9	–532	1	4
Establishment Account	375	–	–	375	–	–	–	–	–
Reserve Fund	12,276	11	1(*b*)	—			–12,276	11	1
£	59,154	1	10	39,554	7	10	–19,599	14	–

(*a*) This includes an addition of £3,375 from the sale of property in 1889.
(*b*) This includes an addition of £9,000 from the sale of property in 1889.
(*c*) This is £11 5*s.* 2*d.* in excess of that shown in the printed accounts of the Corporation, page 87, £41,121 19*s.* 19*d.* This difference is due to a discrepancy in the balances of the Capital Account.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
The balance on capital at the beginning of the year was.. ..	3,015	–	7
The balance at the end of the year was a deficit of	16,222	4	2
Showing a total payment in the year of	£19,237	4	9

The payments accounted for in detail amounted to £19,248 9*s.* 11*d.*, or a difference of £11 5*s.* 2*d.* taken out of the balance of Revenue Account.

(iii)

This shows a decrease in the General Cash Balance and a large withdrawal from the Reserve Fund, leaving the Corporation with a reduced balance of £39,554 7*s.* 10*d.* to hand over for the year 1891 for current revenue purposes.

The deficit of 1891 was provided for by a reduction of the balances as follows :—

	Balances at beginning of the year.	Balances at end of the year.	Increase or decrease.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
City's Estate	41,121 19 10(*a*)	6,919 7 1	–34,202 12 9
Library Account	34 – 4	10 13 7	–23 6 9
School of Music	59 2 9	776 16 8	717 13 11
Freemen's Widows' Fund	31 18 10	24 18 10	–7 – –
Architect's Establishment Account ..	375 – –	– – –	–375 – –
City of London School	–1,083 13 4	–1,018 13 11	64 19 5
Freemen's Orphans' Fund Account ..	–995 5 9	–1,382 – 1	–386 14 4
Reserve Fund	– – –	637 13 –	637 13 –
	39,543 2 8(*a*)	5,968 15 2	–33,574 7 6

The decreased balance (£5,968 15*s.* 2*d.*) was augmented by a transfer from the Reserve Fund. The total transfer appearing in the accounts (p. 99) was £10,000. Of this £178 9*s.* 11*d.* belonged to the ordinary revenue of the Reserve Fund, and £9,821 10*s.* 1*d.* was derived from the sale of investments. This latter amount was, therefore, an addition to the balances of the year from sources other than revenue, and left the Corporation with a cash balance of £15,790 5*s.* 3*d.* to hand over to the following year.

The deficit of 1892 was provided for (1) by a reduction of balances as follows :—

	Balances at beginning of the year.	Balances at end of the year.	Increase or decrease.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
City's Estate	16,919 7 1(*b*)	–5,431 1 10(*d*)	–22,350 8 11
Library Account	10 13 7	6 2 7	–4 11 –
School of Music	776 16 8	805 12 3	28 15 7
Freemen's Widows' Fund	24 18 10	23 18 10	–1 – –
City of London School	–1,018 13 11	–1,616 15 2	–598 1 3
City of London School for Girls ..	– – –	4,375 2 1	4,375 2 1
Freemen's Orphan School	–1,382 – 1	–1,108 7 –	273 13 1
Reserve Fund	459 3 1(*c*)	775 14 4	316 11 3
	15,790 5 3	–2,169 13 11	–17,959 19 2

and (2) by sale of property amounting to £3,509 15*s.* 3*d.* The deficit balance, £2,169 13*s.* 11*d.*, was augmented by a sale of property in the reserve fund, amounting to £10,100(*e*), of which £10,000 was transferred to the general estates, and £100 left in the reserve fund balance. This left the Corporation with a cash balance of £7,830 6*s.* 1*d.* in hand for current purposes at the end of 1892, of which amount the balance of the general estate was £4,568 18*s.* 2*d.*(*d*), and increased the balance in the reserve fund by £100, or from £775 14*s.* 4*d.* to £875 14*s.* 4*d.*

(*a*) *See* foot-note, page ii.
(*b*) This includes an addition of the £10,000 transferred from the reserve fund in 1891.
(*c*) This is exclusive of the £178 9*s.* 11*d.* transferred to the Corporation estates in 1891.
(*d*) This is exclusive of £2,000 received from deposit on contract for electric lighting.
(*e*) £1,100 of this is from City Bonds, and £9,000 from Clerkenwell improvement.

(iv)

In no case was the expenditure in each year entirely met out of the General Estates and Funds of the Corporation, but had to fall upon other revenues derived from the City of London Court, Markets, transfers from the Reserve Fund, and balances accrued in previous years. The following table shows the extent to which this occurred. The amounts stated therein are the portions of the total charges under each head of service which were paid for out of the general estates, and not the full charges incurred, the other portions having been met out of receipts in aid :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts from General Estates and Funds—				
Rents	158,555 2 6	173,785 8 9	157,767 5 11	160,568 18 3
Bequests	188 6 10	169 12 4	122 12 4	135 2 4
Interest	15,910 13 4	15,872 8 8	14,560 18 4	14,011 2 10
	174,654 2 8	189,827 9 9	172,450 16 7	174,715 3 5
Charges paid for out of these receipts.				
Collection and management of estates (full charge)	17,013 3 3	12,965 11 8	11,587 16 9	10,400 11 4
Bequests (full charge)	1,083 1 9	867 11 –	1,040 11 5	877 15 1
Holborn Valley Improvement (balance of charge)	– – –	20,062 19 1	19,687 2 4	17,212 – 1
Leadenhall Market Approach (full charge)	9,076 13 7	6,588 19 1	9,818 4 1	7,650 16 2
Dues and Duties (deficits)	1,436 – 3	1,040 17 5	1,415 6 4	1,212 17 9
Dwellings for the poor (balance of charge)	4,568 12 8	12,301 18 1	540 – 7	559 3 3
Parks and Open Spaces (balance of charge)	1,704 16 10	3,024 18 4	5,465 13 5	3,785 17 10
Mayor's Court (balance of charge)	383 1 4	5,302 – 9	1,249 7 3	1,147 10 4
Criminal justice (full charge)	6,100 4 10	7,321 14 8	7,461 4 9	10,518 5 11
Borough Court, Southwark (full charge)	213 8 –	214 19 6	201 8 6	215 3 2
Sheriffs (full charge)	407 7 10	1,222 3 6	709 16 2	604 16 8
Coroner (full charge)	1,644 7 8	1,305 4 8	1,399 16 11	1,450 17 1
Police (full charge)	26,947 14 3	27,840 7 3	30,107 15 11	32,340 11 4
Magistracy (balance of charge)	4,580 6 1	4,877 3 –	5,147 9 –	4,682 1 8
Weights and Measures (balance of receipts)	11 11 –	–55 11 5	–559 6 11	– – –
Lunatics (balance of charge)	2,671 6 10	3,435 3 2	3,272 13 11	2,587 6 11
Reformatories (full charge)	412 16 11	331 4 9	314 12 1	314 – 6
Port of London (balance of charge)	3,032 10 3	3,030 7 –	3,295 18 4	4,457 – 9
Petroleum (balance of charge)	39 15 –	95 8 4	28 6 –	28 – 3
Establishment (full charge)	29,148 17 1	32,322 4 5	33,282 15 8	29,268 13 3
Pensions (full charge)	9,369 9 2	10,091 8 –	11,299 14 5	10,875 4 –
Mayoralty (full charge)	17,375 14 6	15,040 16 3	15,898 15 –	17,622 9 8
State and Civic Officials (full charge)	1,061 5 5	1,242 15 2	1,281 19 5	1,301 – 5
Guildhall and other buildings (full charge)	3,778 12 2	5,043 4 4	7,048 19 8	14,191 3 6
Receptions (full charge)	3,721 10 9	3,883 18 5	6,653 10 9	1,152 14 6
Pensions for Civic Officials (full charge)	1,020 – –	1,126 12 –	1,068 11 6	854 12 –
Law and Parliamentary (full charge)	3,032 14 7	3,043 16 9	2,540 16 7	6,011 2 6
Library, Museum, &c. (balance of charge	7,297 – 2	6,317 1 2	7,232 13 7	6,716 7 6
Schools (balance of charge)	12,085 14 8	10,604 4 5	14,060 1 9	7,844 10 –
Pensions to School Officers (full charge)	461 6 9	1,012 11 7	1,787 – 5	1,804 19 2
Almshouses (full charge)	1,976 7 3	1,925 13 1	1,975 4 2	2,086 5 11
Donations (full charge)	7,024 5 –	7,247 17 7	6,548 6 3	6,967 6 –
Investments, &c.	– – –	12,982 4 4	9,166 12 8	– – –
	178,679 15 10	223,657 7 4	222,028 18 8	206,741 4 6
Balance carried down and met out of other receipts	4,025 13 2	33,829 17 7	49,578 2 1	32,026 1 1
Other receipts applied to meet expenditure—				
Market profits	4,067 9 8	12,533 – 11	14,546 5 2	10,056 6 8
City of London Court	600 – –	4,100 – –	100 – –	500 – –
Balances of previous years	22 3 –	19,599 14 –	23,752 17 5	15,790 5 3
Sales of property	– – –	– – –	– – –	3,509 15 3
Transfers from Reserve Fund	– – –	– – –	9,821 10 1	2,169 13 11
	4,689 12 8	36,232 14 11	48,220 12 8	32,026 1 1
Balances of Reserve and Sinking Funds increased or decreased	+663 19 6	+2,402 17 4	–1,357 9 5	– – –
	4,025 13 2	33,829 17 7	49,578 2 1	32,026 1 1

(v)

3. Special Items of Expenditure and Account.

The balances shown by the four years' accounts were affected by two special items of expenditure. These special items were :—

(*a*) Investments.

(*b*) Exceptional expenditure out of General Estates and Funds.

(*a*) During the four years several investments and sales of investments have taken place, and it is important to ascertain their effect upon the financial position of the Corporation. The absence of a capital account, however, renders it difficult to ascertain what has been treated by the Corporation as investments out of revenue. As far as it is possible to gather from the accounts as they stand, the following is the position of affairs. The amounts invested and withdrawn from investments were as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
From the City's Estates	—	12,923 — 5	8,695 9 10	-14,336 13 8.
„ Interest	—	59 3 11	471 2 10	—
„ Grain Duty	—	2,530 6 11	—	—
„ Gresham Estates	—	—	—	4,091 16 5
„ Bridge House Estates ..	—	200 — —	—	2,365 — —
„ Holborn Valley Improvement	—	—	81,000 — —	—
„ City of London Court ..	-600 — —	-4,100 — —	4,946 12 4	4,604 7 8
	-600 — —	11,612 11 3	95,113 5 —	-3,275 9 7

The details of each of these investments were as follows :—

The investments out of the City estates consisted in 1890 of a transfer on account of commutation of renewing fines for leases, applicable to the discharge of loans raised on the credit of the City's Grain Duty (Accounts, page 85), of £11,813 6*s.* 6*d.*, of which only £9,410 9*s.* 2*d.* was actually invested; purchase of premises for the Commissioners of Sewers amounting to £2,825 1*s.* 3*d.* (page 85 of the Accounts); and an investment of £687 10*s.* 0*d.* in Consols. This made a total investment of £12,923 0*s.* 5*d.*, and a balance available for investment of £2,402 17*s.* 4*d.* In 1891, there was a further transfer of £7,151 7*s.* 9*d.* to the City Grain Duty Loans Account, all of which was invested; a purchase of property at Shiplake Lock Island, and Walton-on-Hill, amounting to £1,036 12*s.* 8*d.*; an investment of £191 13*s.* 10*d.* in Consols, and an investment of £1,357 9*s.* 5*d.* out of balances (£2,402 17*s.* 4*d.*) of Grain Duty Sinking Fund. This made a total investment of £9,737 3*s.* 8*d.* From this must be deducted amounts received for sale of property £1,041 13*s.* 10*d.*, which leaves a net investment of £8,695 9*s.* 10*d.*; and a balance available for investment of £1,045 7*s.* 11*d.* In 1892 there was the completion of the purchase of land in Walton-on-the-Hill, £62; the purchase of the surface of part of the ventilator on the Victoria Embankment, £508 6*s.* 2*d.*; the purchase of Consols, £200; and the investment of £1,829 8*s.* 7*d.* on account of the Grain Duty Sinking Fund, making a total of £2,599 14*s.* 9*d.* investments out of the general estates and funds of the Corporation. There was also an investment of £663 6*s.* 4*d.* out of balances (£1,045 7*s.* 11*d.*) of Grain Duty Sinking Fund. This made a total investment of £3,263 1*s.* 1*d.*, and left a balance available for investment of £382 1*s.* 7*d.* Against the investment out of general estates and funds (£2,599 14*s.* 9*d.*) however, must be set the sale of Corporation property amounting to £6,109 10*s.*, and the sale of bonds, £1,100, to feed the reserve fund for transfer to the general estates. This shows a balance of £4,609 15*s.* 3*d.* used for the current purposes of the Corporation from investments. Against the £663 6*s.* 4*d.* invested from Grain Duty must be set the sale of £15,000 bonds from the Grain Duty Sinking Fund, showing a net withdrawal from these investments of £14,336 13*s.* 8*d.*

The four years' transactions in respect of investments out of the general estates show an addition of £7,281 16*s.* 7*d.* Of this amount £5,412 1*s.* 3*d.* belongs to the City Grain Duty Loans Account to meet the deficiency in the

Grain Duty, which is charged with the purchase and maintenance of certain open spaces outside London. The remainder, £1,869 15*s.* 4*d.*, is to be set against £3,375 sale of property used for current purposes in 1889, and £4,609 15*s.* 3*d.* in 1892, thus showing a net decrease in the investments made during the four years of £6,114 19*s.* 11*d.* The investment in property for the Commissioners of Sewers is not very clear to understand from the information supplied by the accounts and further enquiry is needed (*a*).

The amounts invested from interest are simply the conversion of interest on Grain Duty Loans sinking funds into capital.

The Gresham Estate purchased City Bonds in 1892 at £4,091 16*s.* 5*d.*, presumably as a sinking fund for debt charged on that estate.

The Bridge House Estates in 1890, invested £200 in Consols, being the premium on granting a lease, and £2,365 in 1892 for the purchase of the leasehold interest of Finsbury Chapel. This presumably increases the value of these estates by the same amount.

The Grain Duty investment in 1890 was in Consols, and was a contribution towards the sinking fund of loans borrowed on security of the Duty.

The Holborn Valley Improvement investments are purely financial arrangements for the meeting of outstanding debt on that improvement, and do not affect the general estates of the Corporation.

The investment of funds from the City of London Court ultimately benefits the City's general estate. Revenues from this Court belong to the Corporation, and are dealt with under 15 Vic. cap. lxxvii. (clause 27). "The Mayor, Aldermen and Commoners shall from time to time make such rules as to them shall seem meet for securing the balances and other sums of money in the hands of any officer of the Court, and for the due accounting for and application of all such balances and other sums of money." Until 1887 the funds of the Court were kept separate from the general funds of the Corporation, interest on investment being carried to the account of the Court. Since that date interest on investments have been debited to the City's cash, and sales of stock from the investments have been used for the general purposes of the Corporation, namely, £600 in 1889, £4,100 in 1890, £100 in 1891, and £500 in 1892. These amount to a total sale of investments of £5,300. The investments during the same period being £10,151, there is a net addition to the investments of the City of London Court of £4,851.

The investments which affect the General Estates therefore result as follows:—

For Grain Duty Sinking Fund, net addition of	£5,942 8 –
General Estates, net reduction of	6,114 19 11
City of London Court, net addition of	4,851 – –

(*b*) The exceptional expenditure out of the General Estates and Funds in each year was:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Leadenhall Market Approach (page 2)	2,665 7 6	—	—	—
Mansion House — Drainage Works (page 8)	2,055 6 5	—	—	—
Guildhall—Erection of New Offices (page 32)	—	—	—	6,000 – –
Council Chamber—Alterations (pages 7, 15)	2,236 5 4	798 2 3	—	—
Education—Works at Schools (pages 24, 32)	– – –	– – –	4,593 19 3	1,470 6 1
Parks—Purchase of Land and Improvements (pages 21, 29)	– – –	– – –	3,210 – –	1,500 – –
Billingsgate Buildings (pages 5, 13, 21, 29)	7,502 6 5	14,983 11 4	4,117 18 –	3,987 11 9
Mayor's Court—New Offices (pages 6, 14, 22)	2,331 1 10	4,534 8 11	32 13 5	—
Investments	– – –	1,109 13 11	1,544 2 1	– – –
	16,790 7 6	21,425 16 5	13,498 12 9	12,957 17 10

(*a*) In cases where the purchase of property is not a beneficial purchase, it cannot, in strictness, be considered an investment. The amounts coming under this head in each year would then be a part of the expenditure, and would correspondingly increase the revenue deficits (p. ii), and would form a part of the exceptional expenditure tabulated above on this page (vi).

(vii)

Besides these there were the charges upon the General Estates in respect of debt, for which the Estates were collateral security, or, in cases outside the ordinary work of the Corporation, for which the Estates were the first security. as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leadenhall Market Approach.. ..	5,208 – –	5,208 – –	5,208 – –	5,205 15 –
Holborn Valley Improvement.. ..	– – –	20,062 19 1	19,687 2 4	17,212 – 1
Investments (Grain Duty Sinking Fund)	– – –	11,872 10 5	7,622 10 7	– – -(a)
	5,208 – –	37,143 9 6	32,517 12 11	22,417 15 1

(a) The amount paid to Grain Duty Sinking Fund in this year was £1,829 8s. 7d., but it was covered by a large sale of property, and therefore virtually was not paid for out of the year's revenue.

4. Comparison of the Three Deficit Years 1890–92, with the Surplus Year 1889.

The only year out of the four which shows that the receipts were sufficient to meet the expenditure is the year 1889, and in order to bring out the nature and cause of the deficits shown by the other three years, a comparison of the figures is necessary. The following table gives the increases and decreases of the three deficit years 1890–92, compared with the surplus year 1889, under each head of receipt and expenditure:—

	Details of comparison with 1889.			Result of comparison showing gain (+) or loss (−) to each year.		
	1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents, &c., Receipts ..	+ 15,230 6 3	− 787 16 7	+ 2,013 15 9			
Collection and Management..	− 4,244 7 10	− 5,402 2 4	− 6,764 14 1	+ 19,474 14 1	+ 4,614 5 9	+ 8,778 9 10
Interest—Receipts ..	—	—	—	− 38 4 8	− 1,349 15 −	− 1,899 10 6
Metage Grain Duty—						
Receipts	− 344 11 7	− 455 11 10	− 514 13 4			
Payments	+ 101 14 3	+ 190 14 11	+ 151 11 2	− 446 5 10	− 646 6 9	− 666 4 6
Fruit Metage—Receipts	+ 136 17 9	− 63 3 11	+ 79 14 10			
Payments	− 191 − 1	− 145 6 8	− 224 14 3	+ 327 17 10	+ 82 2 9	+ 304 9 1
Leadenhall Market—						
Payment	—	—	—	+ 2,487 14 6	− 741 10 6	+ 1,425 17 5
Holborn Valley—						
Payment	—	—	—	− 20,062 19 1	− 19,687 2 4	− 17,212 − 1
Markets—Receipts ..	+ 3,260 9 8	+ 10,383 13 −	+ 12,435 17 6			
Payments ..	− 5,251 5 8	− 557 16 7	+ 5,860 17 3	+ 8,511 15 4	+ 10,941 9 7	+ 6,575 − 3
Brokers' Rents—Receipts				− 13 − −	− 13 − −	− 13 − −
Dwellings for Poor—						
Receipts	+ 12 18 9	− 47 18 6	+ 136 5 2			
Payments	+ 7,746 4 2	− 4,076 10 7	− 3,873 3 8	− 7,733 5 5	+ 4,028 12 1	+ 4,009 9 5
Parks—Receipts ..	+ 25 10 4	+ 3 13 6	− 15 5 −			
Payments ..	+ 1,345 11 10	+ 3,764 10 1	+ 2,065 16 0	− 1,320 1 6	− 3,760 16 7	− 2,081 1 −
Mayor's Court—						
Receipts	− 1,219 10 −	− 1,419 − 5	− 1,679 9 −			
Payments	+ 3,699 9 5	− 552 14 6	− 915 − −	− 4,918 19 5	− 866 5 11	− 764 9 −
Criminal Justice—						
Payments				− 1,221 9 10	− 1,360 19 11	− 4,418 1 1
Borough Court—						
Payments				− 1 11 6	+ 11 19 6	− 1 15 2
Sheriffs—Payments ..				− 814 15 8	− 302 8 4	− 197 8 10
Coroners—Payments ..				+ 339 3 −	+ 244 10 9	+ 193 10 7
Police—Payments ..				− 892 13 −	− 3,160 1 8	− 5,392 17 1
Magistracy—Receipts ..	+ 141 12 9	+ 69 19 7	+ 504 17 −			
Payments ..	+ 438 9 8	+ 637 2 6	+ 606 12 7	− 296 16 11	− 567 2 11	− 101 15 7
Weights and Measures—						
Receipts	+ 20 2 3	+ 932 13 10	− 194 2 6			
Payments	− 47 − 2	+ 361 15 11	− 205 13 6	+ 67 2 5	+ 570 17 11	+ 11 11 −
Lunatics—Receipts ..	+ 108 13 −	− 45 16 −	− 75 13 2			
Payments ..	+ 872 9 4	+ 555 11 1	− 159 13 1	− 763 16 4	− 601 7 1	+ 83 19 11
Reformatories				+ 81 12 2	+ 98 4 10	+ 98 16 5
Port of London—						
Receipts	+ 151 14 −	+ 162 4 6	+ 31 9 −			
Payments	+ 149 10 9	+ 425 12 7	+ 1,455 19 6	+ 2 3 3	− 263 8 1	− 1,424 10 6
Petroleum—Receipts ..	+ 1 5 −	+ 2 5 −	+ 3 5 −			
Payments ..	+ 56 18 4	− 9 4 −	− 8 9 9	− 55 13 4	+ 11 9 −	+ 11 14 9
Establishment—						
Receipts	+ 41 16 4	+ 15 9 8	+ 45 15 2			
Payments	+ 3,261 7 9	+ 4,019 1 9	+ 254 4 7	− 3,219 11 5	− 4,003 12 1	− 208 9 5
Carried forward ..				− 10,507 1 4	− 16,720 5 −	− 12,888 4 1

(ix)

	Details of comparison with 1889.			Result of comparison showing gain (+) or loss (−) to each year.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..				− 10,507 1 4	− 16,720 5 −	− 12,888 4 1
Pensions				− 721 18 10	− 2,523 5 10	− 2,003 4 10
Mayoralty				+ 2,334 18 3	+ 1,476 19 6	− 246 15 2
State and Civic				− 181 9 9	− 220 14 −	− 239 15 −
Guildhall				− 1,264 12 2	− 3,270 7 6	− 10,412 11 4
Receptions				− 162 7 8	− 2,932 − −	+ 2,568 16 3
Pensions, Civic				− 106 12 −	− 48 11 6	+ 165 8 −
Law				− 11 2 2	+ 491 18 −	− 2,978 7 11
Library—Receipts ..	+ 432 11 6	+ 178 15 −	+ 919 14 3			
Payments ..	− 547 7 6	+ 114 8 5	+ 339 1 7	+ 979 19 −	+ 64 6 7	+ 580 12 8
Schools—Receipts ..	− 117 − 7	+ 1,745 6 5	+ 7,289 18 7			
Payments ..	− 1,598 10 10	+ 3,719 13 6	+ 3,048 13 11	+ 1,481 10 3	− 1,974 7 1	+ 4,241 4 8
Pensions, Schools ..				− 551 4 10	− 1,325 13 8	− 1,343 12 5
Almshouses				+ 50 14 2	+ 1 3 1	− 109 18 8
Donations				− 223 12 7	+ 475 18 9	+ 56 19 −
				− 8,882 19 8	− 26,504 18 8	− 22,609 8 10
City of London Court—Receipts				+ 3,500 − −	− 500 − −	− 100 − −
				− 5,382 19 8	− 27,004 18 8	− 22,709 8 10
Net Investments				− 12,982 4 4	− 9,166 12 8	− − −
				− 18,365 4 −	− 36,171 11 4	− 22,709 8 10
Minus balances of other accounts made good out of general estates				+ 526 10 10	+ 597 17 11	+ 597 17 11
				− 17,838 13 2	− 35,573 13 5	− 22,111 10 11
Balances of reserve fund and other accounts carried forward in each year				− 2,402 17 4	+ 1,357 9 5	− − −
Net differences between 1889 and the years 1890–1892 agreeing with the balances stated on p. ii ..				− 20,241 10 6	− 34,216 4 −	− 22,111 10 11

From this table it appears that the three years were better off than 1889 in respect of—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts from—			
Rents	19,474 14 1	4,614 5 9	8,778 9 10
Fruit metage	327 17 10	82 2 9	304 9 1
Markets	8,511 15 4	10,941 9 7	6,575 − 3
Net payments for—			
Schools	1,481 10 3	—	4,241 4 8
Library and Museum	979 19 −	64 6 7	580 12 8
Dwellings for the Poor	—	4,028 12 1	4,009 9 5

and other small items not necessary to specify.

(x)

And that they were worse off than 1889 in respect of:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receipts from—			
Interest	38 4 8	1,349 15 10	1,899 10 6
Net payments for—			
Metage Grain	446 5 10	646 6 9	666 4 6
Dwellings for the Poor	7,733 5 5	—	—
Parks	1,320 1 6	3,760 16 7	2,081 1 –
Mayor's Court	4,918 19 5	866 5 11	764 9 –
Criminal Justice	1,221 9 10	1,360 19 11	4,418 1 1
Sheriffs	814 15 8	302 8 4	197 8 10
Police	892 13 –	3,160 1 8	5,392 17 1
Magistracy	296 16 11	567 2 11	101 15 7
Lunatics	763 16 4	601 7 1	—
Port of London	—	263 8 1	1,424 10 6
Establishment	3,219 11 5	4,003 12 1	208 9 5
Pensions	721 18 10	2,523 5 10	2,003 4 10
State and Civic	181 9 9	220 14 –	239 15 –
Guildhall	1,264 12 2	3,270 7 6	10,412 11 4
Schools	—	1,974 7 1	—
School Pensions	551 4 10	1,325 13 8	1,343 12 5
Holborn Valley	20,062 19 1	19,687 2 4	17,212 – 1

and other smaller items not necessary to specify.

The question now narrows down into a consideration of the principal items of receipt and expenditure which produced a deficit in the three years. It will be found that they are charges in respect of debt secured on the General Estates, together with some charges which belong to the internal economy of the Corporation. In 1890 the Corporation had lost the Coal and Wine Duties, and a charge in respect of the Holborn Valley Improvement fell upon the General Estates for the first time; then increased charges were incurred in respect of dwellings of the Poor, Mayor's Court, Criminal Justice, Sheriffs, Police, Port of London, Establishment, Pensions, State and Civic expenses, and Guildhall. Even if the charges which have been classed as exceptional be deducted, there still remains in these three years a considerable deficit as follows:—

	£ s. d.	
1890	1,826 2 5	(surplus) (pages ii and vi)
1891	20,075 14 9	(deficit) (pages ii and vi)
1892	8,511 16 7	(deficit) (pages ii and vi)

and this is coupled with the fact (as will also be shown later on) that with increased revenues from markets, no provision was made to pay off any of the market loans, and with increased revenues from rents, only partial provision was made for the debt accruing against the General Estates as collateral security.

This statement of the figures deals with the expenditure as it actually occurred, without reference to all the contingent liabilities for which the Estates are security. It is, therefore, important enough to draw attention to the indication it gives of the financial position of the Corporation with reference to its municipal functions in London. It shows (1) that after eliminating every item from the accounts, which may be considered exceptional, the income from general estates and funds of the Corporation in the three years, 1890, 1891 and 1892, was not sufficient by £26,761 8*s.* 11*d.* to meet the ordinary current expenditure; (2) that for the debt charged upon the Estates directly, and the debt charged upon the Estates as collateral security, only partial provision was made; (3) that the sale of property and investments has lessened the General Estates and funds to the extent of £6,114 19*s.* 11*d.*; (4) that for any exceptional expenditure in future years no provision exists,

and therefore cannot be incurred out of income from the general estates; and (5) that in ordinary expenditure retrenchment must take place, or else the estates must yield a larger revenue by means not disclosed by the accounts.

Unless the figures for these three years are very exceptional, and there is no evidence of this, the significance of these conclusions in relation to the question of unification lies in the fact that the condition of its finances must have an important bearing upon the position which the Corporation would take in the future in municipal matters if it were left in its present state.

5. Estates and Funds at the Disposal of the Corporation.

Having examined the special features indicated by the deficit balances, it is now necessary to turn to other questions relating to the expenditure incurred by the Corporation out of the estates and funds belonging to them, and not charged by trust or statute with any specific duties except those which the Corporation themselves voluntarily impose.

In 1837 evidence was given before the Commission (p. 200), that most of the Corporation property was freehold situate within the City, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Broad Street, New Broad Street, Broad Street Fields, Fenchurch Street, Aldgate, Minories, and in the Parish of St. George's Hanover Square, known as the Conduit Mead Estate.

Very little detail is given in the accounts concerning the revenues derived from the estates, the following being the principal heads for the four years:—

	1889. (See page 2.)	1890. (See page 10.)	1891. (See page 18.)	1892. (See page 26.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rents and Quit-rents:				
General rents, City of London and Liberties	137,136 6 1	138,487 6 6	133,396 14 4	140,996 17 11
General rents, Counties of Middlesex, Surrey and Essex	17,720 19 11	18,328 17 –	18,768 12 –	18,449 11 6
Tenancies at will	21 – 10	21 7 –	20 – 4	12 4 9
Quit-rents in Ireland	189 – –	192 3 10	192 3 10	96 1 11
City's proportion of profits of the Manor of Lizard in Ireland (*a*)	288 5 9	– – –	277 – –	84 – –
Deposit on building agreements (less return of deposits)	– – –	3,000 – –	–2,000 – –	–1,000 – –
Forfeiture of deposits on building agreements	1,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Fines on renewal of leases:				
Renewal fines and interest, City of London and Liberties ..	603 8 6	2,673 2 –	1,074 12 5	1,452 10 0
Commutation of fines, City of London and Liberties	1,546 1 5	4,245 17 10	3,090 15 6	344 – 9
Commutation of fines, Counties of Middlesex and Surrey	50 – –	5,684 3 4	2,785 7 6	61 11 5
Premium for granting a lease	– – –	687 10 –	– – –	– – –
Reimbursement of expenses on premises	– – –	465 1 3	162 – –	72 – –
	158,555 2 6	173,785 8 9	157,767 5 11	160,568 18 3

These revenues are the primary funds which meet the expenditure of the Corporation. They are drawn upon (1) by the Court of Common Council, and (2) by the Court of Aldermen. In the four years the Court of Common Council was responsible for the following expenditure:—

(*a*) The Manor of Lizard in Ireland was disposed of by the Corporation in 1892 (page 92 of the Accounts).

(xiii)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Collection and Management charges ..	7,233 9 8	4,699 6 7	3,533 6 10	3,802 4 2
Rents, Rates, Taxes, &c.	9,779 13 7	8,266 5 1	8,054 9 11	6,598 7 2
Bequests	849 10 11	651 2 8	873 3 1	708 5 3
Leadenhall Market Approach	9,076 13 7	6,588 19 1	9,818 4 1	7,650 16 2
Holborn Valley Improvement	– – –	19,425 6 1	19,687 2 4	17,212 – 1
Dwellings for the Poor	10,086 12 11	17,832 17 1	6,010 2 4	6,213 9 3
Parks and Open Spaces	3,227 13 9	4,994 4 3	7,136 10 7	5,735 3 1
Mayor's Court	9,455 5 11	13,154 15 4	8,902 11 5	8,540 5 11
Criminal Justice	5,688 5 10	6,928 16 5	7,332 9 9	9,543 1 5
Borough Court	213 8 –	214 19 6	201 8 6	215 3 2
Sheriffs	407 7 10	1,222 3 6	709 16 2	604 16 8
Coroner	709 7 8	370 4 8	464 16 11	515 17 1
Police	25,606 4 8	26,493 – –	28,568 8 9	30,723 13 9
Magistracy	336 19 3	362 3 4	829 11 6	531 10 1
Weights and Measures	2 17 6	158 13 4	567 9 5	—
Lunatics	472 3 10	3,999 12 2	3,682 13 11	2,967 9 9
Reformatories	– – –	331 4 9	314 12 1	314 – 6
Port of London	2,969 – 3	3,198 11 –	3,474 12 10	4,424 19 9
Petroleum	– – –	96 13 4	30 11 –	31 5 3
Establishment	29,697 15 8	33,022 6 11	33,759 11 8	30,004 3 9
Pensions	4,201 5 –	4,880 10 3	6,625 2 11	6,599 13 6
Mayoralty	16,695 19 11	14,697 10 9	15,762 4 –	17,020 – 8
State and Civic Officials	904 1 5	967 16 4	1,110 11 10	1,106 18 8
Pensions to Civic Officials	320 – –	426 12 –	368 11 6	154 12 –
Guildhall and other buildings ..	3,778 12 2	5,043 4 4	7,048 19 8	14,191 3 6
Receptions, Honorary Votes, &c. ..	3,681 10 9	3,858 1 4	6,603 8 8	1,065 5 –
Law and Parliamentary	3,032 14 7	3,043 16 9	2,540 16 7	6,011 2 6
Library, Museum, and Art Gallery ..	8,013 17 8	7,463 10 2	8,128 6 1	8,352 19 3
Schools	50,985 9 5	49,383 18 7	54,705 2 11	54,034 3 4
Pensions to School Officers	461 6 9	1,012 11 7	1,787 – 5	1,804 19 2
Almshouses	1,976 7 3	1,925 13 1	1,975 4 2	2,086 5 11
Donations	6,814 5 –	7,037 17 7	6,338 6 3	6,757 6 –
Grain and Fruit Metage	204 12 4	336 – 4	781 16 4	579 7 9
Grain Duty Sinking Fund and other Investments	– – –	12,982 4 4	9,166 12 8	– – –
	216,882 13 1	265,076 12 6	266,893 17 1	256,100 9 6

The powers of the Court of Aldermen to expend moneys were in the evidence before the Commissioners of 1834 (page 67) and of 1854 (see Questions 2024-6), considered to be unlimited. The expenditure actually incurred by them seems to have been limited to honorary grants, pensions to widows and orphans of deceased Aldermen (*a*), and charges in respect of their magisterial functions. In the four years the expenditure controlled exclusively by the Court of Aldermen was as follows, it being noted that expenditure for certain administrative functions was transferred after 1889 from the Court of Aldermen to the Common Council under the Local Government Act, 1888.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bequests	45 4 –	46 16 –	46 16 –	34 7 6
Criminal Justice	411 19 –	392 18 3	378 15 –	975 4 6
Coroner	935 – –	935 – –	935 – –	935 – –
Police	1,341 9 7	1,347 7 3	1,539 7 2	1,616 17 7
Magistracy	6,394 6 10	6,807 12 5	6,538 17 1	6,806 8 7
Weights and Measures	202 16 –	—	—	—
Lunatics	2,654 19 –	—	—	—
Reformatories	412 16 11	—	—	—
Port of London	90 – –	10 – –	10 – –	90 – –
Petroleum	39 15 –	—	—	—
General Establishment	382 5 5	319 1 11	339 11 2	330 1 11
Pensions to Officers	5,168 4 2	5,210 17 9	5,267 12 1	4,773 – 6
Mayoralty	679 14 7	343 5 6	156 11 –	602 9 –
State and Civic	157 4 –	274 18 10	171 7 7	194 1 9
Honorary Votes	40 – –	25 17 1	50 2 1	87 9 6
Pensions to Civic Officials	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –
Donations	210 – –	210 – –	210 – –	210 – –
	19,865 14 6	16,623 15 –	16,343 19 2	17,355 – 10

(*a*) This is the heading of the account suggested by the evidence before the Commissioners of 1854. The amount yearly expended by the Court of Aldermen does not, in recent years, include any item for widows and orphans of deceased Aldermen, but is wholly applied to Freemen.

(xiv)

In many of the services the expenditure was aided by special receipts, so that the ultimate financial effect of the control by the two Courts has to be stated after account is taken of such receipts. The following table will show this :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
(*a*) *Orders of the Court of Common Council*—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Expenditure	216,882 13 1	265,076 12 6	266,893 17 1	256,100 9 6
Receipts in aid deducted (*a*) ..	58,721 10 8	58,686 11 3	60,174 3 1	66,129 19 1
Net expenditure falling on the estates of the Corporation ..	158,161 2 5	206,390 1 3	206,719 14 –	189,970 10 5
(*b*) *Orders of the Court of Aldermen*—				
Expenditure	19,865 14 6	16,623 15 –	16,343 19 2	17,355 – 10
Total net expenditure	178,026 16 11	223,013 16 3	223,063 13 2	207,325 11 3

The excess expenditure in each year beyond the receipts from the general estates was—

	£ s. d.
1889	19,471 14 5
1890	49,228 7 6(*b*)
1891	65,296 7 3(*c*)
1892	46,756 13 0

These amounts were met out of interest, market profits, and other revenues, which are also controlled by the Court of Common Council, besides the revenue derived directly from the estates and funds of the Corporation. These revenues are, as a matter of fact, applied to the general purposes of the Corporation, though in each case there are special circumstances which differentiate them from the general estates and funds.

(*a*) These receipts are as follows:—

	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dwellings for the poor	5,518 – 3	5,530 19 –	5,470 1 9	5,654 6 –
Parks and open spaces	1,522 16 11	1,969 5 11	1,670 17 2	1,949 5 3
Mayor's Court	9,072 4 7	7,852 14 7	7,653 4 2	7,392 15 7
Magistracy	2,151 – –	2,292 12 9	2,220 19 7	2,655 17 –
Criminal Justice	– – –	– – –	250 – –	– – –
Weights and measures	194 2 6	158 13 4	567 9 5	– – –
Lunatics	455 16 –	564 9 –	410 – –	380 2 10
Petroleum	– – –	1 5 –	2 5 0	3 5 –
Port of London	26 10 0	178 4 –	188 14 6	57 19 –
Mayoralty	– – –	– – –	20 – –	– – –
Establishment	164 8 2	206 4 6	179 17 10	210 3 4
Monument	716 17 6	808 16 –	891 11 6	815 11 3
Library, &c.	– – –	340 13 –	4 1 –	821 – 6
Schools	38,899 14 9	38,782 14 2	40,645 1 2	46,189 13 4
	58,721 10 8	58,686 11 3	60,174 3 1	66,129 19 1

(*b*) This is exclusive of £2,402 17*s.* 4*d.* added to the balance of the Grain Duty Sinking Fund.
(*c*) This is exclusive of £1,357 9*s.* 5*d.* taken out of the balance of the Grain Duty Sinking Fund.

6. Interest on Cash Balances.

The amounts received from interest on cash balances and securities in the four years were, in—

	£	s.	d.
1889 ..	15,910	13	4
1890 ..	15,872	8	8
1891 ..	14,560	18	4
1892 ..	14,011	2	10

These receipts are from two sources. The first is interest on securities invested by and belonging to the Corporation—

	£	s.	d.
1889 ..	4,093	9	–
1890 ..	3,842	8	11
1891 ..	4,160	12	–
1892 ..	4,284	8	5

The second and larger source is what is technically known as "profit on the employment at interest of floating balances in the chamber," the amounts being, in—

	£	s.	d.
1889 ..	11,817	4	4
1890 ..	12,029	19	9
1891 ..	10,400	6	4
1892 ..	9,726	14	5

The explanation of this receipt for interest on cash balances arises from the peculiar and ancient privileges of the office of Chamberlain. The Chamberlain of the City is Treasurer not only of the Corporation accounts but also of the several trust accounts, of the Police Commissioners and of the City Commissioners of Sewers. As Treasurer he has the use of the cash balances of each of these estates or funds, but the interest earned by each separate estate or fund is not carried to such estate or fund, but to the income account of the Corporation general estate. In this manner though to a slight extent only, the ratepayers of the City are taxed for the purposes of the City Corporation ; because the interest earned by the cash balances of the City Commissioners of Sewers and the Police Commissioners, instead of going in relief of rates, as in all other rating authorities throughout the kingdom, go to swell the funds of the Corporation.

The cash balances in the hands of the Chamberlain of London, in each of the four years, are shown in the following table :—

(xvi)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates (including markets) ..	50,771 13 4	24,899 15 8	16,942 6 –	18,280 17 3
Guildhall Library	–99 – –	34 – 4	10 13 7	6 2 7
School of Music	116 19 5	59 2 9	776 16 8	805 12 3
Freemen's Orphan School	–463 4 5	–995 5 9	–1,382 – 1	–1108 7 –
Freemen's Widows' Fund	72 18 10	31 18 10	24 18 10	23 18 10
Establishment	375 – –	375 – –	– – –	– – –
Felons' Goods	250 – –	250 – –	– – –	– – –
City of London Schools	1,643 13 9	1,543 5 4	1,690 19 3	5,589 7 –
Lunatic Asylum	1,828 9 7	–1,151 14 7	–233 14 8	2,063 15 1
Mayor's Court	2,128 – 4	717 16 4	1,422 4 –	659 10 3
Reserve Fund	12,276 11 1	– – –	459 3 1	875 14 4
	68,901 1 11	25,763 18 11	19,711 6 8	27,196 10 7
Gresham Estate	3,307 19 2	3,302 5 1	4,060 16 –	4,666 16 6
Bridge House Estate	56,033 18 1	72,934 11 1	93,107 9 3	104,012 10 7
Blackfriars Bridge Estate	3,465 6 7	4,271 5 1	5,094 13 7	5,900 12 1
Clerkenwell Improvement	917 18 8	171 16 –	259 2 6	449 8 –
Grain Duty	819 12 5	– – –	–1,043 7 3	192 10 11
Coal and Wine Duties	491 14 7	2,578 10 8	498 6 2	– – –
Coal Market	4,493 13 –	3,414 3 6	3,033 2 4	2,874 4 2
Deptford Cattle Market	23,538 15 –	27,538 12 7	17,852 7 8	7,262 8 –
Holborn Valley	1,472 16 5	884 4 –	5,287 3 6	8,120 3 3
Grain Duty Loans Sinking Fund ..	– – –	2,402 17 4	1,045 7 11	382 1 7
Tower Bridge Construction Account ..	18,209 15 9	10,150 – 5	28,859 14 2	74,190 13 2
Holborn Valley Loans	83,368 13 10	194,437 15 7	82,980 11 5	10,675 15 4
Parks and Open Spaces	288 10 1	516 8 7	289 15 1	1,075 5 –
City Meters' Provident Fund	575 – 11	245 15 8	255 6 8	164 5 5
Bathus' Bequest	31 14 1	28 6 1	11 5 5	12 12 5
City of London Court	110 6 4	2,757 5 5	3,605 16 7	5,955 3 11
Gas Meters Testing Fees	549 9 –	597 8 –	619 17 6	691 15 6
	197,675 3 11	326,231 5 1	245,817 8 6	226,626 5 10
Rating Authorities :—				
Commissioners of Sewers	53,237 14 6	31,070 11 2	69,437 2 11	126,936 4 1
Police	3,885 4 11	14,701 15 7	18,869 13 6	22,808 11 4
Wards	2,035 19 4	689 1 8	946 4 11	1,629 9 5
	59,158 18 9	46,461 8 5	89,253 1 4	151,374 4 10
	325,735 4 7	398,456 12 5	354,781 16 6	405,197 1 3

These are the Cash Balances which earn the interest. The percentage of the balances of each class shows how far the Corporation is indebted to its own funds and to the funds of trust and rating accounts in respect of interest.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Corporation Estates (including markets)	21·15	6·47	5·56	6·71
Trust Accounts	60·69	81·87	69·28	55·93
Rating Authorities	18·16	11·66	25·16	37·36
	100·	100·	100·	100·

7. Markets.

The Coal Market and the Deptford Cattle Market are trust properties and will be dealt with later on. The General Markets are governed by a long series of Acts of Parliament. The receipts in the four years were as follows :—

	1889. (page 4.)	1890. (page 12.)	1891. (page 20.)	1892. (page 28.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London Central..	96,847 13 8	102,868 13 7	106,998 14 3	112,700 4 8
Leadenhall	7,480 18 8	7,676 7 –	7,546 7 7	7,667 12 4
Metropolitan Cattle	28,487 18 2	25,969 – 9	26,336 9 10	25,965 9 9
Smithfield Hay	129 8 3	105 13 4	97 9 6	86 16 9
Billingsgate	24,218 11 5	24,053 8 2	23,966 17 2	24,418 11 11
Farringdon	1,950 1 10	1,651 18 10	1,565 1 7	661 14 1
	159,064 12 –	162,325 1 8	166,510 19 11	171,500 9 6

and the expenditure, exclusive of loans, was as follows :—

	1889. (page 5.)	1890. (page 13.)	1891. (page 21.)	1892. (page 29.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London Central..	30,926 7 11	29,362 14 –	33,868 5 1	33,137 18 3
Leadenhall	4,138 16 10	2,802 2 –	2,498 6 9	2,463 8 10
Metropolitan Cattle	19,506 6 3	15,885 17 10	17,056 13 3	23,853 14 –
Smithfield Hay	65 14 –	58 13 7	24 13 5	10 5 9
Billingsgate	9,664 9 5	10,692 14 8	10,366 8 10	10,716 2 1
Farringdon	1,263 13 9	1,263 18 9	991 4 1	748 6 8
	65,565 8 2	60,066 – 10	64,805 11 5	70,929 15 7

This left a balance available for loans in—

		£	s.	d.
1889	of	93,499	3	10
1890	,,	102,259	–	10
1891	,,	101,705	8	6
1892	,,	100,570	13	11

The expenditure upon loans in the four years was, in respect of interest only, as follows :—

	1889. (page 5.)	1890. (page 13.)	1891. (page 21.)	1892. (page 29.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
London Central..	59,160 8 4	59,408 10 –	59,366 13 6	59,692 18 2
Leadenhall	3,342 10 –	3,342 10 –	3,342 10 –	3,342 10 –
Metropolitan Cattle	16,791 – –	16,791 – –	16,791 – –	16,776 – –
Smithfield Hay	—	—	—	—
Billingsgate	9,371 – –	9,371 – –	9,366 15 –	9,350 – –
Farringdon	—	—	—	—
	88,664 18 4	88,913 – –	88,866 18 6	89,161 8 2

There was no repayment of principal out of amounts available for that purpose from surplus revenue, as follows :

	£	s.	d.
1889 ..	4,067	9	8
1890 ..	12,533	–	11
1891 ..	14,546	5	2
1892 ..	10,056	6	8

These amounts were applied to the general purposes of the Corporation. The amount of debt outstanding against the markets in 1892 was £2,509,000, the ultimate liability for which falls upon the general estates and funds of the Corporation (*a*). The postponement of the repayment of this debt is a matter of considerable importance to the finances of the Corporation and will be dealt with separately.

(*a*) In addition to this, there is a debt of £78,600 for the Metropolitan Cattle Market directly secured on the general revenues of the Corporation (see page xx). The interest of this is charged upon the market revenue.

(xviii)

8. The Reserve Fund.

There is next the Reserve Fund to consider in relation to the Revenues of the Corporation. This fund was created by order of the Common Council in 1857, and it is important to trace out its financial history as far as possible. The following is a synopsis from 1869 (1) of the Revenues which have fed it from time to time and, (2) of the uses to which it has been put.

In 1869 it began with a balance of £52,315 9 6

The receipts from 1869 to 1892 were :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transfers from Improvements	425,914	9	3			
„ „ Markets	128,959	5	5			
„ „ Newgate Market ..	2,180	–	–			
	557,053	14	8			
Interest on City Bonds	18,030	3	1			
Interest on Securities	51,373	16	4			
	626,457	14	1			
Sale of Bonds £318,748 17 9						
Sale of Stock .. .. 575,170 – 5						
	893,918	18	2			
				1,520,376	12	3
				£1,572,692	1	9

The expenditure for the same period was :—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Transfer to Improvements	73,764	4	1		–	
Transfer to City's Cash	594,053	3	3			
Income Tax and other expenses.. ..	857	10	6			
	668,674	17	10			
Purchase of Bonds .. £330,643 1 1						
Purchase of Securities 572,498 8 6						
	903,141	9	7			
				1,571,816	7	5
Balance at end of 1892				875	14	4
				£1,572,692	1	9

It is not easy to see in what way this account at present operates as a reserve fund, as during the four years it has merely served the purpose of a transfer account acting on behalf of the Holborn Valley Improvement Account and the General Cash Account of the Corporation. The receipts in the four years have been as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
City Bonds paid off	12,721	10	1
Transfer from Clerkenwell Improvement Fund	50,000	0	0
Interest on City Bonds	2,326	10	0
	£65,048	0	1

Wherever the account has been used simply as a transfer, it is so dealt with in the analysis (see pages 12 and 20 where £7,000 and £25,000 are transferred direct to the Holborn Valley Improvement). The £9,000 transferred from Clerkenwell in 1889 (see page 5), and the £9,000 transferred in 1892 (see page 29) to the general estates and funds of the Corporation, are for the purpose of making good the deficiencies in income, and they are added to the Cash Balance with which the Corporation commenced the years 1890 and 1893 (see *ante* pages ii and iii). The interest on City Bonds is treated as belonging to ordinary revenue and is included in the item for "Interests on Securities."

A report was presented to the Court of Common Council some time back (*a*) by Mr. Hicks, the Chairman of the Special Finance Committee, and some passages from this report have special reference to the Reserve Fund and the financial resources of the Corporation. They are as follows :—

"The result of the inquiry was that the assets of the City were "far more than sufficient to meet all the liabilities. The attention of

(*a*) This was in 1889.

(xix)

" the Committee was particularly directed to what was called the Reserve " Fund, which originally consisted of a sum of half a million of money, " wisely accumulated by their predecessors to meet the loss occasioned " by the expiration of the Finsbury Estate leases. That fund, however, " had gradually decreased during the last 15 or 16 years, and the " Committee had ascertained that during that period £123,801 had been " expended by the Court, beyond annual income, upon productive invest- " ments, such as the erection of police stations, artizans' dwellings, the " purchase of leasehold property and the like, which outlay was bringing in a " return in the shape of rent and otherwise. But a further sum in excess of " income had also been expended upon extraordinary objects, amounting to " £341,019, for which no pecuniary return was forthcoming. The larger " portion of the latter expenditure had been for objects of undoubted utility " to the citizens and the public at large, as would be apparent when he " specified the following objects as forming the material part of that outlay, " viz., the balance of the cost of erection of the Guildhall Library and " Museum, enlargement of the City of London Pauper Lunatic Asylum, " contribution in aid of public street improvements, supply of hydrants for " the City, erection of the new City of London School, the Temple Bar " Memorial, erection of the new Gresham Almshouses, erection of the new " Council Chamber, expenses at the Thames Outfall Inquiry, erection of " detached hospital for the Port of London at Gravesend, erection of the new " School of Music on the Thames Embankment, contribution in aid of " technical education, replica of Queen Anne's statue in St. Paul's Churchyard, " fitting up the new Art Gallery, sundry entertainments to or receptions of " Royal personages, also receptions of municipal, medical, colonial, and Indian " authorities; contributions to the Royal College of Music, the International " Fisheries and Health Exhibitions, the Imperial Institute, and the City of " London Guilds Institute. In face of such a list of deserving objects he " should not blame the Corporation for their expenditure of the money. " What they had done no public body in the world had done before. It was " impossible to mention an instance in which any public body had contributed " so largely out of their own private funds to objects of a beneficial " character. But the effect of such liberality had been to reduce their " reserve fund to £22,576, not calculating the remunerative investments, " which would bring up the fund to something like £55,000. The " Corporation were of opinion that, having provided and maintained at " its own expense hydrants for the City at a net cost of over £27,700, it was " only reasonable, as they were available for sanitary and cleansing purposes, " as well as for fires, that the cost of maintenance and repair should in future " be defrayed out of the consolidated rate, and they recommended that the " hydrants should be handed over to the Commissioners of Sewers. They " thought that the Corporation having originated the Guildhall School of " Music, and provided a house at a cost of £25,930, that it ought to be self- " supporting in future, having reference to the gratifying success it had " attained as a teaching institution. Referring to the munificent provision " made by the Corporation for the City of London School, which had involved " them in an expenditure of £111,721, independent of the gift of the site, " which was valued at £184,705, the committee urged that the School " Committee should consider whether some steps should not be taken, either " by raising the scale of charges for pupils, or otherwise, so as to render the " school more nearly self-supporting, without lowering the character of the " education now afforded. The Committee also drew attention to the increas- " ing cost of the Freemen's Orphan School, and recommended the utilisation " or disposal of vacant land and premises belonging to the Corporation."

Suggestions made in this report deal with some subjects of importance, particularly (1) the power of the Corporation to transfer a charge from its own revenues to rate, *e.g.*, in the case of hydrants; (2) the increase of pupils' fees at the School of Music and the City of London School. Both of these transactions act as a relief to the Corporation revenue from general estates and funds.

(xx)

9. Charges for Debt on General Estates.

The loans chargeable upon the General Estates and Funds of the Corporation are of two classes, namely :—

(*a*) Those charged directly upon the Corporation Estates.

(*b*) Those first charged upon market rents and dues and then upon the Corporation Estates.

This latter class differs in practice very slightly from the first, because the general market rents and dues are received and accounted for as a part of the City's cash and are not set apart by themselves as a separate estate or fund. For neither of these classes of loans was there any provision in respect of repayment out of the current revenue of the four years. The loans are as follows :—

(*a*) The loans charged directly upon the Corporation in respect of Highgate Woods, Leadenhall Market Approach, Pauper Lunatic Asylum, and a portion of the Metropolitan Cattle Market debt.

The loan for Highgate Woods is £5,000 due in 1902. The yearly interest is £150.

The loan for the Leadenhall Market Approach is £148,800, and is now payable as follows :—

	£		£
1893 ..	25,000,	and interest amounting to	5,074
1894 ..	30,000	„ „ „	4,199
1895 ..	15,000	„ „ „	3,149
1896 ..	25,000	„ „ „	2,623
1902 ..	10,000	„ „ (6 years)	10,491
1907 ..	43,800	„ „ (5 years)	7,117
	£148,800		£32,653

The loan for the Pauper Lunatic Asylum is £8,000, repayable in 1898. The yearly interest is £240.

The loan for the Metropolitan Cattle Market was for the extension of lairs and slaughterhouses and the completion of the market. It amounted to £78,600, and is now payable as follows :—

	£		£
1893 ..	11,000	and interest amounting to	2,699
1896 ..	6,000	„ (3 years)	6,940
1897 ..	2,600	„	2,103
1898 ..	43,000	„	2,013
1902 ..	16,000	„ (4 years)	2,080
	£78,600		£15,835

The total debt chargeable directly upon the Corporation Estates was therefore £240,400, and the amount payable thereon for principal during the current year, 1893, would be £36,000, and for interest £8,163, together £44,163.

(*b*) The loans outstanding at the end of 1892 charged upon the Market rents and dues were as follows :—

Metropolitan Cattle Market	£400,000
London Central Markets	1,742,000
Billingsgate Market	268,000
Leadenhall Market	99,000
	£2,509,000

and were payable as follows :—

	£		£
1893	152,000	and interest amounting to	85,783
1894	278,600	„ „ „	80,463
1895	61,000	„ „ „	70,712
1896	307,000	„ „ „	68,578
1897	431,500	„ „ „	57,832
1898	806,000	„ „ „	42,730
1899	13,000	„ „ „	15,521
1901	54,600	„ „ „	30,138
1902	6,500	„ „ „	13,172
1906	202,300	„ „ (4 years)	51,844
1907	196,500	„ „ „	6,386
	£2,509,000		£523,162

(xxi)

Although the rents and tolls of each market are primarily charged with the debt of the Market, there are provisions in the Acts allowing the surplus revenue of some markets to be applied to the repayment of debt on other markets. Thus the Billingsgate Market Act, 1871, enables the Corporation to apply, for purposes of the Act, any money raised or authorised to be raised by them under any other Act and not required for the purposes of that other Act or any part of their corporate funds or revenues [Sect 20]. The London Central Markets Act, 1875, enacts that the receipts are applicable (1) to payment of interest (2) principal, and then shall be applicable as the revenues from Farringdon Market are now applicable [Sect. 36]. The Leadenhall Market Act, 1870, contains the same clause as the Billingsgate Market Act, 1871 [Sect. 34]; the receipts are applicable in like manner as the receipts from the old Market [Sect. 39] and the Extension Act of 1871 contains the same clauses. The Metropolitan Markets (Fish &c.) Act, 1882, makes the revenues applicable to debt and then as the revenues from other central markets are applicable [Sect. 6]. These clauses tend to make the debts of the markets run into each other, and it has further to be noted that the surplus revenue of the Deptford Market is applicable to the repayment of loan on the Metropolitan Cattle Market. The readiest method for the immediate purpose of this memorandum of ascertaining the effect of the outstanding debt of the markets upon the revenues of the Corporation is to deal with it as if it were one debt upon the total net revenues of the markets.

During the year 1892, arrangements were progressing for the sale of Farringdon Market. This was actually effected in 1893, the amount realized being £98,100. This amount is applicable to the repayment of debt, and out of it £85,000 was paid off in 1892 by means of a temporary loan, pending the sale. But there was borrowed during 1892, a further sum of £22,000 for the central markets. The net amount applicable from the sale to the redemption of debt, as it stood at the end of 1892, would therefore be £13,100. The amount of market incomes available for debt purposes is now reduced, in consequence of the sale of Farringdon Market, by about £600 per annum, and might be estimated at £100,000 for the general markets (see p. xvii), and £22,000 for Deptford Market (see p. xxxiii). On this basis, the following table gives the amounts due in respect of principal and interest of debt, and the income available to pay the same:—

Year.	Debt payable.		Interest payable.		Income available.	
	General Markets.	Deptford Market.	General Markets.	Deptford Market.	General Markets.	Deptford Market.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Balance ..	—	—	—	—	13,100	8,782
1893.. ..	152,000	25,000	85,783	2,660	100,000	22,000
1894.. ..	278,600	10,000	80,463	1,785	100,000	22,000
1895.. ..	61,000	3,000	70,712	1,435	100,000	22,000
1896.. ..	307,000	20,000	68,578	1,330	100,000	22,000
1897.. ..	431,500	18,000	57,832	630	100,000	22,000
1898.. ..	806,000	—	42,730	—	100,000	22,000
1899.. ..	13,000	—	15,524	—	100,000	22,000
1901.. ..	54,600	—	30,138	—	200,000	44,000
1902.. ..	6,500	—	13,172	—	100,000	22,000
1906.. ..	202,300	—	51,844	—	400,000	88,000
1907.. ..	196,500	—	6,386	—	100,000	22,000
	2,509,000	76,000	523,162	7,840	1,513,100	338,782

The charge for debt may be estimated by applying the income available to the repayment of principal and interest as far as it will go, and allowing the unpaid principal and interest to accumulate at 3 per cent. until 1907, when the last City bonds are due. The debt thereby shown would be the

(xxii)

estimated contingent charge upon the City estates. The following table gives the results :—

	Principal due on bonds.	Interest due on bonds.	Interest due on accumulating debt.	Income available for principal after paying interest.	Unpaid principal re-borrowed at 3 per cent.	Surplus income for the reduction of debt.	Accumulation of debt each year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893	177,000	88,443	—	55,439	121,561	—	121,561
1894	288,600	82,248	3,647	36,105	252,495	—	374,056
1895	64,000	72,147	11,222	38,631	25,369	—	399,425
1896	327,000	69,908	11,983	40,109	286,891	—	686,316
1897	449,500	58,462	20,589	42,949	406,551	—	1,092,867
1898	806,000	42,730	32,786	46,484	759,516	—	1,852,383
1899	13,000	15,524	55,571	50,905	—	37,905	1,814,478
1900	—	15,069	54,434	52,497	—	52,497	1,761,981
1901	54,600	15,069	52,859	54,072	528	—	1,762,509
1902	6,500	13,172	52,875	55,953	—	49,453	1,713,056
1903	—	12,961	51,392	57,647	—	57,647	1,655,409
1904	—	12,961	49,662	59,377	—	59,377	1,596,032
1905	—	12,961	47,881	61,158	—	61,158	1,534,874
1906	202,300	12,961	46,046	62,993	139,307	—	1,674,181
1907	196,500	6,386	50,225	65,389	131,111	—	1,805,292
	2,585,000	531,002	541,172	779,708	2,123,329	318,037	1,805,292

Thus, at the end of 1907 there will be, according to this estimate, a debt of £1,805,292 on the markets. At the estimated income of £122,000 per annum it will take about twenty years to repay this debt. The markets would not, therefore, be free from their present debt until 1927, and none of their revenues would be available for general purposes. In any calculations as to the financial effect of unification, revenues from markets as they are at present constituted must be left out of consideration, and because the Corporation have been applying market revenues to their general purposes, instead of paying off loans, the fact must not be disguised that market revenues are hypothecated for the next 34 years. Moreover, Burdett puts the value of market rents at 23 years' purchase, and although the calculations from 1907, when the accumulated debt first becomes unified, shows only 20 years necessary to pay off the debt, there is the consideration of the period between 1892 and 1907 to be taken count of, and this might make it doubtful whether the present debt can be paid out of the existing rents and dues.

There is one point further which affects the value of market revenues as applicable to existing debt chargeable on those revenues, namely, that if applied to the extinction of existing debt, there is no provision for the next 34 years for any new capital expenditure upon the markets. This is a serious matter, as even during the four years under consideration the following capital expenditure has been incurred, and it is not reasonable to suppose that this can now cease for the next 34 years :—

	Central Markets.			Deptford Cattle Market.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1889	12,998	6	9(a)	8,959	14	6(e)
1890	19,248	9	11(b)	1,056	4	7(e)
1891	64,754	16	11(c)	5,256	–	–(e)
1892	19,799	17	1(d)	500	–	–(e)
	116,801	10	8	15,771	19	1

or a total in the four years of £132,573 9*s.* 9*d.*

(*a*) £5,998 6*s.* 9*d.* for new fish market, and £7,000 for works in poultry and provision section.

(*b*) £13,090 1*s.* 7*d.* for new fruit and vegetable market, and £6,158 8*s.* 4*d.* for works in poultry and provision section.

(*c*) £62,912 13*s.* 10*d.* for new fruit and vegetable market, and £1,842 3*s.* 1*d.* for works in poultry and provision section.

(*d*) £19,721 9*s.* 3*d.* for new fruit and vegetable market, and £78 7*s.* 10*d.* for works in poultry and provision section.

(*e*) These amounts are for construction of chill rooms.

(xxiii)

10. Trust and Statutory Funds.

Certain of the accounts are not brought into the general funds of the Corporation, and these must now be dealt with. They consist of the several trust properties in the hands of the Corporation and the special funds applicable to specific purposes, in two of which the Corporation have a beneficial interest, and in the remainder they act only as administrators. The effect upon the balances of these accounts, after charging upon the receipts the expenditure incidental to the services imposed by the trusts, was, in the four years, as follows :—

Trust Estates.	Date of Statute or Trust.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gresham Estates	1579	-2,071 9 2	-5 14 1	758 10 11	606 - 6
Bridge House Estates ..	—	14,811 18 7	15,917 13 -	21,091 18 2	10,999 11 4
Coal Duty	—	-91,172 5 -	2,416 17 3	-2,080 4 6	-493 6 2
Coal Market	1832	570 1 11	-1,079 9 6	-381 1 2	-158 18 2
Clerkenwell Improvement ..	1850	174 - 6	-746 2 8	87 6 6	190 5 6
City of London Court ..	1852	-356 6 4	-1,453 - 11	848 11 2	2,349 7 4
Blackfriars Bridge Estates ..	1863	796 4 3	805 18 6	823 8 6	805 18 6
Holborn Valley Improvement	1864	1,434 3 1	66,019 16 6	-107,054 4 8	-68,976 1 3
Deptford Cattle Market ..	1869	-4,309 15 -	2,056 2 3	-4,430 4 11	-10,089 19 8
Grain Duty	1872	819 12 5	-819 12 5	-1,043 7 3	1,235 18 2
Parks and Open Spaces ..	—	410 4 7	136 12 10	515 14 6	641 12 11
		-78,893 10 2	83,249 - 9	-90,863 12 9	-62,894 11 -

1. The Gresham Estates.

The Gresham Estates are applicable to specific trusts, in accordance with the will of Sir Thomas Gresham, dated 1579, which divided the property equally between the Corporation and the Mercers Company. The charges upon the City's moiety are, first, the Royal Exchange, and secondly the Gresham College. The receipts appear to provide for the current expenditure, though in four years there is a slight excess of expenditure over receipts. This, however, includes a payment, in 1890, of £1,032 6*s.* 8*d.* for five years' income duty. The evidence before the Commissioners of 1854 went to prove that the Gresham Trust funds were not sufficient to meet the charges (Questions 7358–9), and that an improvident sale of the property devised by Sir Thomas Gresham had been made by the Corporation under an Act of Parliament in 1767. The expenditure and receipts in the four years were in detail as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Revenues :—				
Rents received	8,915 2 -	9,908 8 4	9,364 15 8	9,660 10 10
Expenditure :—				
Bequests : Clothing of poor Almsmen and repairs to Almshouses ..	405 11 -	393 18 8	431 9 1	443 13 2
Collection and Management, Salaries of Clerk of the Committee, Accountant, Junior Clerk, and Law Expenses	227 10 -	227 10 -	227 10 -	246 9 4
Corporation Duty for Five years— 1886–90	- - -	1,032 6 8	- - -	- - -
Royal Exchange :—				
Wages of Constables, Keepers, &c.	340 - -	340 - -	340 - -	340 -
Rates, Taxes, Repairs, &c. ..	487 18 8	829 14 -	985 6 5	807 1 4
Interest and Repayment of Loan	8,652 3 1	6,057 - -	5,404 7 9	2,293 4 -
Erection of Statue to H.M. Queen	- - -	- - -	333 6 8	- - -
Gresham College :—				
Salaries of Lecturers, &c. ..	583 16 8	556 16 9	558 17 -	575 17 -
Rates, Taxes, Repairs, &c. ..	289 11 9	476 16 4	325 7 10	256 9 1
Investments	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,091 16 5
Total	10,986 11 2	9,914 2 5	8,606 4 9	9,054 10 4
Balances of Revenue (+) or Expenditure (—)	2,071 9 2	-5 14 1	+758 10 11	+606 - 6

2. The Bridge House Estates.

The origin of the Bridge House Estates is curious. Mr. Brand, in 1854, stated to the Commissioners (Questions 5771 and 5772) that it was "created by ancient grants from the Crown, gifts from different individuals, and purchases of property arising from the saving of the revenues at different periods. On the first building of London Bridge, a sort of crusade was preached by Peter of Colechurch. He went about the country with a brief, and was enabled to collect funds towards the erection of the bridge. Sometimes money was given, and at other times land, for the purpose of building London Bridge; at other times grants have been made from the Crown, and purchases have been made out of the surplus rents and profits of the Bridge House Estates. Property also has been given by will. The result is a fund held in trust for the maintenance and support of London Bridge."

The Bridge House Estates are charged with the maintenance of London, Southwark and Blackfriars Bridges, and the cost of building the Tower Bridge. Prior to the passing of the Blackfriars Bridge Act, 1863 (26 Vict., cap. lxii.) the Bridge House Estates were held by the Corporation "*in trust for the maintenance and support of London Bridge.*" By that Act, and the Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges Act, 1867 (30 Vict., cap. iii.), the Corporation were empowered to borrow £650,000 on the credit of these estates, for the purpose of re-building Blackfriars Bridge and purchasing Southwark Bridge from the Southwark Bridge Company, and the expenses of lighting, watching, and maintaining the two last-mentioned bridges were made a charge on these estates. By the Tower Bridge Act of 1885, the construction of the Tower Bridge was made a charge upon these estates. The balances accruing in the four years have amounted altogether to £62,821 1*s.* 1*d.*, bringing up the total unapplied balance at the end of 1892 to £104,012 10*s.* 7*d.* Liabilities may accrue against this balance by compensations for damage to the property of wharfingers during the construction of the Tower Bridge, but, except for this, expenditure out of these funds is limited to the purposes of the four above-named bridges. The details of the expenditure in the four years was as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Revenue—				
Rents and Quit Rents	88,594 4 8	89,706 12 10	91,773 19 7	92,264 18 6
Interest on Securities	2,046 16 9	1,931 7 6	1,935 12 –	1,935 12 –
Contributions in respect of properties held by tenants.. ..	1,334 8 11	617 4 –	2,706 7 –	
Incidentals	20 8 9	6 – 6	7 17 3	100 – –
Total Receipts	91,995 19 1	92,261 4 10	96,423 15 10	94,300 10 6
Expenditure—				
Management and Collection ..	8,525 1 1	10,475 12 2	8,570 11 2	10,240 19 2
Rents, Quit Rents, Taxes, &c. ..	4,230 12 10	3,172 10 6	3,975 7 1	4,141 19 3
Salaries of Bridge Masters ..	387 10 –	450 – –	450 – –	450 – –
Pensions	332 14 1	243 2 –	243 12 –	217 12 6
Salary and Livery of High Steward of Borough of Southwark ..	22 – –	22 – –	16 10 –	22 10 11
Jurors of Manors	61 6 –	61 6 –	61 6 –	61 6 –
Ancient Customary Charges ..	7 13 4	7 13 4	2 13 4	12 13 4
Surveying Bed of River	119 12 10	52 10 –	52 10 –	52 10 –
London Bridge Maintenance ..	1,370 15 1	1,399 6 8	2,061 2 6	5,670 12 8
Blackfriars Bridge Maintenance ..	2,613 12 5	1,243 5 3	1,772 – 8	1,408 18 2
Southwark Bridge Maintenance ..	1,053 14 9	1,467 2 6	1,468 8 1	1,495 – 9
Tower Bridge—Parliamentary and Legal	2,058 4 1	298 3 5	260 10 8	– – –
Loan Interest and Repayment	56,401 4 –	57,251 – –	56,397 6 2	57,161 16
Investments	– – –	200 – –	– – –	2,365 – –
Total Expenditure ..	77,184 – 6	76,343 11 10	75,331 17 8	83,300 19 2
Balances of Revenue in each Year ..	+14,811 18 7	+15,917 13 –	+21,091 18 2	+10,999 11 4

(xxv)

3. The Coal Duty.

A charter of James the First, dated the twentieth day of August, 1606, recites that the mayor and commonalty and citizens of the City of London had from time immemorial exercised the office of measurer of, amongst other things, all coals brought into the Port of London by the River Thames in any ship or vessel, or on every shore or wharf of the Thames, by deputies for the time being, and that the Corporation had received to their own use all profits belonging to the office of measurer, and confirmed all the fees and measurings aforesaid, and the profits belonging to them, and the uses and customs aforesaid, to the Corporation and their successors; and further granted to the Corporation and their successors the office of measurer of, amongst other things, all coals which might be brought into the Port of London on the Thames in any ship or vessel, or which might be brought into any shore or wharf of the Thames from Staines Bridge to a place called Yentleete, otherwise Yantleet, near the sea, together with the right to receive all profits belonging to the said office of measurer.

By an Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 William and Mary, cap. 10, it was provided that for all coals or culm which should be imported into the Port of the City of London or the River Thames within the liberty of the said city, to be sold by the chaldron or ton, there should be paid by way of imposition thereupon the sum of fourpence per chaldron metage for ever over and above what was then lawfully paid for the metage thereof, and that over and above all other impositions and duties, and the said last-mentioned sum of fourpence for all coals or culm so imported, the further sum of sixpence for every chaldron, and for such coals as were sold by the ton the sum of sixpence per ton, which said imposition of sixpence should continue for a term of 50 years.

By 10 Geo. IV. c. 136, it was enacted that the Corporation might improve the approaches to London Bridge, and that for the purpose of providing a fund for the purpose the duty of sixpence a chaldron or ton, imposed by the Act of William and Mary, should be continued until the 5th day of July, 1858. By various subsequent Acts the dues were continued, and under the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts, 1861, 1863, and 1868 (24 & 25 Vict. c. xlii., 26 & 27 Vict. c. xlvi., and 31 & 32 Vict. c. xvii.), the Corporation of London collected coal duties amounting to 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton on all coals coming into the Metropolitan Police District, and a wine duty of 4*s.* per tun on all wine imported by way of merchandise into the Port of London. The net proceeds of this wine duty, and of 9*d.* out of the 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton coal duties, were required, by Section 5 of the first of the above-mentioned Acts, to be paid by the Corporation to "The Thames Embankment and Metropolis Improvement Fund" at the Bank of England. The net proceeds of the remaining 4*d.* out of the 1*s.* 1*d.* per ton coal duties were applicable primarily to the payment of interest and principal in respect of moneys borrowed under the Holborn Valley Improvement Acts, 1864, 1867, and 1869 (27 and 28 Vict. c. lxi., 30 Vict. c. lv., and 32 & 33 Vict. c. xx.), and the Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market Improvement Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Vict. c. lxxxi.)

By the Kew and other Bridges Acts, 1869 and 1874, provision was made for the freeing of certain bridges therein named, and for raising funds on the security of the coal duties.

Finally, by 52 & 53 Vict. cap. 17, it was enacted that from and after the 5th day of July, 1889, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, and the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the said city shall not at any time exercise any right of measuring or weighing coals or any other rights with respect to coals to which he or they is, are, or may be entitled by prescription or by any charters and Acts of Parliament, or otherwise; that the duty of fourpence per ton on coals, culm, and cinders continued to the Corporation by Section 2 of the Act of 1868 shall continue until the 5th day of July, 1890, but shall be applied by the said Corporation towards discharging the moneys borrowed and now remaining unpaid in respect of the completion of the Holborn Valley improvements; and that any surplus or sums that may remain after dis-

charging the pecuniary obligations imposed by the Kew and other Bridges Act, 1869 and 1874, and any surplus accrued or accruing from the one penny per ton drawback allowance under the Coal Duties Act, 1851, shall be applied by the Corporation in discharging as far as may be the capital sum owing on the Holborn Viaduct improvement and approaches.

At the end of 1891 there was a small balance in the hands of the Corporation, of which the final residue of £495 15*s.* 2*d.* was in 1892 transferred to the Holborn Valley Improvement Account.

4. Coal Market.

The revenues from the Coal Market are not applicable to the general purposes of the Corporation. By Act 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. lxxvi., and its continuing Acts 1 and 2 Vict., cap. ci., and 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 101, the duty of 1*d.* per ton upon coals is applicable to certain specific purposes in connection with the Coal Market and its buildings, the "residue or overplus . . . . shall be laid out or invested in the purchase of stock . . . . . at interest in the names of the Chamberlain, Town Clerk, and Comptroller of the Chamber of the City of London for the time being, who shall from time to time lay out or invest the yearly dividends or interest . . . . . until the yearly dividends and interest of all such stocks . . . . . shall be sufficient for the payment of the salaries, and other payments and allowances . . . . . and for defraying the several other charges and expenses of carrying the same into execution; and, when and so soon as the same dividends and interest shall be fully sufficient for the purposes last-mentioned, then ever from thenceforth the said duty of one penny per ton of coals, cinders, and culm shall cease" (Sect. xxiv.) The deficit balance of 1890 was owing to a special expenditure of £1,500 for renovation of the Coal Exchange. The accounts in detail for the four years are as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Revenue:—				
Rents, &c., of Offices	2,302 6 3	2,080 – –	2,083 2 2	2,069 12 8
Expenditure:—				
Salaries	411 10 –	442 12 –	481 10 –	506 10 –
Clothing for Beadles..	28 17 6	9 – –	26 1 6	26 1 6
Repairs, &c.	247 – 3	1,656 18 4	860 13 –	566 3 10
Gas, Coals, Rates, Taxes, &c. ..	838 12 1	852 7 8	900 1 10	886 15 1
Police Services	95 – –	95 – –	117 10 –	125 – –
Printing, Stationery, &c.	111 4 6	103 11 6	55 19 11	101 2 3
Committee's Expenses	– – –	– – –	22 7 1	16 18 2
Total Expenditure	1,732 4 4	3,159 9 6	2,464 3 4	2,228 10 10
Balances (*a*)	570 1 11	–1,079 9 6	–381 1 2	–158 18 2

5. Clerkenwell Improvement.

The Clerkenwell Improvement was carried out under Acts 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 103 and 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 120. It is now finished, and the Corporation have only to deal with the surplus lands. The accounts showed a considerable surplus in each of the four years, namely:—

	£ *s.* *d.*
In 1889	9,174 – 6
In 1890	6,253 17 4
In 1891	25,087 6 6
In 1892	9,190 5 6
	£49,705 9 10

The Corporation transferred from this account to their reserve fund £9,000 in 1889, £7,000 in 1890, £25,000 in 1891, and £9,000 in 1892, and hence the balances shown in the analysis. The 1890 and 1891 amounts were again

(*a*) In 1889 the Coal Market began with a balance of £3,923 11*s.* 1*d.*, out of which the deficiencies of the three last years have been met leaving a balance of £2,874 4*s.* 2*d.* at the end of 1892.

transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Holborn Valley Improvement Fund, and the transaction is therefore, in effect, a transfer from the Clerkenwell Improvement to the Holborn Valley Improvement, and it is so treated in the analysis. The sources of revenue from the Clerkenwell improvement are (1) Rents and (2) Sale of Premises. In the four years these items have amounted to :—

	Rents.			Sale of premises and land.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1889	913	8	2	8,277	1	7
1890	520	15	2	5,750	–	–
1891	347	–	–	24,759	–	–
1892	428	16	6	8,775	–	–
	2,209	19	10	47,552	1	7

The surplus lands of this improvement were apparently exhausted by the sale of 1892, as the Corporation do not take credit for any remaining assets on this account. There are, however, the rents which may be converted into a capital asset.

6. The City of London Court.

The balances of the City of London Court include an extra payment in 1889 of £3,897 9*s.* 5*d.*, part cost of erecting the New Court. Though, as a matter of account, these balances are kept distinct from the General Estates and Funds of the Corporation, investments made from the surplus revenue of the Court are applied to the general purposes of the Corporation. The investments amounted at the end of 1892 to £50,685 8*s.* 6*d.* (page 143 of Accounts).

7. Blackfriars Bridge.

The Blackfriars Bridge Estate is derived from the surplus property purchased under Acts 26 and 27 Vict., cap. lxii., and 30 Vict., cap. iii., for the rebuilding of the bridge. It is only now charged with certain taxes, and balances have accrued in the four years to the extent of £3,231 9*s.* 9*d.* This money is not applicable to the general purposes of the Corporation, and the total unapplied balance standing to the credit of this estate at the end of 1892 was £5,900 12*s.* 1*d.*

8. Holborn Valley Improvements.

The Holborn Valley Improvements were carried out by the Corporation under 27 and 28 Vict., cap. clxi. (1864); 30 Vict., cap. clv. (1867); 32 and 33 Vict., cap. xx. (1869), and 35 and 36 Vict., cap. lxxxi. (1872), and the proceeds of the City's 4*d.* duty on coal were primarily applicable to the repayment of interest and principal. By Act 52 and 53 Vict., cap. xvii., the Corporation were further empowered to apply the surplus funds remaining in their hands from the Coal and Wine Duties, to the Holborn Valley Improvement. The total amounts transferred in the four years were :—

	For Principal.			For Interest.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1889	164,342	11	6	29,554	10	–
1890	84,608	4	3	16,687	5	–
1891	–	–	–	–	–	–
1892	495	15	2	–	–	–
	249,446	10	11	46,241	15	–

The whole of these transfers was not applied to debt in the year, but £193,897 1*s.* 6*d.* in 1889, £81,687 5*s.* in 1890, the balance being invested as a sinking fund in 1891 ; in 1892 bonds to the extent of £100,300 19*s.* 2*d.* were paid off out of this account. Beyond these transfers from the Coal and Wine Duties, the Corporation transferred from their General Estates the sum of £32,497 12*s.* 4*d.*, which had been received in the year 1889, as "repayment of loan and interest from Kew and other Bridges Joint Committee" (page 80 of Accounts). This being a transaction outside the Revenues of the year, it does not appear in the analysis of Revenue Accounts.

The balances produced by the transactions of the four years were therefore entirely outside the General Funds of the Corporation.

9. Deptford Cattle Market.

The Deptford Cattle Market is now paying off its debt out of the surplus revenues according to the provision of Act 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 70, Sect. 23. By Section 29 of this Act it is provided that if this Market were not established before 1st January, 1872, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of the City should not be the Local Authority and removes disabilities from any other Local Authority (in this case the Metropolitan Board), from erecting such a Market. The City Corporation erected the Market, and the application of its revenues, derived from charges made under the Act, is therefore governed by Sections 27 and 28 of the Act. Section 27 makes the revenue applicable "to the payment of interest on money borrowed for the purposes of this part of the Act, and in repayment of the principal thereof and subject thereto towards discharge of expenses incurred by them in the execution of this Act." And Section 28 provides that the Corporation may apply surplus revenue in repayment of the principal of money borrowed under the Metropolitan Markets Acts 1857 and 1865. Surplus revenue is therefore applicable to other market debt of the Corporation, but it is not used for that purpose at this date because of the mortgage upon it for its own debt.

The balances of the four years were as follows :—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	.. ..	— 4,309	15	–
1890	.. ..	+ 2,056	2	3
1891	.. ..	— 4,430	4	11
1892	.. ..	— 10,089	19	8
	or a net deficit of ..	£— 16,773	17	4

But this was met by a reduction of the accrued balances from £25,556 5*s.* 3*d.* in 1889 to £8,782 7*s.* 11*d.* in 1892. This reduced balance will, with the new receipts, probably suffice to meet the payment of debt due in 1893, and after that date there will probably be accruing a surplus revenue available after 1897 for the debt of the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

10. The Grain Duty.

The Grain Duty is $\frac{3}{16}$ of a penny per cwt. in respect of all grain brought into the Port of London for sale, and is levied under the Metage of Grain (Port of London) Act 1872, 35 and 36 Vict., cap. c. It is charged under that Act with the preservation and maintenance of open spaces in the neighbourhood of London, but not within the Metropolis. The details of the four years' accounts are as follows :—

(xxix)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Revenue:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount of Duty received	18,127 16 7	18,633 13 4	15,864 3 –	18,095 19 1
Expenditure:—				
Salaries of Receiver, Inspectors, &c.	2,236 8 8	2,199 2 –	2,203 5 4	2,184 7 2
Repairs, &c.	130 9 10	155 8 8	130 10 5	158 19 4
Rent, Rates, Taxes, &c.	417 12 6	409 15 7	415 16 8	373 15 9
Printing, Stationery, &c.	47 11 6	65 3 3	75 15 6	61 1 11
Committee's Expenses	128 5 6	– – –	– – –	– – –
Pensions	1,813 4 –	1,674 16 –	1,674 16 –	1,484 18 6
Parks and Open Spaces:—				
Loans—Interest	8,015 – –	8,015 – –	8,015 – –	7,752 10 –
Investment for Sinking Fund ..	– – –	2,530 6 11	– – –	– – –
Various Open Spaces	– – –	121 5 9	75 9 5	32 19 10
Epping Forest	3,700 – –	3,700 – –	3,600 – –	3,600 – –
St. Paul's Churchyard (*a*) ..	320 13 1	253 12 6	305 7 5	581 7 4
Burnham Beeches..	413 1 8	233 5 6	241 13 –	301 7 6
Coulsdon and other Commons ..	85 17 5	95 9 7	169 16 6	328 13 7
Total Expenditure	17,308 4 2	19,453 5 9	16,907 10 3	16,860 – 11
Balances	+819 12 5	–819 12 5	–1,043 7 3	+1,235 18 2

11. Parks and Open Spaces.

The balances in respect of Parks and Open Spaces, which are not applicable to the general purposes of the Corporation, are derived from Epping Forest account and Wards' People's Recreation Ground (Queen's Park), Kilburn. Both these accounts are small, but they are trust accounts, and, though they are fed by contributions from the City's general funds, they are not a part of the City's estate. The Epping Forest account was created by Act of 41 and 42 Vict. cap. ccxiii. The Ward's People's Recreation Ground was an investment of £20,085 3*s.* 9*d.* of 2¾ Consolidated Stock, but the income from this does not suffice for the expenditure.

Summary.

Summarizing the results of these facts it would appear that (1) the funds of the City of London Court are applicable to the general purposes of the Corporation, though in a less direct manner than other funds; (2) that the Clerkenwell Improvement and Holborn Valley Improvement Accounts are the final stages of those accounts after completion of the improvements; and (3) that there is a surplus fund accruing in the hands of the Corporation from the Bridge House Estates, and Blackfriars Bridge Estates, which, though at present not applicable to purposes outside those set forth by the trusts, or by Act of Parliament, will need to be dealt with as they increase in amount. The Trust Funds now in the hands of the Corporation are therefore practically limited to seven in number—

The Corporation having a beneficial interest in—

(1) The City of London Court, total investments £50,685.
(2) The Deptford Cattle Market, no investments.

The Corporation acting as trustees only in—

(3) Gresham Estates.
(4) Bridge House Estates.
(5) Blackfriars Bridge Estates.
(6) Grain Duty.
(7) Coal Market.

(*a*) This expenditure is incurred under the City Open Spaces Act of 1878.

11. Charges for Debt on Trust and Statutory Funds.

The actual expenditure of the year, out of Trust and Statutory Funds does not touch the influence which these special funds have upon the general funds of the Corporation. They are charged with an outstanding debt for certain purposes, for which debt the general estates and funds of the Corporation are made collateral security. It becomes an important question, therefore, as to the present position of the debt charged upon each of the trust or statutory estates and funds, in order to estimate the contingent liability of the City's general estates and funds.

It is necessary to bear in mind the special system of repayment which has been adopted by the City. This is not, except in one or two cases, accomplished by annual instalments, but by amounts provided by sinking funds, special funds hypothecated to the purpose, or out of surplus revenues. This method causes an unequal distribution of expenditure in each year according to the funds in hand applicable for the purpose.

The payments for principal and interest of debt for the four years under consideration, amounted to the following sums, according to the service for which the debt was incurred :—

	1889.		1890.	
	Repayment.	Interest.	Repayment.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Holborn Valley Improvement ..	155,471 10 –	29,554 10 –	67,782 19 8	23,836 – –
Tower Bridge	22,030 10 –	35,252 – –	22,783 – –	34,468 – –
Parks and Open Spaces	—	8,015 – –	—	8,015 – –
Royal Exchange	6,000 – –	2,719 7 1	3,600 – –	2,520 – –
	183,502 – –	75,540 17 1	94,165 19 8	68,839 – –
Deptford Cattle Market	25,000 – –	5,361 8 9	25,000 – –	4,742 10 –
	208,502 – –	80,902 5 10	119,165 19 8	73,581 10 –

	1891.		1892.	
	Repayment.	Interest.	Repayment.	Interest.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Holborn Valley Improvement ..	55,363 8 5	21,559 5 –	100,300 19 2	20,273 – –
Tower Bridge	23,581 – –	33,657 15 –	24,403 10 –	33,598 5 . 6
Parks and Open Spaces	—	8,015 – –	15,000 – –	7,752 10 –
Royal Exchange	3,060 – –	2,404 10 –	4,091 16 5(a)	2,352 – –
	82,004 8 5	65,636 10 –	143,796 5 7	63,975 15 6
Deptford Cattle Market	25,000 – –	3,943 17 6	25,000 – –	3,097 10 –
	107,004 8 5	69,580 7 6	168,796 5 7	67,073 5 6

(*a*) The payments in respect of Holborn Valley Improvement Loans were provided for by the Coal and Wine Dues, and to a small extent by the Reserve Fund of the Corporation (ante p. xviii). The whole sums transferred were not actually used for the repayment of debt in the years, the balance being invested as sinking fund. This explains the difference between the amounts entered in the analysis as paid over to the Improvement Fund, and the actual expenditure by the Improvement Fund on account of debt. At the end of 1892 there was still a debt outstanding and due as follows :—

(*a*) This is an investment, and is taken as for a sinking fund.

(xxxi)

	£		£
1893 ..	36,400 ..	and interest amounting to ..	16,877
1894 ..	3,000 ..	„ „ ..	15,604
1895 ..	83,500 ..	„ „ ..	15,498
1897 ..	107,000 ..	„ „ (2 years)	25,152
1898 ..	42,400 ..	„ „ ..	8,831
1901 ..	99,600 ..	„ „ (3 years)	22,038
1902 ..	110,300 ..	„ „ ..	3,861
	£482,200		£107,861

This charge is held against the Holborn Valley Estates, and collaterally against the general estates of the Corporation. The Holborn Valley Estates showed the following capital sums in hand to meet debt :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash Improvement Fund Account (page 209 of Accounts)	10,675	15	3
Investments made during 1891 (page 207 of Accounts)	81,000	–	–
Property sold during 1891 and 1892, and available for redemption of debt (pages 172 and 177 of Accounts)	3,250	–	–(*a*)
Balance of Coal Duty applicable to this debt (page 207 of Accounts)	495	15	2(*b*)
	£95,421	10	5

This will all be absorbed by 1895. There then remain the rents of property in hand which amounted to £3,000 5*s.* 9*d.* in the year 1892.

The loan charge on this account might be estimated by first applying the sinking fund to the redemption of capital as far as it will serve the purpose, and the rents to the payment of interest as far as they will go, and then allowing the unpaid amounts due on principal and on interest to accumulate at 3 per cent. interest until 1902, when the last of the City Bonds are due. The debt shown by this plan would represent the contingent charge upon the City estates at that date, taking credit for the sale of the rents. The following table gives the result :—

	Principal due.	Amount available for principal.	Unpaid principal re-borrowed at 3 per cent.	Interest due.	Amount available for interest.	Unpaid interest borrowed at 3 per cent.	Accumulation of debt each year.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1893 ..	36,400	36,400	—	16,877	4,771	12,106	12,106
1894 ..	3,000	3,000	—	15,604	4,681	11,286	23,392
1895 ..	83,500	56,021	27,479	15,498	3,000	13,200	64,071
1896 ..	—	—	—	12,576	3,000	11,498	75,569
1897 ..	107,000	—	107,000	12,576	3,000	11,843	194,412
1898 ..	42,400	—	42,400	8,831	3,000	11,663	248,475
1899 ..	—	—	—	7,346	3,000	11,800	260,275
1900 ..	—	—	—	7,346	3,000	12,154	272,429
1901 ..	99,600	—	99,600	7,346	3,000	12,519	384,548
1902 ..	110,300	—	110,300	3,861	3,000	12,397	507,245
	£482,200	£95,421	£386,779	£107,861	£33,452	£120,466	£507,245

In 1902 there would be, according to this table, a debt of £507,245 to meet. Against this will be the value of the rent-producing property of £3,000. These rents were, in 1892, £2,225 19*s.* 3*d.* in respect of surplus lands and £774 6*s.* 6*d.* in respect of Viaduct Buildings. Reckoning the first at 28 years' purchase and the latter at 20 years' purchase, they would be worth £77,813 9*s.*, thus leaving a net deficit of £429,432 to be met out of the sale of any surplus lands of this improvement at present not producing rent.

(*b*) The loan for the Tower Bridge is charged against the Bridge House Estates, the surplus revenues of which are sufficient to meet the interest and principal involved. (See page xxiv.)

(*a*) This amount remains in the cash balance of the Improvement Fund, but may be transferred, as in previous years, to the Loans Discharge Account.

(*b*) This is entered in the balance sheet of the Corporation (page 143 of Accounts) as £498 6*s.* 2*d.* but the accounts show it as £495 15*s.* 2*d.*

(*c*) The loans for Parks and Open Spaces are charged against the Grain Duty to the amount of £214,000, payable in—

	£				£
1893 ..	50,000	and	interest	amounting to	7,490
1894 ..	20,000	,,	,,	,,	5,740
1896 ..	45,000	,,	,,	(2 years)	10,080
1897 ..	50,000	,,	,,	,,	3,465
1898 ..	49,000	,,	,,	,,	1,715
	£214,000	,,	,,	,,	£28,490

Against this debt the Corporation have provided a sinking fund of £8,743 9*s.* 8*d.*, invested in Consolidated Stock, and a cash balance available for investment of £382 1*s.* 7*d.* Deducting the discount on investment the total sinkng fund is £8,849 11*s.* 6*d.*(*a*)

The Grain Duty is applicable to this debt until 1902, when it ceases. (See *ante* p. xxviii.) In the four years the *net* yield was:—

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	(page 2)	15,167	8	7
1890	(page 10)	15,804	3	10
1891	(page 18)	12,405	5	1
1892	(page 27)	14,684	4	11

and the charges, exclusive of loans, were:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	6,966	6	2
1890	6,711	19	4
1891	6,067	2	4
1892	6,329	6	9

The balance available for loan purposes might, therefore, be taken at £8,000 per annum.

The charge for debt may be estimated by first applying the sinking fund to the payment of debt as far as it will go, and the £8,000 per annum to interest, and then allowing any unpaid principal and interest to accumulate at 3 per cent. until 1902, when the income from grain duty ceases. The debt thereby shown would be the estimated contingent charge upon the City estates. The following table gives the result.

	Principal and interest due.	Receipts available to meet principal.	Receipts available to meet interest.	Unpaid principal and interest re-borrowed at 3 per cent.	Accummulation of debt each year.
	£	£	£	£	£
1893 ..	57,490	8,850	8,000	40,640	40,640
1894 ..	25,740	—	8,000	18,959	59,599
1895 ..	5,040	—	8,000	–1,172	58,427
1896 ..	50,040	—	8,000	43,793	102,220
1897 ..	53,465	—	8,000	48,532	150,752
1898 ..	50,715	—	8,000	47,237	197,989
1899 ..	5,940	—	8,000	–2,060	195,929
1900 ..	5,878	—	8,000	–2,122	193,807
1901 ..	5,814	—	8,000	–2,186	191,621
1902 ..	5,749	—	8,000	–2,251	189,370

In 1902 there would be, according to this table, a debt of £189,370, which owing to the ceasing of the Grain Duty, would fall upon the General Estates of the Corporation.

(*d*) The Royal Exchange Loan is charged against the Gresham Estate, the revenues of which appear to be sufficient for the purpose. (See p. xxiii.)

(*a*) The amounts invested are detailed on page v *ante*, namely, £5,412 1*s.* 3*d.* from general estates, £530 6*s.* 9*d.* from interest, and £2,530 6*s.* 11*d.* from the Grain Duty. This makes a total of £8,472 14*s.* 11*d.* or, deducting £5 5*s.* 0*d.* costs, £8,467 9*s.* 11*d.*, as in the balance sheet (p. 143 of Accounts).

(xxxiii)

(*e*) The loans for the Deptford Cattle Market are charged against the rents and dues of the market. The debt outstanding at the end of 1892 was due as follows :—

	£		£
1893 ..	25,000	and interest amounting to	2,660
1894 ..	10,000	„ „ ..	1,785
1895 ..	3,000	„ „ ..	1,435
1896 ..	20,000	„ „ ..	1,330
1897 ..	18,000	„ „ ..	630
	£76,000		£7,840

The sum of £25,000 was paid in each of the four years for repayment of principal, and allowing for this in the balances shown in the analysis, the revenue applicable to the repayment of loan was in

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	(page 5)	20,690	5	–
1890	(page 13)	27,056	2	3
1891	(page 21)	20,569	15	1
1892	(page 29)	14,910	–	4

As there was left in 1892 a cash balance of £8,782 7*s.* 11*d.*, (page 113 of Accounts) there seems enough margin to repay the debt due. It should, however, be noted that the proceeds of the market seem to be decreasing. Thus in

		£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	they were	55,575	17	9
1890	„	62,602	2	6
1891	„	57,985	14	8
1892	„	51,980	15	4

As expenditure does not proportionally decrease, it is possible that the whole of the loan chargeable upon this market may not be completely paid off in the years in which instalments fall due.

(*f*) Summarising these facts there will be a charge falling upon the general estates of the Corporation in respect of the Holborn Valley Improvement Debt and of the Parks and Open Spaces Debt.

Subject to questions of surplus lands on the Holborn Improvement and the uncertainty as to the yield of the Grain Duty, the following figures would represent the estimated contingent charge upon the City's estate in respect of services not directly charged upon the estates :—

	£
Holborn Valley	429,432
Parks and Open Spaces	189,370
	£618,802

12. Estimate of Total Debt falling on General Estates.

An estimate of the financial position of the Corporation with reference to the debt chargeable upon its general estates and revenues may now be attempted.

Assuming that the market debt is met by market revenue (*see ante* p. xxviii), the debt falling upon the general estates has been estimated in previous pages of this memorandum to be as follows:—

	£
Holborn Valley Improvement (*ante* p. xxxi)	429,432
Parks and Open Spaces (*ante* p. xxxii)	189,370
Metropolitan Cattle Market (*ante* p. xx)	78,600
Highgate Woods (*ante* p. xx)	5,000
Leadenhall Market Approach (*ante* p. xx)	148,800
Pauper Lunatic Asylum (*ante* p. xx)	8,000
	£859,202

As this debt cannot be met out of revenues within the periods at which it falls due, it might be replaced by a loan at 3 per cent. interest for 30 years. The annuity to repay this loan would then be the equivalent annual charge for interest and repayment. The Holborn Valley loan was borrowed in 1864–9; the Cattle Market loans were borrowed in 1852–5 and in 1873–6; the Parks' loans were borrowed in 1876–85; the Highgate Wood loan was borrowed in 1888; the Leadenhall Market Approach loans in 1882–86; and the Lunatic Asylum loan in 1888. Thirty years would therefore be a fair average period over which to extend these loans. The annuity for 30 years would amount to £43,836, but if a longer period, say 50 years, were taken, the annuity would be £33,393 (*a*).

The effect of this charge upon the revenues of the Corporation may be estimated upon the four years' figures as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Net Revenue from Estates and Funds (exclusive of Markets)	156,557 17 8	175,994 7 1	159,822 8 5	163,436 17 –
Minus Balances made good out of the General Estates.	1,436 – 3	1,040 17 5	1,415 6 4	1,212 17 9
	155,121 17 5	174,953 9 8	158,407 2 1	162,223 19 3
Charges borne on net Revenue—				
Holborn Valley	—	20,062 19 1	19,687 2 4	17,212 – 1
Leadenhall Market	9,076 13 7	6,588 19 1	9,818 4 1	7,650 16 2
Permanent Works	6,273 9 6	15,326 16 5	6,005 14 –	4,345 1 1
Justice and Police	40,276 10 –	48,083 13 4	46,276 18 6	50,959 6 2
Administrative Purposes	44,686 6 3	49,250 4 3	50,934 13 6	47,530 5 8
Mayoralty and Civic Purposes ..	29,989 17 5	29,381 2 11	34,492 12 11	41,133 2 7
Optional Purposes	28,844 13 10	27,107 7 10	31,603 6 2	25,419 8 7
Investments..	– – –	12,982 4 4	9,166 12 8	– – –
	159,147 10 7	208,783 7 3	207,985 4 2	194,250 – 4
Balance carried down	–4,025 13 2	–33,829 17 7	–49,578 2 1	–32,026 1 1
Deduct—				
Loan Charges included in the above for which the New Charge for Debt will be substituted	5,712 – –	37,533 9 6	32,907 12 11	22,807 15 1
Special Expenditure not of annual recurrence (*ante* p. vi)	16,790 7 6	21,425 16 5	13,498 12 9	12,957 17 10
Revenue available for Debt Charges ..	18,476 14 4	25,129 8 4	–3,171 16 5	3,739 11 10
Estimated Debt Charges deducted ..	43,836 – –	43,836 – –	43,836 – –	43,836 – –
Deficit in Annual Income after allowing for payment of Debt ..	**25,359 5 8**	**18,706 11 8**	**47,007 16 5**	**40,096 8 2**

The variations of each year are caused by differences in receipts and expenditure, but an average of the four years would represent as nearly as

(*a*) This is simply the annuity to meet an estimated present debt of £859,202. The different dates at which the several loans are payable are not taken into account, because if the estimate is made upon minute details as to the present value of the estimated debt other considerations which were not thought necessary to bring into the estimate must be taken count of. It may be stated, however, that the three principal of these considerations are:— (1) a loan to replace the exceptional items removed from annual expenditure (*see* p. vi); (2) provision for capital

possible the normal deficit in city funds, if debt was provided for by loans spread over the next 30 years at 3 per cent. interest. This deficit would be £32,792 10*s.* 6*d.*

The importance of this result cannot be over estimated. It is without taking count of the contingent charge likely to fall upon the general estates for market loans; but on the other hand it does not take count of any possible Corporation assets not disclosed by the accounts. The asset from the Clerkenwell Improvement Fund was exhausted in 1892, and it would seem that there are no other assets which produce revenue applicable to the general purposes of the Corporation. It is to be noted, however, that the rents have been steadily increasing during the last 20 years. In 1869 the amount received for rents was £75,170 17*s.* 9*d.*; in 1875 it had reached £100,483 19*s.* 0*d.*; in 1880 it was £115,251 8*s.* 6*d.*; in 1885, £136,195 0*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1890, £160,820 6*s.* 4*d.* In 1891 it fell to £156,492 17*s.* 0*d.*, but in 1892 it was £163,465 12*s.* 0*d.*, and it is probable that the rise in rents may go on.

expenditure on the markets (*see* p. xxii); and (3) the repayment of the Metropolitan Cattle Market loan within the period now arranged for—namely, 10 years, instead of extending this loan to 30 years, because it being for market purposes and borrowed so far back as 1852–5 and 1873–6, it has already extended far beyond its proper limits. The calculations on the present value of the estimated debt work out the annuity at £35,974; or together with the first and third of the above-named additional items the annuity would be £44,453 for the first ten years and £35,043 for the last 20 years, instead of £43,836, the amount used as the estimate for the entire 30 years. To the £35,043 would also have to be added the expenses of maintenance of Parks and Open Spaces, which would fall on the General Estates after 1902, amounting to £4,900. As these several adjustments make the yearly figure nearly the same as the £43,836, and as it is difficult to estimate the non-productive capital expenditure which may be required for markets during the next 30 years, it was thought best to leave the estimate for loans falling upon the General Estates at the annuity necessary to meet an estimated present debt of £859,202.

13. Classification of Annual Expenditure.

The receipts and expenditure in respect of the general estates having been considered with reference to the financial position of the Corporation, the expenditure of the Corporation for all purposes both on their own estates and on their trust property may now be classified into its constituent parts in order to bring out the incidence of the total current expenditure of the Corporation as a portion of the municipal expenditure of London.

There are five classes into which the total expenditure of the Corporation may be divided, each class having reference to the revenues which are used to meet the expenditure. They are:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(*a*) Exceptional expenditure (1) payment of loans out of accrued balances or out of special funds provided for the purpose; (2) payments for special purposes not of an annual recurrence, amounting to	492,600 11 8	121,759 6 3	72,139 – 1	117,148 8 1
(*b*) Expenditure on account of undertakings, the debt of which is charged upon the general estates	5,208 – –	37,143 9 6	32,517 12 11	22,417 15 1
(*c*) Expenditure by remunerative undertakings amounting to ..	215,848 3 9	212,684 10 7	218,552 12 10	224,390 9 7
(*d*) Expenditure met by its own earnings amounting to	68,513 1 7	69,411 19 7	68,855 19 11	74,697 14 3
(*e*) Expenditure falling upon the revenues and properties of the Corporation as ordinary annual expenditure amounting to ..	233,158 14 –	239,485 1 11	252,151 – 2	252,655 – 4
	1,015,328 11 –	680,484 7 10	644,216 5 11	691,309 7 4
Add—Cost of Collection and management of Estates and Funds ..	44,851 18 2	40,484 6 3	33,269 1 –	31,561 4 3
Total expenditure (*see* pp. 36-37)	1,060,180 9 2	720,968 14 1	677,485 6 11	722,870 11 7

(*a*) The exceptional expenditure was as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1) Payments out of accrued balances or special funds—				
Kew and other Bridges	238,275 8 11	—	—	—
Holborn Valley Improvement (Coal and Wine Duties) ..	193,897 1 6	81,687 5 –	—	495 15 2
Holborn Valley Improvement (Estate)	43,621 4 6	16,099 – 1	58,630 13 10	103,681 4 1
Clerkenwell Improvement ..	16 9 3	16 17 10	9 13 6	13 11 –
Grain Duty Sinking Fund out of Grain Duty	—	2,530 6 11	—	—
(2) Payments out of General Estates and Funds for special purposes not of an annual recurrence—details (*ante* p. vi.)	16,790 7 6	21,425 16 5	13,498 12 9	12,957 17 10
	492,600 11 8	121,759 6 3	72,139 – 1	117,148 8 1

(*b*) The expenditure on account of undertakings charged upon the estates is given on page vii.

(*c*) Expenditure by remunerative undertakings is that of the Markets, and the details are given on pages 5, 13, 21, and 29.

(*d*) That portion of the expenditure which is met by its own earnings, consists of that portion of the total expenditure which is met by fees, fines, and receipts of a like nature. This portion of the expenditure was as follows:—

(xxxvii)

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dwellings for the Poor	2,584 6 6	2,849 5 9	1,892 4 4	2,225 17 6
Parks and Open Spaces	1,522 16 11	1,969 5 11	1,670 17 2	1,949 5 3
Justice and Police	23,948 9 3	23,552 8 11	22,383 18 –	22,044 16 3
Weights and Measures	194 2 6	158 13 4	567 9 5	– – –
Petroleum	– – –	1 5 –	2 5 –	3 5 –
Lunatics	455 16 –	564 9 –	410 – –	380 2 10
Port of London	26 10 –	178 4 –	188 14 6	57 19 –
Establishment	164 8 2	206 4 6	199 17 10	210 3 4
Library, Museum, and Monument	716 17 6	1,149 9 –	895 12 6	1,636 11 9
Schools	38,899 14 9	38,782 14 2	40,645 1 2	46,189 13 4
	68,513 1 7	69,411 19 7	68,855 19 11	74,697 14 3

(*e*) The expenditure falling upon the revenues and properties in the hands of the Corporation for ordinary purposes can now be stated. It was as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	63,617 3 2	61,711 7 10	62,011 18 1	65,788 18 –
Leadenhall Market Approach	1,203 6 1	1,380 19 1	4,610 4 1	2,445 1 2
Parks and Open Spaces	14,239 9 –	15,443 11 8	14,662 19 9	14,882 16 1
Royal Exchange	9,480 1 9	7,226 14 –	7,063 – 10	7,532 1 9
Gresham College	873 8 5	1,033 13 1	884 4 10	832 6 1
Mayor's Court	– – –	767 11 10	1,216 13 10	1,147 10 4
Criminal Justice	6,100 4 10	7,321 14 8	7,461 4 9	10,518 5 11
Borough Court, Southwark	213 8 –	214 19 6	201 8 6	215 3 2
Sheriffs	407 7 10	1,222 3 6	709 16 2	604 16 8
Coroner	1,644 7 8	1,305 4 8	1,399 16 11	1,450 17 1
Magistracy	4,580 6 1	4,877 3 –	5,147 9 –	4,682 1 8
Police	26,947 14 3	27,840 7 3	30,107 15 11	32,340 11 4
Weights and Measures	11 11 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Lunatics	2,671 6 10	3,435 3 2	3,272 13 11	2,587 6 11
Reformatories	412 16 11	331 4 9	314 12 1	314 – 6
Port of London	3,032 10 3	3,030 7 –	3,295 18 4	4,457 – 9
Petroleum	39 15 –	95 8 4	28 6 –	28 – 3
Establishment Expenses	27,679 7 7	32,337 2 1	33,919 5 –	30,124 2 4
Pensions	9,369 9 2	10,091 8 –	11,892 15 –	11,372 14 –
Salaries and Pensions on Special Account	3,855 15 4	3,330 7 9	2,448 17 4	2,249 1 3
Mayoralty	15,320 8 1	15,040 16 3	15,898 15 –	17,622 9 8
State and Civic	2,081 5 5	2,369 7 2	2,350 10 11	2,155 12 5
Guildhall and other Buildings	3,778 12 2	5,043 4 4	7,048 19 8	8,191 3 6
Receptions, Honorary Votes, &c.	3,721 10 9	3,883 18 5	6,653 10 9	1,152 14 6
Law and Parliamentary	3,032 14 7	3,043 16 9	2,540 16 7	6,011 2 6
Library, Museum, &c.	7,297 – 2	6,317 1 2	7,232 13 7	6,716 7 6
Schools	12,547 1 5	11,616 16 –	11,253 2 11	8,179 3 1
Almshouses	1,976 7 3	1,925 13 1	1,975 4 2	2,086 5 11
Donations	7,024 5 –	7,247 17 7	6,548 6 3	6,967 6 –
	233,158 14 –	239,485 1 11	252,151 – 2	252,655 – 4

The result of this classification is to clear the total annual expenditure for all purposes of the items which cannot be regarded as ordinary current expenditure. In the four years the total ordinary expenditure was :—

	£ s. d.
In 1889	517,519 19 4
„ 1890	521,581 12 1
„ 1891	539,559 12 11
„ 1892	551,743 4 2

Showing a gradual increase each year.

14. Differentiation of City and County Expenditure of the Corporation.

A vital part of the question of unification is the relationship between the Corporation expenditure and the County Council expenditure, and for a consideration of this subject it is necessary to have a division of the expenditure of the Corporation into expenditure for services relating to the local purposes of the City only and for services relating to County purposes.

An examination of the services for which expenditure is now incurred by the Corporation, reveals the fact that some of it is of exactly the same nature as that incurred by the County under the control and management of the County Council. Beyond this, there are services which obviously are not limited to City purposes pure and simple. It is possible, then, to divide the expenditure of the Corporation into at least three classes :—(1) Expenditure relating to local City purposes only, (2) expenditure relating to County purposes, and (3) expenditure for general purposes.

The expenditure for local City purposes only would consist of those items whose range of utility does not go beyond the City area, and of such administrative expenditure necessary to the management of the City estates and the support of the mayoralty and civic functions. The expenditure for County purposes would be for services concurrent with services performed by the County Council, and for services of the same nature as existing County services. The expenditure for general purposes would be those items whose range of utility go beyond the City area, or whose funds are drawn from the larger area beyond the City.

With reference to this last group, no area other than the County area can have so paramount an interest either in the revenue which is supplied or in the application of the expenditure, and it is, therefore, included as a section of the expenditure relating to County purposes, thus reducing the division of the Corporation expenditure into two main groups :—(*a*) City and (*b*) County.

(*a*) Using the figures of the ordinary current expenditure (*ante* p. xxxvi) the expenditure relating to City purposes only may be taken as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dwellings for the Poor	2,584 6 6	2,849 5 9	1,892 4 4	2,225 17 6
Mayor's Court	7,124 4 1	8,620 6 5	8,869 18 –	8,540 5 11
City of London Court	14,673 5 2	13,407 1 7	12,259 14 3	11,996 3 8
Borough Court, Southwark	213 8 –	214 19 6	201 8 6	215 3 2
Establishment Expenses	27.843 15 9	32,543 6 7	34,099 2 10	30,334 5 8
Pensions	3,535 5 11	4,174 18 11	5,480 2 4	5,794 13 6
Mayoralty	15,320 8 1	15,040 16 3	15,898 15 –	17,622 9 8
State and Civic	2,081 5 5	2,369 7 2	2,350 10 11	2,155 12 5
Guildhall and other Buildings ..	3,778 12 2	5,043 4 4	7,048 19 8	8,191 3 6
Monument	1,243 17 2	364 4 8	252 7 8	240 15 –
Receptions, Honorary Votes, &c. ..	3,721 10 9	3,883 18 5	6,653 10 9	1,152 14 6
Law and Parliamentary	3,032 14 7	3,043 16 9	2,540 16 7	6,011 2 6
Almshouses	1,976 7 3	1,925 13 1	1,975 4 2	2,086 5 11
Freemen's Orphan School	6,938 18 3	6,193 – 6	6,963 13 5	7,278 6 –
Donations	7,024 5 –	7,247 17 7	6,548 6 3	6,967 6 –
Police	26,947 14 3	27,840 7 3	30,107 15 11	32,340 11 4
	128,039 18 4	134,762 4 9	143,142 10 7	143,152 16 3

(xxxix)

(*b*) The expenditure relating to County purposes would be as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(i.) Services concurrent with those of the County Council :—				
Criminal Justice	6,100 4 10	7,321 14 8	7,711 4 9	10,518 5 11
Sheriffs	407 7 10	1,222 3 6	709 16 2	604 16 8
Coroner	1,644 7 8	1,305 4 8	1,399 16 11	1,450 17 1
Magistracy	6,731 6 1	7,169 15 9	7,368 8 7	7,337 18 8
Weights and Measures	205 13 6	158 13 4	567 9 5	—
Lunatics	3,127 2 10	3,999 12 2	3,682 13 11	2,967 9 9
Reformatories	412 16 11	331 4 9	314 12 1	314 – 6
Petroleum	39 15 –	96 13 4	30 11 –	31 5 3
Prison and other County Pensions	5,834 3 3	5,916 9 1	6,412 12 8	5,578 – 6
	24,502 17 11	27,521 11 3	28,197 5 6	28,802 14 4
(ii.) Services of similar nature to those of the County Council :—				
Bridges	63,617 3 2	61,711 7 10	62,011 18 1	65,788 18 –
Parks and Open Spaces	15,762 5 11	17,412 17 7	16,333 16 11	16,832 1 4
Salaries and Pensions on these Accounts..	3,855 15 4	3,330 7 9	2,448 17 4	2,249 1 3
	83,235 4 5	82,454 13 2	80,794 12 4	84,870 – 7
(iii.) Services whose range of influence is beyond the City area ;—				
Markets	215,848 3 9	212,684 10 7	218,552 12 10	224,390 9 7
Market Approaches (Leadenhall)	1,203 6 1	1,380 19 1	4,610 4 1	2,445 1 2
Port of London	3,059 – 3	3,208 11 –	3,484 12 10	4,514 19 9
Education—Gresham College ..	873 8 5	1,033 13 1	884 4 10	832 6 1
City of London School	14,912 4 4	14,469 8 –	15,059 16 11	16,502 10 7
City School for Girls	—	—	—	11 17 4
School of Music ..	28,595 13 7	29,237 1 8	29,874 13 9	30,576 2 6
Technical Education	1,000 – –	500 – –	—	—
Library, Museum, and Art Gallery	6,770 – 6	7,102 5 6	7,875 18 5	8,112 4 3
Royal Exchange	9,480 1 9	7,226 14 –	7,063 – 10	7,532 1 9
	281,741 18 8	276,843 2 11	287,405 4 6	294,917 13 –
Total County purposes ..	389,480 1 –	386,819 7 4	396,397 2 4	408,590 7 11

It thus appears that of the total ordinary current expenditure of the Corporation, according to the figures of the four years, about 74 per cent. is for County purposes—purposes, that is, in which the whole Administrative County is equally interested, and for which there is dual management, namely, the City Corporation for the City area, and the County Council for the County area.

15. Estimated Financial Effect of Unification.

The financial effect of unification may be considered from two alternative schemes, (*a*) the transfer of County services only to the County Council, and (*b*) the merger of the entire functions of the Corporation in the County.

(*a*) The transfer of County services only is beset with difficulties. Its effect upon the City would be to leave the Mayoralty and civic officials with only the functions indicated on p. xxxviii, and an expenditure in the four years under consideration, for ordinary current purposes only, of :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889 ..	128,039	18	4
1890 ..	134,762	4	9
1891 ..	143,142	10	7
1892 ..	143,152	16	3

This expenditure is at present met by the following revenues :—

	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
General Estates and Funds	96,890	5	10	106,381	9	2	116,025	1	7	109,630	1	5
Fees and other receipts in aid	31,149	12	6	28,380	15	7	27,117	9	–	33,522	14	10
	128,039	18	4	134,762	4	9	143,142	10	7	143,152	16	3

Its effect upon the County would be to place upon the County Council the expenditure of the four years as under :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1889	389,480	1	0
1890	386,819	7	4
1891	396,397	2	4
1892	408,590	7	11

which expenditure is at present met by the following revenues :—

	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Bridge House Estates	63,617	3	2	61,711	7	10	62,011	18	1	65,788	18	–
Grain Duty	12,534	12	2	12,418	13	4	12,407	6	4	12,596	18	3
Gresham Estate	10,353	10	2	8,260	7	1	7,947	5	8	8,364	7	10
Ward's Recreation Ground Funds ..	587	9	8	538	10	8	538	10	8	862	14	5
General Estates and Funds	49,175	13	–	50,174	13	10	53,200	17	10	55,412	–	5
Market Rents and dues	215,848	3	9	212,684	10	7	218,552	12	10	224,390	9	7
Fees and other receipts in aid	37,363	9	1	41,031	4	–	41,738	10	11	41,174	19	5
	389,480	1	–	386,819	7	4	396,397	2	4	408,590	7	11

If the Bridge House Estates, the Gresham Estate, and the Grain Duty were transferred, together with the expenditure charged upon them, there would still be the remaining expenditure to be arranged for. To throw the expenditure now charged upon Corporation revenues upon the county rates would be to give the Corporation an annual revenue of £50,000 to £60,000, in addition to the amount required for City purposes, and to saddle the County with an equivalent expenditure, together with the debt at present outstanding in connection with these services, namely, as estimated on p. xxxiv £43,836. It would be most difficult to devise a suitable plan for the severance of the estates to meet such a complex state of things, although some arrangement might be come to, by which the City Corporation should accept a perpetual charge against their estates in favour of the County.

(xli)

(*b*) The financial effect of complete unification involves some considerations of importance which have not been touched upon in the glance given at the smaller scheme of partial unification. The expenditure to be transferred to the County would be (1) the net amount falling upon the Corporation estates and revenues as ordinary current expenditure; (2) certain County services now under the control of the Commissioners of Sewers; and (3) the police now under the control of the Commissioner for the City. Following upon this transfer there would be a reorganization of the County rating in the City so as to abolish the present exemption of the City from the special County rate. The final estimate will, therefore, include provisions for the expenditure of the City as it at present stands, the liquidation of the debt falling upon City estates, and the collection of the County rates upon the City area.

The net expenditure falling upon the Corporation revenues and funds would be as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City purposes (p. xxxviii)	128,039 18 4	134,762 4 9	143,142 10 7	143,152 16 3
County purposes (p. xxxix)	389,480 1 –	386,819 7 4	396,397 2 4	408,590 7 11
	517,519 19 4	521,581 12 1	539,539 12 11	551,743 4 2
Add—Extra charge for debt not included therein, after allowing for payments for debt included (*a*) ..	35,317 – –	35,431 – –	35,431 – –	35,693 10 –
	552,836 19 4	557,012 12 1	574,970 12 11	587,436 14 2

The transfers from the Commissioners of Sewers and Police are for the following services and amounts, but the accounts do not set them forth very clearly according to the Act under which they are incurred, and there may be a slight correction to make here :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Commissioners of Sewers :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Artizans' Dwellings	8,000 – –	7,000 – –	10,000 – –	11,000 – –
Dangerous Structures (less receipts in aid)	–24 10 4	139 13 4	–16 14 5	–21 5 7
Gas Testing	1,068 15 –	641 5 –	914 7 7	716 8 7
Gas Meter Testing (less receipts in aid)	–203 8 7	–1,555 14 6	–326 8 4	–193 13 7
Contagious Diseases and Slaughter-houses	793 15 –	972 15 8	1,600 – –	637 10 –
Explosives	30 1 9	20 13 –	22 14 –	22 15 –
Weights and Measures	187 10 –	150 – –	459 2 3	–630 14 4
Sky Signs	– – –	– – –	– – 15 –	–4 10 –
	9,852 2 10	7,368 12 6	12,052 6 1	11,526 10 1
And from the City Police	74,285 8 9	78,420 9 4	84,798 1 3	91,387 2 3

(*a*) These amounts are made up as follows :—

	1889	1890	1891	1892
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Estimate charge for debt (*see* p. xxxiv)	43,836 – –	43,836 – –	43,836 – –	43,836 – –
Less payments included in yearly expenditure, viz. :—				
Parks and open spaces	8,015 – –	8,015 – –	8,015 – –	7,752 10 –
Highgate woods	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
Lunatic asylum	354 – –	240 – –	240 – –	240 – –
	8,519 – –	8,405 – –	8,405 – –	8,142 10 –
Net charge for debt	35,317 – –	35,431 – –	35,431 – –	35,693 10 –

(xlii)

The revenue available from the Corporation Estates and Funds would be :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	140,647 4 4	160,121 18 5	145,261 10 1	149,425 14 2
Interest	15,910 13 4	15,872 8 8	14,560 18 4	14,011 2 10
Gresham Estate	8,282 1 –	8,254 13 –	8,705 16 7	8,970 8 4
Grain and other Duties (less estimate of £8,000 to meet loans)	4,516 2 3	5,159 17 6	1,948 12 9	4,619 18 8
Receipts in aid (see p. xxxii)	68,513 1 7	69,411 19 7	68,855 19 11	74,697 14 3
Bridge House Estates	63,617 3 2	61,711 7 10	62,011 18 1	65,788 18 –
Market Rents and Dues	215,848 3 9	212,684 10 7	218,552 12 10	224,390 9 7
	517,334 9 5	533,216 15 7	519,897 8 7	541,904 5 10

The final estimate of receipts and expenditure on the basis of complete transfer and re-organization would, therefore, be—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
(1) Expenditure for Current purposes (including Police paid for out of estates) p. xli. ..	552,836 19 4	557,012 12 1	574,970 12 11	587,436 14 2
(2) Police paid for out of rates ..	74,285 8 9	78,420 9 4	84,798 1 3	91,387 2 3
(3) Transfer from the Commissioners of Sewers	9,852 2 10	7,368 12 6	12,052 6 1	11,526 10 1
	636,974 10 11	642,801 13 11	671,821 – 3	690,350 6 6
To meet this expenditure there would be—				
(1) Increased revenues from the following sources—				
Bridge House and Blackfriars Bridge Estates — unapplied balances in future made applicable to London bridges generally ..	15,608 2 10	16,923 11 6	21,915 6 8	14,170 9 10
City of London Court	4,141 3 1	2,646 19 1	5,895 3 6	7,453 15 –
Special County Rate levied from the City $2\frac{3}{10}$ on £4,163,655	39,902 – –	39,902 – –	39,902 – –	39,902 – –
Police Rate	74,285 8 9	78,420 9 4	84,798 1 3	91,387 2 3
(2) Revenues from the estates and funds	517,334 9 5	533,216 15 7	519,897 8 7	541,904 5 10
Total revenues applicable to expenditure	651,271 4 1	671,109 15 6	672,408 – –	694,817 12 11
Balance of Revenue brought down ..	14,296 13 2	28,308 1 7	586 19 9	4,467 6 5
Deduct—Estimated loss of Revenue from interest on Cash Balances not available for use by the Chamber of London	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	2,000 – –
Estimated cost of maintenance of Tower Bridge..	6,000 – –	6,000 – –	6,000 – –	6,000 – –
	8,000 – –	8,000 – –	8,000 – –	8,000 – –
Balance surplus (+) or deficit (–) after transfer and re-organization (if all expenditure remains as at present) on the basis of four years' figures..	+ 6,296 13 2	+ 20,308 1 7	– 7,413 – 3	– 3,532 13 7

This estimate is based upon the figures as they work out from the four years which have been analysed. It does not take count of several special points which may be raised by schemes of unification, such, for instance, as the assimilation of the Lord Mayor's Court and the City of London Court to other Courts of the Metropolis constituted for similar purposes, and the consequent transfer of revenues and charges from the county to the Government, the lessening of the cost for lunatics, by transferring the asylum to the County, nor does it take count of economy resulting from the abolition of a dual system of government.

16. Expenditure on behalf of Freemen of the City.

There remain to be considered one or two minor results which would follow upon unification.

Special expenditure on behalf of the Freemen of the City is incurred by the Corporation under the heads of (1) Pensions to Widows; (2) Orphan School, and Almshouses.

A complete analysis of this expenditure has been made from 1869 to 1892 (*see* pp. 38–9), and there may arise a legal question whether and in what manner this expenditure is to be continued after unification has been effected, and to what extent.

The Pensions to widows are dispensed by the Court of Aldermen to the extent of £210 per annum, and by the Court of Common Council to the extent of £500 per annum. This grant appears, from the Commission of 1837, to have been in lieu of a former distribution on St. Thomas's Day of the proceeds of the poor box raised by contributions made by persons on admission to their freedom (*see* p. 122).

17. Bequests administered by the Corporation.

It will be convenient to have set forth the various bequests which the Corporation administer through their accounts. They are dealt with in their general estates, their trust estates and in special legacy estates, and are as follows :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
General Estates—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John Costin's bequest	35 4 –	36 16 –	36 16 –	24 7 6
Sir Gilbert Folliott's bequest ..	– 19 6	– 19 6	– 19 6	– 19 6
Sir John Philpot's bequest	269 15 1	299 3 2	269 – 11	285 – 6
Rectors and Churchwardens of St. Peter's, Berkhampstead, and St. Sepulchre, Middlesex	15 12 –	15 12 –	15 12 –	15 12 –
R. Smith's gift	68 – –	46 13 4	46 13 4	38 13 4
Six poor couples residing in Roger's Almshouses	212 6 8	220 2 8	228 16 0	228 16 –
Expenses, Roger's Almshouses ..	49 12 2	40 5 7	77 18 9	53 10 9
Clothing for poor widows of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, the gift of John Curzon	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –
The Honourable Robert Bertie's bequest	– – –	– – –	8 15 3	
Mrs. Abegail Malpas' bequest ..	– – –	– – –	– – –	3 18 –
Water supplied for drinking fountain at Smithfield, Sir Martin Bowes' bequest	20 16 6	13 6 –	14 7 6	19 14 –
Maintenance of garden and fountain at Smithfield	147 – –	170 14 –	120 14 –	150 – –
Coals supplied to the several parishes in London and Southwark, pursuant to the will of Sir Thomas Cambell	258 15 10	18 18 9	215 18 2	52 3 6
	1,083 1 9	867 11 –	1,040 11 5	877 15 1
Gresham Estates—				
Allowance, clothing, &c., of poor almsmen and repairs to almshouses	405 11 –	393 18 8	431 9 1	443 13 2
Miss Bathus' Bequest—				
Assistance to recovered patients in the City of London Lunatic Asylum	13 1 1	8 12 –	22 12 –	13 17 –
Admiral Duff's Legacy—				
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association	32 12 2	31 4 –	31 4 –	31 4 –
	1,534 6 –	1,301 5 8	1,525 16 6	1,366 9 3

Besides these, there are the Scholarships attached to the City of London School, 19 in number, particulars of which are as follows :—

	Name of Scholarship.	Amount of Endowment in Stock.	Amounts paid in respect of each Scholarship.			
			1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	The Times	2,000 – –	60 – –	58 2 6	57 10 –	57 10 –
2	The Beaufoy, No. 1	1,717 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
3	The Beaufoy, No. 2	1,717 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
4	The Beaufoy, No. 3	1,716 13 4	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
5	The Beaufoy, No. 4	1,716 13 4	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
6	The David Salomon's Scholarship	1,666 13 4	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	– – –
7	The Shakespeare Prizes (Beaufoy)	1,081 1 7	31 6 8	40 11 –	43 19 5	46 17 1
8	The Lambert Jones	1,648 2 10	49 8 8	49 8 8	49 8 8	49 8 8
9	The Travers	1,666 13 4	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
10	The Lionel Rothschild	2,000 – –	60 – –	60 – –	60 – –	60 – –
11	The Masterman	1,000 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –	30 – –
12	The William Tite	1,500 – –	45 – –	45 – –	45 – –	32 10 –
13	The David Salomon's Foundation	1,050 – –	31 10 –	31 10 –	31 10 –	31 10 –
14	The Jews' Commemoration ..	1,333 6 8	40 – –	40 – –	40 – –	40 – –
15	Warren Stormes Hale Testimonial Scholarship Account	1,100 – –	44 – –	44 – –	44 – –	22 – –
16	Sir Albert David Sassoon ..	(a)	80 – –	80 – –	45 – –	65 – –
17	Lionel Van Oven Prize	600 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –	20 – –
18	Miss Alston's Gift	850 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –
19	Sir Robert Peel Scholarship Account	500 – –	– – –	– – –	13 15 –	13 15 –
			816 5 4	773 12 2	805 3 1	743 10 9

(a) This Scholarship is 27,000 rupees, which was equivalent to about £1,640 6s. 3d. in 1892.

18. The Loan Account.

The system of the Corporation in respect of borrowing has been to issue City Bonds redeemable at short periods and renewed from time to time as circumstances required.

The analysis (pp. 42–6) shows the total amount borrowed, the amount paid off up to 1892, and the dates at which the bonds outstanding at the end of 1892 were due. In respect of two loans, namely, the £1,060,000 for the Tower Bridge and the £347,000 to the Commissioners of Sewers, a different system was adopted, these being repaid by equal annual instalments.

The securities against each loan are also stated and an additional table (p. 46) shows the average rate of interest chargeable against each class of security.

The loan due by the Commissioners of Sewers in respect of Artizans' Dwellings requires a note. The yearly interest paid on it is not included among the general revenues of the Corporation, nor does the loan appear to have been issued from the Corporation Fund. The Corporation were simply the agents for obtaining the loan, and their own revenues are not affected by it, as it is amply secured on the rates of the City. The Act of 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., cap. lxxxix.) enables the Corporation to borrow on the credit of the rates leviable by the Commissioners of Sewers and also on the credit of the estates and revenues of the Corporation, and to advance the moneys so borrowed to the Commissioners.

1.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION.

I.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation

I.—Revenues from Real and Funded Property and Dues and Duties.

	Gross Revenue.
	1
Rents, Premiums, Fines for Leases, &c.:—	£ s. d.
General Estates	158,555 2 6
Gresham Estates	8,915 2 –
Bridge House Estates (including interest on securities £2,046 16*s.* 9*d.*) (*a*)	91,995 19 1
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	815 6 1
Bequests	188 6 10
	260,469 16 6
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	15,910 13 4
Dues and Duties:—	
Grain Duty	18,127 16 7
Coal and Wine Duties (less Drawbacks and Returns)	349,539 9 –
Voluntary Metage (Grain)	991 12 7
Fruit Metage	638 19 11
Brokers' Rents	13 – –
	645,691 7 11

(*a*) This item is included under this head because the securities arise from sale of Bridge House Property and remain only so long as they are not re-invested in property.

II.—Charges on Net Revenue and Balances carried forward.

	Net Revenue brought forward (Col. 6.)	Charges on				
		London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges.	Tower Bridge and Kew Bridges.	Holborn Valley Improvement.	Leadenhall Market Approach.	Parks and Open Spaces.
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	140,647 4 4	—	—	—	9,076 13 7(*c*)	—
Gresham Estates	8,282 1 –	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge House Estates	79,240 5 2	5,157 15 1	58,459 8 1	—	—	—
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	796 4 3	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	15,910 13 4	—	—	—	—	—
Dues and Duties:—						
Grain Duty	15,167 8 7	—	—	—	—	12,534 12 2
Coal and Wine Duties	341,000 5 5	—	238,275 8 11	193,897 1 6	—	—
Voluntary Metage (Grain)	195 7 9	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Metage	413 – 1	—	—	—	—	—
Brokers' Rents	13 – –	—	—	—	—	—
	600,839 9 9	5,157 15 1	296,734 17 –	193,897 1 6(*d*)	9,076 13 7	12,534 12 2

(*c*) Including £2,665 7*s.* 6*d.* for erection of new buildings, &c. (page 81 of Accounts)
(*d*) Of this sum the following was paid within the year in respect of Loans borrowed (see also note (*a*) of following page).

Principal	£113,471 10 –
Interest	29,554 10 –
	£143,026 – –

of the City of London, 1889.

Charges against Gross Revenue.				Net Revenue. (Carried forward.)
Collection and Management.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.	Bequests.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7,233 9 8	9,779 13 7(b)	894 14 11	17,907 18 2	140,647 4 4
227 10 –	– – –	405 11 –	633 1 –	8,282 1 –
8,525 1 1	4,230 12 10	—	12,755 13 11	79,240 5 2
—	19 1 10	—	19 1 10	796 4 3
—	--	188 6 10	188 6 10	– – –
15,986 – 9	14,029 8 3	1,488 12 9	31,504 1 9	228,965 14 9
—	—	—	—	15,910 13 4
2,579 8 1	380 19 11	—	2,960 8 –	15,167 8 7
8,539 3 7	– – –	—	8,539 3 7	341,000 5 5
745 3 4	51 1 6	—	796 4 10	195 7 9
1,052 – –	—	—	1,052 – –	–413 – 1
—	—	—	—	13 – –
28,901 15 9	14,461 9 8	1,488 12 9	44,851 18 2	600,839 9 9

(b) Including £2,192 7s. 9d. Income Duty on "General Profits of the Corporation" and on Dividends.

Net Revenue.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Royal Exchange.	Gresham College.	Salaries and Pensions.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	9,076 13 7	131,570 10 9	—	—	131,570 10 9
9,480 1 9	873 8 5	– – –	10,353 10 2	–2,071 9 2	—	–2,071 9 2	—
—	—	811 3 5	64,428 6 7	14,811 18 7	—	14,811 18 7	—
—	—	—	—	796 4 3	—	796 4 3	—
—	—	—	—	15,910 13 4	—	—	15.910 13 4
—	—	2,446 14 –	14,981 6 2	186 2 5	—	819 12 5	–633 10 – (a)
—	—	597 17 11	432,770 8 4	–91,770 2 11	—	–91,172 5 –	–597 17 11 (b)
—	—	—	—	195 7 9	—	—	195 7 9
—	—	—	—	–413 – 1	—	—	–413 – 1
—	—	—	—	13 – –	—	—	13 – –
9,480 1 9	873 8 5	3,855 15 4	531,610 4 10	69,229 4 11	—	–76,815 18 11	146,045 3 10

(a) This is a charge for salaries of Grain Duty officials, paid for out of interest on cash balances.
(b) This is a charge for salaries of Coal Duty officials, paid for out of interest on cash balances.

(4)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1889.

III.—Increase of Revenues by receipts from Remunerative Undertakings.

	Balance of Revenue brought forward (col. 20) and new Receipts.	Deductions from Market Rents.	
		Works and Services.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes.
	21	22	23
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates (less minus balances on Fruit Metage)	131,365 18 5	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances (less minus balances on Coal Duty and Grain Duty)	14,679 5 5	—	—
	146,045 3 10		
New Receipts brought into account—			
Markets—London Central	96,847 13 8	7,918 16 10	9,618 12 5
Leadenhall	7,430 18 8	1,875 11 1	1,534 13 5
Metropolitan Cattle	28,487 18 2	12,750 16 2	1,778 9 2
Smithfield Hay Market	129 8 3	– – –	18 5 10
Billingsgate	24,218 11 5	3,848 – 1	2,365 – 4
Farringdon	1,950 1 10	161 5 –	400 16 8
Coal	2,302 6 3	397 6 8	688 5 8
Deptford Cattle	55,575 17 11	11,183 18 4	8,256 18 9
	362,988 – –	38,135 14 2	24,661 2 3

IV.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Permanent Works.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (Col. 30) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on	
		Holborn Valley Improvement.	Clerkenwell Improvement.
	31	32	33
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
General Estates	131,365 18 5	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,679 5 5	—	—
Markets	4,834 5 6	—	—
	150,879 9 4		
Receipts in aid of expenditure:			
Holborn Valley Improvement	45,055 7 7	43,621 4 6	—
Clerkenwell Improvement	9,190 9 9	– – –	16 9 3
Dwellings for the poor	5,518 – 3	– – –	– – –
Parks and opne spaces	1,933 1 6	– – –	– – –
	212,576 8 5	43,621 4 6(a)	16 9 3

(a) Of this amount the sum of £42,000 was paid within the year in respect of principal of loans borrowed (*see* also note (*d*) of previous page.)

(5)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1889.

and Dues.				Disposal of Balances.		
Establishment and Management.	Interest and Repayment of Debt.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.	Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	131,365 18 5	—	—	131,365 18 5
—	—	—	14,679 5 5	—	—	14,679 5 5
13,388 18 8	59,160 8 4	90,086 16 3	6,760 17 5	—	—	6,760 17 5
728 12 4	3,342 10 –	7,481 6 10	–50 8 2	—	—	–50 8 2
4,977 – 11	16,791 – –	36,297 6 3	–7,809 8 1	—	—	–7,809 8 1
47 8 2	– – –	65 14 –	63 14 3	—	—	63 14 3
3,451 9 –	9,371 – –	19,035 9 5	5,183 2 –	—	—	5,183 2 –
701 12 1	– – –	1,263 13 9	686 8 1	—	—	686 8 1
646 12 –	– – –	1,732 4 4	570 1 11	—	570 1 11	– – –
10,083 7 1	30,361 8 9	59,885 12 11	–4,309 15 –	—	–4,309 15 –	– – –
34,025 – 3	119,026 7 1	215,848 3 9	147,139 16 3	—	–3,739 13 1	150,879 9 4

Permanent Works.				Disposal of Balances.		
Dwellings for the Poor.	Parks and Open Spaces.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.	Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
34	35	36	37	38	39	40
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4,568 12 8	1,704 16 10	6,273 9 6	125,092 8 11	—	– – –	125,092 8 11
—	—		14,679 5 5	—	– – –	14,679 5 5
—	—		4,834 5 6	—	– – –	4,834 5 6
—	—	43,621 4 6	1,434 3 1	—	1,434 3 1	– – –
—	—	16 9 3	9,174 – 6	—	174 – 6	9,000 – –(a)
5,518 – 3	—	5,518 – 3	– – –	—	– – –	– – –
	1,522 16 11	1,522 16 11	410 4 7	—	410 4 7	– – –
10,086 12 11(b)	3,227 13 9	56,952 – 5	155,624 8 –	—	2,018 8 2	153,605 19 10

(a) This is transferred to the reserve fund, and is therefore not carried forward for general purposes.
(b) Including £7,502 6s. 5d., charges in connection with the erection of Billingsgate Buildings (page 81 of the Accounts).

(6)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1889.

V.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Justice and Police.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (Col. 40) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on				
		Mayor's Court.	Criminal Justice.	City of London Court.	Borough Court, Southwark.	Sheriffs.
	41	42	43	44	45	46
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	125,092 8 11	383 1 4	6,100 4 10(b)	– – –	213 8 –	407 7 10
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,679 5 5	—	—	—	—	—
Markets	4,834 5 6	—	—	—	—	—
	144,605 19 10					
Receipts in aid of expenditure :—						
Mayor's Court	9,072 4 7	9,072 4 7	– – –	—	—	—
City of London Court ..	14,916 18 10	– – –	– – –	14,673 5 2	—	—
Magistracy	2,151 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	—	—
	170,746 3 3	9,455 5 11(a)	6,100 4 10	14,673 5 2(c)	213 8 –	407 7 10

(a) Including £2,331 1s. 10d. for construction of the Court.

(b) This is after repayment by Treasury of £1,290 8s. 8d.

(c) Including £3,897 9s. 5d., part cost of erecting the new Court.

VI.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Administrative Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (Col. 54) and New Receipts.	Expenditure for			
		Weights and Measures.	Lunatics.	Re-formatories.	Port of London and Local Marine Board.
	55	56	57	58	59
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	84,815 18 11	11 11 0	2,671 6 10	412 16 11	3,032 10 3
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances ..	14,679 5 5	—	—	—	—
Markets	4,834 5 6	—	—	—	—
City of London Court	600 – –	—	—	—	—
	104,929 9 10				
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—					
Weights and Measures	194 2 6	194 2 6	—	—	—
Lunatics	455 16 –	– – –	455 16 –	—	—
Port of London	26 10 –	– – –	– – –	—	26 10 –
Establishment..	164 8 2				
	105,770 6 6	205 13 6	3,127 2 10	412 16 11	3,059 – 3

(7)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1889.

Justice and Police.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Coroner.	Police.	Magistracy.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,644 7 8	26,947 14 3	4,580 6 1	40,276 10 –	84,815 18 11	—	—	84,815 18 11
—	—	—	—	14,679 5 5	—	—	14,679 5 5
—	—	—	—	4,834 5 6	—	—	4,834 5 6
—	—	—	9,072 4 7	– – –	—	—	—
—	—	—	14,673 5 2	243 13 8	-600 – –	243 13 8	600 – –(c)
—	—	2,151 – –	2,151 – –	– – –	—		
1,644 7 8	26,947 14 3	6,731 6 1	66,172 19 9	104,573 3 6	-600 – –	243 13 8	104,929 9 10

(c) This amount was transferred from the invested balances of the City of London Court.

Administrative Purposes.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Petroleum.	General Establishment Expenses.	Pensions to Officers.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39 15 0	21,350 13 6 (a)	9,369 9 2	36,888 2 8	47,927 16 3	—	—	47,927 16 3
—	7,798 3 7	—	7,798 3 7	6,881 1 10	—	—	6,881 1 10
—	766 15 10	—	766 15 10	4,067 9 8	—	—	4,067 9 8
—	—	—	—	600 – –	—	—	600 – –
—	—	—	194 2 6	– – –	—	—	– – –
—	—	—	455 16 –	– – –	—	—	– – –
—	—	—	26 10 –	– – –	—	—	– – –
—	164 8 2	—	164 8 2	– – –	—	—	– – –
39 15 –	30,080 1 1	9,369 9 2	46,293 18 9	59,476 7 9	—	—	59,476 7 9

(a) Including £2,236 5s. 4d. for alterations to new Council Chamber (page 49 of the Accounts).

(8)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1889

VII.—Applications of Revenue to Mayoralty and Civic Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 67).	Expenditure on Mayoralty		
		Mayoralty.	State and Civic.	Guildhall and other buildings, including salaries and allowances to hall-keepers.
	68	69	70	71
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estate	47,927 16 3	17,375 14 6(a)	1,061 5 5	3,778 12 2
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	6,881 1 10	– – –	—	—
City of London Court	600 – –	– – –	—	—
Markets	4,067 9 8	– – –	—	—
	59,476 7 9	17,375 14 6	1,061 5 5	3,778 12 2

(a) Including £2,055 6s. 5d. for drainage works at the Mansion House (page 41 of Accounts).

VIII.—Applications of Revenue to Optional Purposes.

	Balance of Revenue brought forward (col. 79) and New Receipts.	Expenditure for	
		Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.	Schools.
	80	81	82
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estate	17,937 18 10	7,297 – 2	10,640 18 8
Interest on Securities and Cash	6,881 1 10	—	1,444 16 0
City of London Court	600 – –	—	—
Markets	4,067 9 8	—	—
	29,486 10 4		
Receipts in aid of Expenditure :—			
Monument	716 17 6	716 17 6	—
Schools	38,899 14 9	– – –	38,899 14 9
	69,103 2 7	8,013 17 8	50,985 9 5
Deficit on General Balances	..	..	..
Net Balance of Revenue for the Year	—	—	—

(9)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1889.

and Civic Purposes				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Receptions, Honorary Votes and Civic Functions.	Pensions to Civic Officials.	Law and Parliamentary, including Gas and Water Supply.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,721 10 9	1,020 – –	3,032 14 7	29,989 17 5	17,937 18 10	—	—	17,937 18 10
—	—	—	—	6,881 1 10	—	—	6,881 1 10
—	—	—	—	600 – –	—	—	600 – –
—	—	—	—	4,067 9 8	—	—	4,067 9 8
3,721 10 9	1,020 – –	3,032 14 7	29,989 17 5	29,486 10 4	—	—	29,486 10 4

Optional Purposes.				Balance of Revenue.
Pensions to School Officers.	Almshouses.	Donations.	Total.	
83	84	85	86	87
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	17,937 18 10	—
461 6 9	1,976 7 3	2,334 12 4	6,217 2 4	663 19 6 (a)
—	—	600 – –	600 – –	—
—	—	4,067 9 8	4,067 9 8	—
—	—	—	716 17 6	—
—	—	—	38,899 14 9	—
461 6 9	1 976 7 3	7,002 2 –	—	663 19 6
..	..	22 3 –	..	–22 3 – (b)
—	—	7,024 5 –	68,461 6 1	—
		—	—	641 16 6

(a) This is the increased balance in the Reserve Fund.
(b) This is the deficit balance on General Estates.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation

I.—Revenues from Real and Funded Property and Dues and Duties.

	Gross Revenue.
	1
Rents, Premiums, Fines for Leases, &c.:—	£ s. d.
General Estates	173,785 8 9
Gresham Estates	9,908 8 4
Bridge House Estates (including interest on securities £1,931 7s. 6d.) (a)	92,261 4 10
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	826 8 6
Bequests	169 12 4
	276,951 2 9
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	15,872 8 8
Dues and Duties:—	
Grain Duty	18,633 13 4
Coal Duty	91,011 2 8
Voluntary Metage (Grain)	647 1 –
Fruit Metage	775 17 8
	403,891 6 1

(a) This item is included under this head because the securities arise from sale of Bridge House Property, and remain only so long as they are not re-invested in property.

II.—Charges on Net Revenue and Balances carried forward.

	Net Revenue brought forward (Col. 6.)	Charges on				
		London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges.	Tower Bridge.	Holborn Valley Improvement.	Leadenhall Market Approach.	Parks and Open Spaces.
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	160,121 18 5	—	—	19,425 6 1 (c)	6,588 19 1	—
Gresham Estates	8,254 13 –	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge House Estates	78,613 2 2	4,162 4 5	57,549 3 5	—	—	—
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	805 18 6	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	15,872 8 8	—	—	637 13 –(d)	—	—
Dues and Duties:—						
Grain Duty	15,804 3 10	—	—	—	—	12,418 13 4
Coal Duty	84,270 15 7	—	—	81,687 5 –	—	—
Metage Grain	–250 18 1	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Metage	–85 2 3	—	—	—	—	—
	363,406 19 10	4,162 4 5	57,549 3 5	101,750 4 1 (e)	6,588 19 1	12,418 13 4

(c) £12,276 11s. 1d. of this amount is taken from the Reserve Fund (page 93 of the Accounts), £637 13s. is paid out of interest on City Bonds (page 93 of the Accounts), and £7,148 15s. is paid out of the City's Estate (page 11 of the Accounts).

(d) A further £19,608 4s. 3d. was paid off in the year, but this amount being derived from a sinking fund provided in a previous year it is not included in this account.

(e) Of this sum the following amounts were paid within the year in respect of the loan borrowed (see also note (c) of the following page):—

	£ s. d.
Principal	56,482 19 8
Interest	23,836 – –
	£80,318 19 8

of the City of London, 1890.

Charges against Gross Revenue.				Net Revenue. (Carried forward.)
Collection and Management.	Rents, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.	Bequests.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4,699 6 7	8,266 5 1 (*b*)	697 18 8	13,663 10 4	160,121 18 5
227 10 –	1,032 6 8 (*c*)	393 18 8	1,653 15 4	8,254 13 –
10,475 12 2	3,172 10 6	—	13,648 2 8	78,613 2 2
—	20 10 –	—	20 10 –	805 18 6
—	—	169 12 4	169 12 4	—
15,402 8 9	12,491 12 3	1,261 9 8	29,155 10 8	247,795 12 1
—	—	—	—	15,872 8 8
2,456 6 3	373 3 3	—	2,829 9 6	15,804 3 10
6,590 7 1	150 – –	—	6,740 7 1	84,270 15 7
841 9 9	56 9 4	—	897 19 1	—250 18 1
860 19 11	—	—	860 19 11	—85 2 3
26,151 11 9	13,071 4 10	1,261 9 8	40,484 6 3	363,406 19 10

(*b*) Including £1,791 17*s.* 7*d.* for income duty on general profits of the Corporation and on dividends.
(*c*) This is five years corporation duty 1885–6 to 1889–90.

Net Revenue.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Royal Exchange.	Gresham College.	Salaries and Pensions.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	26,014 5 2	134,107 13 3	12,923 – 5	2,402 17 4(*e*)	118,781 15 6
7,226 14 –	1,033 13 1	—	8,260 7 1	–5 14 1	—	–5 14 1	—
—	—	784 1 4	62,495 9 2	16,117 13 –	200 – –	15,917 13 –	—
—	—	—	—	805 18 6	—	805 18 6	—
—	—	—	637 13 –	15,234 15 8	59 3 11	—	15,175 11 9
—	—	2,308 6 –	14,726 19 4	1,077 4 6	2530 6 11	–819 12 5	—633 10 – (*f*)
—	—	238 – 5	81,925 5 5	2,345 10 2	—	2,416 17 3	—71 7 1 (*g*)
—	—	—	—	–250 18 1	—	—	—250 18 1
—	—	—	—	–85 2 3	—	—	—85 2 3
7,226 14 –	1,033 13 1	3,330 7 9	194,059 19 2	169,347 – 8	15,712 11 3	20,717 19 7	132,916 9 10

(*e*) This is the balance accrued during the year for the Grain Duty Sinking Fund.
(*f*) This is a charge for salaries of Grain Duty officials paid for out of interest on Cash Balances.
(*g*) This is a charge for salaries of Coal Duty officials paid for out of interest on Cash Balances.

(12)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1890.

III.—Increase of Revenues by receipts from Remunerative Undertakings.

	Balance of Revenue brought forward (col. 20) and new Receipts.	Deductions from Market Rents	
		Works and Services.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes.
	21	22	23
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates (less minus balances on Metage Grain and Fruit Metage)	118,445 15 2	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances (less minus balances on Coal Duty and Grain Duty)	14,470 14 8	—	—
	132,916 9 10		
New Receipts brought into account—			
Markets—London Central	102,868 13 7	5,878 11 8	9,611 – 8
Leadenhall	7,676 7 –	921 3 9	1,206 19 7
Metropolitan Cattle	25,969 – 9	9,573 14 8	1,862 1 6
Smithfield Hay Market	105 13 4	—	18 3 6
Billingsgate	24,053 8 2	4,240 18 7	2,381 9 5
Farringdon	1,651 18 10	205 17 –	368 15 4
Coal	2,080 – –	1,825 7 3	683 18 9
Deptford Cattle	62,602 2 6	13,981 13 7	8,268 9 10
	359,923 14 –	36,627 6 6	24,400 18 7

IV.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Permanent Works.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (Col. 30) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on	
		Holborn Valley Improvement.	Clerkenwell Improvement.
	31	32	33
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	118,445 15 2	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,470 14 8	—	—
Markets	13,346 – 10	—	—
	146,262 10 8		
Receipts in aid of expenditure:			
Holborn Valley Improvement	75,118 16 7(*a*)	9,099 – 1	—
Clerkenwell Improvement	6,270 15 2	7,000 – -(*b*)	16 17 10
Dwellings for the poor	5,530 19 –	—	—
Parks and open spaces	2,105 18 9	—	—
	235,289 – 2	16,099 – 1(*c*)	16 17 10

(*a*) This includes sale of stock, £66,019 16*s.* 6*d.*
(*b*) This amount was transferred to the Reserve Fund and from that Fund to the Holborn Valley Improvement Account.
(*c*) Of this amount the sum of £11,300 was paid within the year in respect of principal of loans borrowed. See also note (*e*) on previous page.

(13)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1890.

and Dues.			Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Establishment and Management.	Interest and Repayment of Debt.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (carried forward.)
24	25	26	27	28		30
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	118,445 15 2	—	—	118,445 15 2
—	—	—	14,470 14 8	—	—	14,470 14 8
13,873 1 8	59,408 10 –	88,771 4 –	14,097 9 7	—	—	14,097 9 7
673 18 8	3,342 10 –	6,144 12 –	1,531 15 –	—	—	1,531 15 –
4,450 1 8	16,791 – –	32,676 17 10	–6,707 17 1	—	—	—6,707 17 1
40 10 1	—	58 13 7	46 19 9	—	—	46 19 9
4,070 6 8	9,371 – –	20,063 14 8	3,989 13 6	—	—	3,989 13 6
689 6 5	—	1,263 18 9	388 – 1	—	—	388 – 1
650 3 6	—	3,159 9 6	–1,079 9 6	—	–1,079 9 6	—
8,553 6 10	29,742 10 –	60,546 – 3	2,056 2 3	—	2,056 2 3	—
33,000 15 6	118,655 10 –	212,684 10 7	147,239 3 5	—	976 12 9	146,262 10 8

Permanent Works.			Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Dwellings for the Poor.	Parks and Open Spaces.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
34	35	36	37	38	39	40
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12,301 18 1	3,024 18 4	15,326 16 5	103,118 18 9	—	—	103,118 18 9
—	—	—	14,470 14 8	—	—	14,470 14 8
—	—	—	13,346 – 10	—	—	13,346 – 10
—	—	9,099 – 1	66,019 16 6	—	66,019 16 6 (c)	—
—	—	7,016 17 10	–746 2 8	—	–746 2 8	—
5,530 19 0	—	5,530 19 0	—	—	—	—
—	1,969 5 11	1,969 5 11	136 12 10	—	136 12 10	—
17,832 17 1(b)	4,994 4 3	38,942 19 3	196,346 – 11	—	65,410 6 8	130,935 14 3

(b) Including £14,983 11*s.* 4*d.* charges in connection with the erection of Billingsgate Buildings (page 83 of the Accounts).

(c) The balances increased by the Holborn Valley account were £90,872 5*s.* 1*d.* This increase beyond that stated in col. 39 is in consequence of the transfers from Coal Duty (col. 10) not having been actually applied in the year to the redemption of debt, the difference between the transfers and the expenditure being £24,852 8*s.* 7*d.* This amount, added to the above balance of £66,019 16*s.* 6*d.*, shows the total increase of balance on this account for the year.

(14)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1890.

V.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Justice and Police.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (Col. 40) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on: Mayor's Court.	Criminal Justice.	City of London Court.	Borough Court, Southwark.	Sheriffs.
	41	42	43	44	45	46
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	103,118 18 9	5,302 – 9(a)	7,321 14 8	—	214 19 6	1,222 3 6
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,470 14 8	—	—	—	—	—
Markets	13,346 – 10	—	—	—	—	—
	130,935 14 3					
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—						
Mayor's Court	7,852 14 7	7,852 14 7	—	—	—	—
City of London Court ..	16,054 – 8	—	—	13,407 1 7	—	—
Magistracy	2,292 12 9	—	—	—	—	—
	157,135 2 3	13,154 15 4	7,321 14 8	13,407 1 7	214 19 6	1,222 3 6

(a) Including £4,534 8s. 11d. for construction of the Court.

VI.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Administrative Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 54) and New Receipts.	Expenditure for: Weights and Measures.	Lunatics.	Re-formatories.	Port of London.
	55	56	57	58	59
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	55,035 5 5	—	3,435 3 2	331 4 9	3,030 7 –
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances ..	14,470 14 8	—	—	—	—
Markets	13,346 – 10	—	—	—	—
City of London Court	4,100 – –	—	—	—	—
	86,952 – 11				
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—					
Weights and Measures	214 4 9	158 13 4	—	—	—
Lunatics	564 9 –	—	564 9 –	—	—
Petroleum	1 5 –	—	—	—	—
Port of London	178 4 –	—	—	—	178 4 –
Establishment	206 4 6	—	—	—	—
	88,116 8 2	158 13 4	3,999 12 2	331 4 9	3,208 11 –

(15)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1890.

Justice and Police.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Coroner.	Police.	Magistracy.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,305 4 8	27,840 7 3	4,877 3 –	48,083 13 4	55,035 5 5	—	—	55,035 5 5
—	—	—	—	14,470 14 8	—	—	14,470 14 8
—	—	—	—	13,346 – 10	—	—	13,346 – 10
—	—	—	7,852 14 7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	13,407 1 7	2,646 19 1	4,100 – –	2,646 19 1	4,100 – –(*b*)
—	—	2,292 12 9	2,292 12 9	—	—	—	—
1,305 4 8	27,840 7 3	7,169 15 9	71,636 2 3	85,499 – –	4,100 – –	2,646 19 1	86,952 – 11

(*b*) This amount was transferred from the invested balances of the City of London Court.

Administrative Purposes.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Petroleum.	General Establishment Expenses.	Pensions to Officers.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
95 8 4	24,807 10 5(*c*)	10,091 8 –	41,791 1 8	13,244 3 9	—	—	13,244 3 9
—	7,514 14 –	—	7,514 14 –	6,956 – 8	—	—	6,956 – 8
—	812 19 11	—	812 19 11	12,533 – 11	—	—	12,533 – 11
—	—	—	—	4,100 – –	—	—	4,100 – –
—	—	—	158 13 4	55 11 5	—	—	55 11 5
—	—	—	564 9 –	—	—	—	—
1 5 –	—	—	1 5 –	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	178 4 –	—	—	—	—
—	206 4 6	—	206 4 6	—	—	—	—
96 13 4	33,341 8 10	10,091 8 –	51,227 11 5	36,888 16 9	—	—	36,888 16 9

(*c*) Including £798 2*s*. 3*d*. for alterations to new council chamber (page 49 of Accounts.)

(16)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1890.

VII.—Applications of Revenue to Mayoralty and Civic Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 67).	Expenditure on Mayoralty		
		Mayoralty.	State and Civic.	Guildhall and other buildings, including salaries and allowances to hall-keepers.
	68	69	70	71
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estate	13,244 3 9	13,244 3 9	– – –	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	6,956 – 8	1,796 12 6	1,242 15 2	3,916 13 –
City of London Court	4,100 – –	—	—	1,126 11 4
Markets	12,533 – 11	—	—	—
Weights and Measures	55 11 5	—	—	—
	36,888 16 9	15,040 16 3	1,242 15 2	5,043 4 4

VIII.—Applications of Revenue to Optional Purposes.

	Balance of Revenue brought forward (col. 79) and New Receipts.	Expenditure for	
		Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.	Schools.
	80	81	82
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estate	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash	—	—	—
City of London Court	—	—	—
Markets	7,452 2 5	6,317 1 2	1,135 1 3
Weights and Measures	55 11 5	—	55 11 5
	7,507 13 10		
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—			
Monument	808 16 –	808 16 –	—
Library, Museum, and Art Gallery	340 13 –	340 13 –	—
Schools	38,782 14 2	—	38,782 14 2
	47,439 17 –	7,466 10 2	39,973 6 10
Deficit of Revenue for the Year	—	—	9,413 11 9
		7,466 10 2	49,386 18 7

(17)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1890.

and Civic Purposes.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Receptions, Honorary Votes and Civic Functions.	Pensions to Civic Officials.	Law and Parliamentary.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	13,244 3 9	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	6,956 – 8	—	—	—	—
2,973 8 8	—	—	4,100 – –	—	—	—	—
910 9 9	1,126 12 –	3,043 16 9	5,080 18 6	7,452 2 5	—	—	7,452 2 5
—	—	—	—	55 11 5	—	—	55 11 5
3,883 18 5	1,126 12 –	3,043 16 9	29,381 2 11	7,507 13 10	—	—	7,507 13 10

Optional Purposes.				Balance of Revenue.
Pensions to School Officers.	Almshouses.	Donations.	Total.	
83	84	85	86	87
£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s d.
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—
—	—		7,452 2 5	—
—		—	55 11 5	—
—	—	—	808 16 –	—
—	—	—	340 13 –	—
—	—	—	38,782 14 2	—
—	—	—	47,439 17 –	—
1,012 11 7	1,925 13 1	7,247 17 7	19,599 14 –	19,599 14 –
1,012 11 7	1,925 13 1	7,247 17 7	67,039 11 –	

(18)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation

I.—Revenues from Real and Funded Property and Dues and Duties.

	Gross Revenue.
	1
	£ s. d.
Rents, premiums, fines for leases, &c :—General Estates	157,767 5 11
Gresham Estates	9,364 15 8
Bridge House Estates (including Interest on Securities, £1,935 12s.)	96,423 15 10
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	826 8 6
Bequests	122 12 4
	264,504 18 3
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,560 18 4
Dues and duties: Grain duty	15,864 3 –
Coal duty	—
Voluntary metage, grain	536 – 9
Fruit metage	575 16 –
	296,041 16 4

II.—Charges on the Net Revenue and Balances carried forward.

	Net Revenue brought forward (Col. 6).	Charges on				
		London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges.	Tower Bridge.	Holborn Valley Improvement.	Leadenhall Market Approach.	Parks and Open Spaces.
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	145,261 10 1	—	—	19,687 2 4	9,818 4 1	—
Gresham Estates	8,705 16 7	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge House Estates ..	83,877 17 7	5,354 1 3	56,657 16 10	—	—	—
Blackfriars Bridge Estates ..	823 8 6	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,560 18 4	—	—	—	—	—
Dues and Duties:—						
Grain Duty	12,405 5 1	—	—	—	—	12,407 6 4
Coal Duty	–2,080 4 6	—	—	—	—	—
Metage Grain	–450 19 –	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Metage	–330 17 4	—	—	—	—	—
	262,772 15 4	5,354 1 3	56,657 16 10	19,687 2 4(a)	9,818 4 1	12,407 6 4

(a) This payment is in respect of interest on Loans borrowed.

(19)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891

of the City of London, 1891.

Charges against Gross Revenue.				Net Revenue (Carried forward)
Collection, Management.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.	Bequests.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,533 6 10	8,054 9 11(a)	917 19 1	12,505 15 10	145,261 10 1
227 10 –	—	431 9 1	658 19 1	8,705 16 7
8,570 11 2	3,975 7 1	—	12,545 18 3	83,877 17 7
—	3 – –	—	3 – –	823 8 6
—	—	122 12 4	122 12 4	—
12,331 8 –	12,032 17 –	1,472 – 6	25,836 5 6	238,668 12 9
—	—	—	—	14,560 18 4
3,074 2 4	384 15 7	—	3,458 17 11	12,405 5 1
2,080 4 6	—	—	2,080 4 6	—2,080 4 6
937 5 2	49 14 7	—	986 19 9	—450 19 –
906 13 4	—	—	906 13 4	—330 17 4
19,329 13 4	12,467 7 2	1,472 – 6	33,269 1 –	262,772 15 4

(a) Including £2,049 17s. 10d. for Income Duty on "General Profits of the Corporation," and on Dividends.

Net Revenue.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Royal Exchange.	Gresham College.	Salaries and Pensions.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	29,505 6 5	115,756 3 8	8,695 9 10	–1,357 9 5(b)	108,418 3 3
7,063 – 10(a)	884 4 10	—	7,947 5 8	758 10 11	—	758 10 11	—
—	—	774 1 4	62,785 19 5	21,091 18 2	—	21,091 18 2	—
—	—	—	—	823 8 6	—	823 8 6	—
—	—	—	—	14,560 18 4	471 2 10	—	14,089 15 6(c)
—	—	1,674 16 –	14,082 2 4	–1,676 17 3	—	–1,043 7 3	—633 10 –
—	—	—	—	–2,080 4 6	—	–2,080 4 6	—
—	—	—	—	–450 19 –	—	—	—450 19 –
—	—	—	—	–330 17 4	—	—	—330 17 4
7,063 – 10	884 4 10	2,448 17 4	114,320 13 10	148,452 1 6	9,166 12 8	18,192 16 5	121,092 12 5

(a) Including £333 6s. 8d. for erection of a Statue of H.M. the Queen.
(b) The sum of £1,357 9s. 5d. was invested out of the balance in hand of the Grain Duty Sinking Fund, thereby reducing the balance by that amount.
(c) This is a charge for Salaries of Grain Duty officials paid for out of interest on Cash Balances.

(20)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

III.—Increase of Revenues by Receipts from Remunerative Undertakings.

	Balance of Revenue brought forward (col. 20) and New Receipts.	Deductions from	
		Works and Services.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes.
	21	22	23
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates (less minus balances on Dues and Duties)	107,636 6 11	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances (less minus balance on Grain Duty	13,456 5 6	—	—
	121,092 12 5		
New receipts brought into account:—			
Markets—London Central	106,998 14 3	8,642 11 9	10,378 2 8
Leadenhall	7,546 7 7	516 15 3	1,294 13 7
Metropolitan Cattle	26,336 9 10	10,795 5 10	1,877 19 8
Smithfield Hay Market	97 9 6	—	18 10 7
Billingsgate	23,966 17 2	3,736 7 10	2,632 13 10
Farringdon	1,565 1 7	179 17 8	360 5 –
Coal	2,083 2 2	1,042 9 5	718 5 5
Deptford Cattle	57,985 14 8 (a)	15,805 12 4	7,674 13 6
	347,672 9 2	40,719 – 1	24,955 4 3

(a) Including £300 for deposit on contract for building.

IV.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Permanent Works.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 30) and new Receipts.	Expenditure on	
		Holborn Valley Improvement.	Clerkenwell Improvement.
	31	32	33
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates..	107,636 6 11	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	13,456 5 6	—	—
Markets	15,775 15 1	—	—
	136,868 7 6		
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—			
Holborn Valley Improvement	7,576 9 2	33,630 13 10	—
Clerkenwell Improvement	25,097 – –	25,000 – –(a)	9 13 6
Dwellings for the Poor	5,470 1 9	—	—
Parks and Open Spaces	2,186 11 8	—	—
	177,198 10 1	58,630 13 10(b)	9 13 6

(a) This amount was transferred to the Reserve Fund, and from that Fund to the Holborn Valley Improvement Account.
(b) Of this amount the following payments were made within the year in respect of Loans borrowed (*see* also note (a) on previous page):—

	£ s. d.
Principal ..	55,363 8 5
Interest ..	1,872 2 8
	£57,235 11 1

(21)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

Market Rents and Dues.			Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Establishment and Management.	Interest and Repayment of Debt.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
—	—	—	107,636 6 11	—	—	107,636 6 11
—	—	—	13,456 5 6	—	—	13,456 5 6
			121,092 12 5			121,092 12 5
14,847 10 8	59,366 13 6	93,234 18 7	13,763 15 8	—	—	13,763 15 8
686 17 11	3,342 10 –	5,840 16 9	1,705 10 10	—	—	4,642 15 11(a)
4,383 7 9	16,791 – –	33,847 13 3	–7,511 3 5	—	—	—7,511 3 5
6 2 10	—	24 13 5	72 16 1	—	—	72 16 1
3,997 7 2	9,366 15 –	19,733 3 10	4,233 13 4	—	—	4,233 13 4
451 1 5	—	991 4 1	573 17 6	—	—	573 17 6
703 8 6	—	2,464 3 4	–381 1 2	—	–381 1 2	—
9,991 16 3	28,943 17 6	62,415 19 7	–4,430 4 11	—	–4,430 4 11	—
35,067 12 6	117,810 16 –	218,552 12 10	129,119 16 4	—	–4,811 6 1	136,868 7 6

(a) This is increased by £2,937 5s. 1d., which is a receipt from the Approaches Account in respect of works charged to the Market Account from 1885 to 1890. This receipt is not included in column 21, so as not to swell market dues, but it is duly entered in the amount carried forward to column 31.

Permanent Works.			Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Dwellings for the Poor.	Parks and Open Spaces.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next Year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
34	35	36]	37	38	39	40
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
549 – 7	5,465 13 5(c)	6,005 14 –	101,630 12 11	—	—	101,630 12 11
—	—	—	13,456 5 6	—	—	13,456 5 6
—	—	—	15,775 15 1	—	—	15,775 15 1
—	—	33,630 13 10	–26,054 4 8	81,000 – –	–107,054 4 8	—
—	—	25,009 13 6	87 6 6	—	87 6 6	—
5,470 1 9	—	5,470 1 9	—	—	—	—
—	1,670 17 2	1,670 17 2	515 14 6	—	515 14 6	—
6,010 2 4(b)	7,136 10 7	71,787 – 3	105,411 9 10	81,000 – –	–106,451 3 8	130,862 13 6

(b) Including £4,117 18s. 0d. on account of Billingsgate Buildings.
(c) Including £3,210 towards purchase of additional land at Higham Park (page 73 of Accounts).

(22)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

V.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Justice and Police.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 40) and New Receipts. 41	Expenditure on: Mayor's Court. 42	Criminal Justice 43	City of London Court. 44	Borough Court, Southwark. 45	Sheriffs. 46
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	101,630 12 11	1,249 7 3(a)	7,461 4 9	—	201 8 6	709 16 2
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	13,456 5 6	—	—	—	—	—
Markets	15,775 15 1	—	—	—	—	—
	130,862 13 6					
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—						
Mayor's Court	7,653 4 2	7,653 4 2	—	—	—	—
Criminal Justice	250 – –	—	250 – –	—	—	—
City of London Court ..	18,154 17 9	—	—	12,259 14 3	—	—
Magistracy	2,220 19 7	—	—	—	—	—
	159,141 15 –	8,902 11 5	7,711 4 9	12,259 14 3	201 8 6	709 16 2

(a) Including £32 13s. 5d. on account of construction of new offices (page 89 of Accounts).

VI.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Administrative Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 54) and New Receipts. 55	Expenditure for: Weights and Measures. 56	Lunatics. 57	Reformatories. 58	Port of London. 59
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	55,353 14 5	—	3,272 13 11	314 12 1	3,295 18 4
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	13,456 5 6	—	—	—	—
City of London Court	100 – –	—	—	—	—
Markets	15,775 15 1	—	—	—	—
	84,685 15 –				
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—					
Weights and Measures	1,126 16 4	567 9 5	—	—	—
Lunatics	410 – –	—	410 – –	—	—
Petroleum	2 5 –	—	—	—	—
Port of London	188 14 6	—	—	—	188 14 6
Establishment	179 17 10	—	—	—	—
	86,593 8 8	567 9 5	3,682 13 11	314 12 1	3,484 12 10

(23)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

Justice and Police.				Disposal of Balances.			
Coroner.	Police.	Magistracy.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.	Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,399 16 11	30,107 15 11	5,147 9 –	46,276 18 6	55,353 14 5	—	—	55,353 14 5
—	—	—	—	13,456 5 6	—	—	13,456 5 6
—	—	—	—	15,775 15 1	—	—	15,775 15 1
—	—	—	7,653 4 2	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	250 – –	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	12,259 14 3	5,895 3 6	4,946 12 4	848 11 2	100 – –(a)
—	—	2,220 19 7	2,220 19 7	—	—	—	—
1,399 16 11	30,107 15 11	7,368 8 7	68,660 16 6	90,480 18 6	4,946 12 4	848 11 2	84,685 15 –

(a) This amount was transferred from the invested balances of the City of London Court.

Administrative Purposes.					Disposal of Balances.		
Petroleum.	General Establishment Expenses.	Pensions to Officers.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.	Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes (carried forward).
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28 6 –	25,512 2 6(a)	11,299 14 5	43,723 7 3	11,630 7 2	—	—	11,630 7 2
—	7,770 13 2	—	7,770 13 2	5,685 12 4	—	—	5,685 12 4
—	—	—	—	100 – –	—	—	100 – –
—	636 9 4	593 – 7	1,229 9 11	14,546 5 2	—	—	14,546 5 2
—	—	—	567 9 5	559 6 11	—	—	559 6 11
—	—	—	410 – –	—	—	—	—
2 5 –	—	—	2 5 –	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	188 14 6	—	—	—	—
—	179 17 10	—	179 17 10	—	—	—	—
30 11 0	34,099 2 10	11,892 15 –	54,071 17 1	32,521 11 7	—	—	32,521 11 7

(a) Including an expenditure of £1,369 13*s.* 4*d.* in respect of the day census investigation.

(24)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

VII.—Application of Revenue to Mayoralty and Civic Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 67) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on Mayoralty			
		Mayoralty.	State and Civic	Guildhall and other buildings, including salaries and allowances to hall-keepers.	Receptions, Honorary Votes, and Civic Functions.
	68	69	70	71	72
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	11,630 7 2	11,630 7 2	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	5,685 12 4	4,268 7 10	1,281 19 5	135 5 1	—
City of London Court	100 – –	—	—	100 – –	—
Markets	14,546 5 2	—	—	6,813 14 7	6,653 10 9
Weights and Measures	559 6 11	—	—	—	—
	32,521 11 7				
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—					
Mayoralty and Civic Government	20 – –	20 – –	—	—	—
	32,541 11 7	15,918 15 –	1,281 19 5	7,048 19 8	6,653 10 9
Deficiency in Revenue	—	—	—	—	—
	32,541 11 7	15,918 15 –	1,281 19 5	7,048 19 8	6,653 10 9

VIII.—Application of Revenue to Optional Purposes.

	New Receipts.	Expenditure for		
		Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.	Schools.	Pensions to School Officers.
	80	81	82	83
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	—	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	—	—	—	—
City of London Court	—	—	—	—
Markets	—	—	—	—
Permanent Works	—	—	—	—
Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—				
Monument	891 11 6	891 11 6	—	—
Library, Museum, and Art Gallery	4 1 –	4 1 –	—	—
Schools	40,645 1 2	—	40,645 1 2	—
	41,540 13 8	895 12 6	40,645 1 2	—
Further Deficiency in Revenue	..	7,232 13 7	14,060 1 9(a)	1,787 – 5
		8,128 6 1	54,705 2 11	1,787 – 5
Total Deficiency	..	..	..	..

(a) Including £2,046 12*s.* 2*d.* for alterations at the City of London School (page 67 of the Accounts), and £2,547 7*s.* 1*d.* for sanitary works at Freemen's Orphan School (page 69 of the Accounts).

(25)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1891.

and Civic Purposes.

Pensions to Civic Officials. 73	Law and Parliamentary. 74	Total. 75	Balance of Revenue. 76
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	11,630 7 2	—
—	—	5,685 12 4	—
—	—	100 – –	—
1,068 11 6	10 8 4	14,546 5 2	—
—	559 6 11	559 6 11	—
—	—	20 – –	—
1,068 11 6	569 15 3	32,541 11 7	—
—	1,971 1 4	1,971 1 4	—1,971 1 4
1,068 11 6	2,540 16 7	34,512 12 11	—1,971 1 4

Optional Purposes.

Almshouses. 84	Donations. 85	Total. 86	Balance of Revenue. 87
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	–1,971 1 4
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	891 11 6	—
—	—	4 1 –	—
—	—	40,645 1 2	—
—		41,540 13 8	–1,971 1 4
1,975 4 2	6,548 6 3	31,603 6 2	–31,603 6 2
1,975 4 2	6,548 6 3	73,143 19 10	
..	..		–33,574 7 6

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

Revenue and Expenditure of the Corporation

I.—Revenues from Real and Funded Property and Dues and Duties.

	Gross Revenue.
	1
	£ s. d.
Rents, premiums, fines for leases, &c.:—General Estates	160,568 18 3
Gresham Estates	9,660 10 10
Bridge House Estates (including Interest on Securities, £1,935 12s.)	94,300 10 6
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	826 8 6
Bequests	135 2 4
	265,491 10 5
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,011 2 10(a)
Dues and duties: Grain duty	18,095 19 1
Coal duty	—
Voluntary metage, grain	476 19 3
Fruit metage	718 14 9
	298,794 6 4

(a) Including £368 premiums on renewal of market loans (pp. 94–5).

II.—Charges on the Net Revenue and Balances carried forward.

	Net Revenue brought forward (Col. 6).	Charges on				
		London, Southwark, and Blackfriars Bridges.	Tower Bridge.	Holborn Valley Improvement.	Leadenhall Market Approach.	Parks and Open Spaces.
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	149,425 14 2	—	—	17,212 – 1	7,650 16 2(a)	15,000 – –
Gresham Estates	8,970 8 4	—	—	—	—	—
Bridge House Estates	79,917 12 1	8,627 1 7	57,161 16 5	—	—	—
Blackfriars Bridge Estates	805 18 6	—	—	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	14,011 2 10	—	—	—	—	—
Dues and Duties:—						
Grain Duty	14,684 4 11	—	—	—	—	12,596 18 3
Coal Duty	–2 11 –	—	—	495 15 2	—	—
Metage Grain	–470 16 9	—	—	—	—	—
Fruit Metage	–108 11 –	—	—	—	—	—
	267,233 2 1	8,627 1 7	57,161 16 5	17,707 15 3	7,650 16 2	27,596 18 3

(a) This includes £5,205 15s. for interest on loans.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

of the City of London, 1892.

Charges against Gross Revenue.				Net Revenue. (Carried forward.)
Collection, Management.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance.	Bequests.	Total.	
2	3	4	5	6
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,802 4 2	6,598 7 2	742 12 9	11,143 4 1	149,425 14 2
246 9 4	—	443 13 2	690 2 6	8,970 8 4
10,240 19 2	4,141 19 3	—	14,382 18 5	79,917 12 1
—	20 10 –	—	20 10 –	805 18 6
—	—	135 2 4	135 2 4	—
14,289 12 8	10,760 16 5	1,321 8 3	26,371 17 4	239,119 13 1
—	—	—	—	14,011 2 10
3,037 18 5	373 15 9	—	3,411 14 2	14,684 4 11
2 11 –	—	—	2 11 –	—2 11 –
891 5 3	56 10 9	—	947 16 –	—470 16 9
827 5 9	—	—	827 5 9	—108 11 –
19,048 13 1	11,191 2 11	1,321 8 3	31,561 4 3	267,233 2 1

(*a*) Including £1,121 19*s.* 4*d.* for Income Duty on "General Profits of the Corporation," and on Dividends.

Net Revenue.					Disposal of Balances.		
Royal Exchange.	Gresham College.	Salaries and Pensions.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.	Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to general purposes. (Carried forward.)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	39,862 16 3	109,562 17 11	-14,336 13 8(*a*)	–663 6 4	124,562 17 11
3,440 5 4	832 6 1	—	4,272 11 5	4,697 16 11	4,091 16 5(*b*)	606 – 6	—
—	—	764 2 9	66,553 – 9	13,364 11 4	2,365 – –	10,999 11 4	—
—	—	—	—	805 18 6	—	805 18 6	—
—	—	—	—	14,011 2 10		—	14 011 2 10
—	—	1,484 18 6	14,081 16 9	602 8 2		1,235 18 2	—633 10 –(*c*)
—	—	—	495 15 2	–498 6 2	—	–498 6 2	—
—	—	—	—	–470 16 9	—	—	—470 16 9
—	—	—	—	–108 11 –	—	—	—108 11 –
3,440 5 4	832 6 1	2,249 1 3	125,266 – 4	141,967 1 9	–7,879 17 3	12,485 16 –	137,361 3 –

(*a*) This minus balance is the result (1) of a sale of £15,000 bonds, and (2) an investment of £663 6*s.* 4*d.* This investment is a part of the balance of the Grain Duty Sinking Fund. Further investments were made to the extent of £2,599 14*s.* 9*d.* but these were more than counterbalanced by the sale of Consols and of land and premises during the year to the extent of £7,209 10*s.*, which was thrown into the general cash account of the Corporation. This sale, therefore, makes good what would otherwise be a deficit on general revenue, and it is treated accordingly. Deducting from it the investments made, £2,599 14*s.* 9*d.*, the net deficit would be £4,609 15*s.* 3*d.*, represented by sale of investments.

(*b*) This investment is for a sinking fund on the Royal Exchange.

(*c*) This is a charge for Salaries of Grain Duty officials paid for out of interest on Cash Balances.

(28)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

III.—Increase of Revenues by Receipts from Remunerative Undertakings.

	Balance of Revenue brought forward (col. 20) and New Receipts.	Deductions from	
		Works and Services.	Rents, Rates, and Taxes.
	21	22	23
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates (less minus balances on Dues and Duties)	123,983 10 2	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances (less minus balance on Grain duty)	13,377 12 10	—	—
	137,361 3 –		
New receipts brought into account:—			
Markets—London Central	112,700 4 8(*a*)	6,043 – 4	10,709 11 11
Leadenhall	7,667 12 4	594 19 7	1,190 14 3
Metropolitan Cattle	25,965 9 9	16,644 10 5(*c*)	1,907 11 10
Smithfield Hay Market	86 16 9	—	5 9 3
Billingsgate	24,418 11 11	4,041 11 6	2,539 15 7
Farringdon	661 14 1(*b*)	204 10 4	203 8 10
Coal	2,069 12 8	756 9 2	696 9 9
Deptford Cattle	51,980 15 4	16,615 7 1	7,338 10 6
	362,912 – 6	44,900 8 5	24,591 11 11

(*a*) This is exclusive of £2,000 deposit on an electric lighting agreement.
(*b*) This is exclusive of a receipt of £9,323 17*s.* 3*d.* during the year deposit in respect of the sale of the market.
(*c*) Including £105 to "relieve distress among unemployed drovers," p. 21.

IV.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Permanent Works.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 30) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on	
		Holborn Valley Improvement.	Clerkenwell Improvement.
	31	32	33
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	123,983 10 2	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	13,377 12 10	—	—
Markets	11,409 5 9	—	—
	148,770 8 9		
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—			
Holborn Valley Improvement	34,705 2 10(*a*)	103,681 4 1(*b*)	—
Clerkenwell Improvement	9,203 16 6	—	13 11 –
Dwellings for the Poor	5,654 6 –	—	—
Parks and Open Spaces	2,590 18 2	—	—
	200,924 12 3	103,681 4 1	13 11 –

(*a*) £28,005 17*s.* 2*d.* of this sum was derived from the sale of bonds belonging to the Improvement.
(*b*) Of this amount £103,361 19*s.* 1*d.* was in respect of loans borrowed.

(29)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

Market Rents and Dues.			Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Establishment and Management.	Interest and Repayment of Debt.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	123,983 10 2	—	—	123,983 10 2
—	—	—	13,377 12 10	—	—	13,377 12 10
			137,361 3 –			137,361 3 –
16,385 6 –	59,692 18 2(a)	92,830 16 5	19,869 8 3	—	—	19,869 8 3
677 15 –	3,342 10 –	5,805 18 10	1,861 13 6	—	—	1,861 13 6
5,301 11 9	16,776 – –	40,629 14 –	–14,664 4 3	—	—	–14,664 4 3
4 16 6	—	10 5 9	76 11 –	—	—	76 11 –
4,134 15 –	9,350 – –	20,066 2 1	4,352 9 10	—	—	4,352 9 10
340 7 6	—	748 6 8	–86 12 7	—	—	–86 12 7
775 11 11	—	2,228 10 10	–158 18 2	—	–158 18 2	—
10,019 7 5	28,097 10 –	62,070 15 –	–10,089 19 8	—	–10,089 19 8	—
37,639 11 1	117,258 18 2	224,390 9 7	138,521 10 11	—	–10,248 17 10	148,770 8 9

(a) This is exclusive of a payment of £1,316 5s. 0d. for interest on loan raised for site and construction, which is paid out of capita (p. 91) and also it includes only a payment "on account" (£500) of interest on a temporary loan of £85,000 instead of the full amount payable

Permanent Works.			Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Dwellings for the Poor	Parks and Open Spaces.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next Year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
34	35	36	37	38	39	40
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
559 3 3	3,785 17 10(b)	4,345 1 1	119,638 9 1	—	—	119,638 9 1
—	—	—	13,377 12 10	—	—	13,377 12 10
—	—	—	11,409 5 9	—	—	11,409 5 9
—	—	103,681 4 1	–68,976 1 3	—	–68,976 1 3	—
—	—	13 11 –	9,190 5 6	—	190 5 6	9,000 – –(c)
5,654 6 –	—	5,654 6 –	—	—	—	—
—	1,949 5 3	1,949 5 3	641 12 11	—	641 12 11	—
6,213 9 3(a)	5,735 3 1	115,643 7 5	85,281 4 10	—	–68,144 2 10	153,425 7 8

(a) Including £3,987 11s. 9d. on account of Billingsgate Buildings for which at present no rents are received.
(b) Including £1,000 towards improvements at Wanstead Flats, and £500 towards the purchase of West Wickham Common.
(c) This amount is transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(30)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

V.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Justice and Police.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 40) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on				
		Mayor's Court.	Criminal Justice.	City of London Court.	Borough Court, Southwark.	Sheriffs.
	41	42	43	44	45	46
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	119,638 9 1	1,147 10 4	10,518 5 11	—	215 3 2	604 16 8
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	13,377 12 10	—	—	—	—	—
Markets	11,409 5 9	—	—	—	—	—
	144,425 7 8					
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—						
Mayor's Court	7,392 15 7	7,392 15 7	—	—	—	—
Criminal Justice	—	—	—	—	—	—
City of London Court ..	19,449 18 8	—	—	11,996 3 8	—	—
Magistracy	2,655 17 —	—	—	—	—	—
	173,923 18 11	8,540 5 11	10,518 5 11	11,996 3 8	215 3 2	604 16 8

VI.—Application of Balances of Revenue to Administrative Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 54) and New Receipts.	Expenditure for			
		Weights and Measures.	Lunatics.	Reformatories.	Port of London.
	55	56	57	58	59
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	68,679 2 11	—	2,587 6 11	314 — 6	4,457 — 9
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances	13,377 12 10	—	—	—	—
City of London Court	500 — —	—	—	—	—
Markets	11,409 5 9	—	—	—	—
	93,966 1 6				
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—					
Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—	—
Lunatics	380 2 10	—	380 2 10	—	—
Petroleum	3 5 —	—	—	—	—
Port of London	57 19 —	—	—	—	57 19 —
Establishment	210 3 4	—	—	—	—
	94,617 11 8	—	2,967 9 9	314 — 6	4,514 19 9

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

Justice and Police.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Coroner.	Police.	Magistracy.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
47	48		50	51	52	53	54
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,450 17 1	32,340 11 4	4,682 1 8	50,959 6 2	68,679 2 11	—	—	68,679 2 11
—	—	—	—	13,377 12 10	—	—	13,377 12 10
—	—	—	—	11,409 5 9	—	—	11,409 5 9
—	—	—	7,392 15 7	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	11,996 3 8	7,453 15 –	4,604 7 8(a)	2,349 7 4	500 – –
—	—	2,655 17 –	2,655 17 –	—	—	—	—
1,450 17 1	32,340 11 4	7,337 18 8	73,004 2 5	100,919 16 6	4,604 7 8	2,349 7 4	93,966 1 6

(a) The total amount invested was £5,104 7*s.* 8*d.*, but there was also £500 transferred from the invested balances. The net investments of the year are therefore entered.

Administrative Purposes.				Balance of Revenue.	Disposal of Balances.		
Petroleum.	General Establishment Expenses.	Pensions to Officers.	Total.		Investments.	Carried forward to next year.	Applied to General Purposes. (Carried forward.)
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28 — 3	22,314 11 10	10,875 4 –	40,576 4 3	28,102 18 8	—	—	28,102 18 8
—	6,954 1 5	—	6,954 1 5	6,423 11 5	—	—	6,423 11 5
—	—	—	—	500 – –	—	—	500 – –
—	855 9 1	497 10 –	1,352 19 1	10,056 6 8	—	—	10,056 6 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	380 2 10	—	—	—	—
3 5 –	—	—	3 5 –	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	57 19 –	—	—	—	—
—	210 3 4	—	210 3 4	—	—	—	—
31 5 3	30,334 5 8(a)	11,372 14 –	49,534 14 11	45,082 16 9	—	—	45,082 16 9

(a) Including an expenditure of £510 17*s.* 11*d.* in respect of the day census investigation.

(32)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

VII.—Application of Revenue to Mayoralty and Civic Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward (col. 67) and New Receipts.	Expenditure on Mayoralty			
		Mayoralty.	State and Civic	Guildhall and other buildings, including salaries and allowance to hall-keepers.	Receptions, Honorary Votes, and Civic Functions.
	68	69	70	71	72
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General Estates	28,102 18 8	17,622 9 8	1,301 – 5	9,179 8 7	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances ..	6,423 11 5	—	—	5,011 14 11	1,152 14 6
City of London Court	500 – –	—	—	—	—
Markets	10,056 6 8	—	—	—	—
	45,082 16 9	17,622 9 8	1,301 – 5	14,191 3 6(a)	1,152 14 6

(a) Including £6,000 for the erection of new offices at the Guildhall.

VIII.—Application of Revenue to Optional Purposes.

	Balances of Revenue brought forward and New Receipts.	Expenditure for		
		Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.	Schools.	Pensions to School Officers.
	80	81	82	83
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
General Estates	—	—	—	—
Interest on Securities and Cash Balances ..	—	—	—	—
City of London Court	—	—	—	—
Markets	3,949 14 2	3,949 14 2	—	—
	3,949 14 2			
Receipts in aid of expenditure:—				
Monument	815 11 3	815 11 3		
Library, Museum, and Art Gallery ..	821 – 6	821 – 6		
Schools	46,189 13 4		46,189 13 4	
	51,775 19 3	5,586 5 11	46,189 13 4	—
Deficit of Revenue for the year		2,766 13 4	7,844 10 –	1,804 19 2
		8,352 19 3	54,034 3 4(a)	1,804 19 2

(a) Including £1,000 for the erection of the new City of London School for Girls (p. 257 of the Accounts), and £470 6s. 1d. for repairs and alterations at the City of London School (p. 75 of the Accounts).

(33)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON, 1892.

and Civic Purposes.

Pensions to Civic Officials.	Law and Parliamentary.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.
73	74	75	76
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	28,102 18 8	—
259 2 –	—	6,423 11 5	—
500 – –	—	500 – –	—
95 10 –	6,011 2 6	6,106 12 6	3,949 14 2
854 12 –	6,011 2 6	41,133 2 7	3,949 14 2

Optional Purposes.

Almshouses.	Donations.	Total.	Balance of Revenue.
84	85	86	87
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—
—	—	3,949 14 2	—
		815 11 3	—
		821 – 6	—
		46,189 13 4	—
—	—	51,775 19 3	
2,086 5 11	6,967 6 –	21,469 14 5	–21,469 14 5
2,086 5 11	6,967 6 –	73,245 13 8	

2. Revenue and Expenditure of the Rating

I. The Year 1889.

	Rates Collected.	Expenditure out		
		Works and Services.	Salaries and Pensions.	Law and Parliamentary
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commissioners of Sewers	249,390 13 –	128,688 – 7	17,386 8 11	1,488 8 –
Commissioners of Police	84,783 9 1	85,016 18 –	—	—
Wards	8,342 2 9	6,733 12 1	—	—
Parishes (estimated as in 1890)	16,817 – –	6,688 – –	11,499 – –	—
	359,333 4 10	227,126 10 8	28,885 8 11	1,488 8 –

II. The Year 1890.

	Rates Collected.	Expenditure out		
		Works and Services.	Salaries and Pensions.	Law and Parliamentary.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commissioners of Sewers	315,737 4 5	115,473 3 5	20,040 11 6	2,781 6 2
Commissioners of Police	90,141 13 11	89,775 18 3	—	—
Wards	5,355 10 8	6,702 8 4	—	—
Parishes	16,817 – –	6,688 – –	11,499 – –	—
	428,051 9 –	218,639 10 –	31,539 11 6	2,781 6 2

III. The Year 1891.

	Rates Collected.	Expenditure out		
		Works and Services.	Salaries and Pensions.	Law and Parliamentary.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commissioners of Sewers	219,807 1 7	116,309 13 9	20,282 14 11	2,749 19 8
Commissioners of Police	88,977 1 6	96,978 6 7	—	—
Wards	6,152 2 8	5,894 19 5	—	—
Parishes (estimated as in 1890)	16,817 – –	6,688 – –	11,499 – –	—
	331,753 5 9	225,870 19 9	31,781 14 11	2,749 19 8

IV. The Year 1892.

	Rates Collected.	Expenditure out		
		Works and Services.	Salaries and Pensions.	Law and Parliamentary.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commissioners of Sewers	307,069 11 1	123,976 13 9	22,309 18 10	1,000 – –
Commissioners of Police	95,332 5 11	104,044 – 9	—	—
Wards	6,892 11 3	6,209 6 9	—	—
Parishes (estimated as in 1890)	16,817 – –	6,688 – –	11,499 – –	—
	426,111 8 3	240,918 1 3	33,808 18 10	1,000 – –

Authorities of the City of London.

of Rates (exclusive of Poor Law Purposes).

Gas, Contagious Diseases, Dangerous Structures. Artzns. Dwellings.	Loans, interest and repayment.	Total.	Deduct Receipts in aid.	Net Expenditure.	Balance
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
10,865 8 11	173,545 17 11	331,974 4 4	21,907 8 8	310,066 15 8	-60,676 2 8
—	—	85,016 18 –	10,731 9 3	74,285 8 9	10,498 – 4
—	—	6,733 12 1	—	6,733 12 1	1,608 10 8
—	—	18,187 – –	370 – –	17,817 – –	-1,000 – –
10,865 8 11	173,545 17 11	441,911 14 5	33,008 17 11	408,902 16 6	-49,569 11 8

of Rates (exclusive of Poor Law purposes).

Gas, Contagious Diseases, Dangerous Structures. Artzns. Dwellings.	Loans, interest and repayment.	Total.	Deduct Receipts in aid.	Net Expenditure.	Balance
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9,610 17 6	224,260 6 9	372,166 5 4	25,014 13 11	347,151 11 5	-31,414 7 –
—	—	89,775 18 3	11,355 8 11	78,420 9 4	11,721 4 7
—	—	6,702 8 4	—	6,702 8 4	-1,346 17 8
—	—	18,187 – –	370 – –	17,817 – –	-1,000 – –
9,610 17 6	224,260 6 9	486,831 11 11	36,740 2 10	450,091 9 1	-22,040 – 1

of Rates (exclusive of Poor Law Purposes).

Gas, Contagious Diseases, Dangerous Structures.	Loans, interest and repayment.	Total.	Deduct Receipts in aid.	Net Expenditure.	Balance.
£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14,112 18 4	58,097 9 2	211,552 15 10	23,416 4 1	188,136 11 9	31,670 9 10
—	—	96,978 6 7	12,180 5 4	84,798 1 3	4,179 – 3
—	—	5,894 19 5	—	5,894 19 5	257 3 3
—	—	18,187 – –	370 – –	17,817 – –	-1,000 – –
14,112 18 4	58,097 9 2	332,613 1 10	35,966 9 5	296,646 12 5	35,106 13 4

of Rates (exclusive of Poor Law Purposes).

Gas, Contagious Diseases, Dangerous Structures.	Loans, interest and repayment.	Total.	Deduct Receipts in aid.	Net Expenditure.	Balance.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14,272 1 2	119,464 11 7	281,023 5 4	27,345 10 1	253,677 15 3	53,391 15 10
—	—	104,044 – 9	12,656 18 6	91,387 2 3	3,945 3 8
—	—	6,209 6 9	—	6,209 6 9	683 4 6
—	—	18,187 – –	370 – –	17,817 – –	-1,000 – –
14,272 1 2	119,464 11 7	409,463 12 10	40,372 8 7	369,091 4 3	57,020 4 –

(36)

3.—Summary of Receipts and

	1889		1890	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Real and Funded Property ..	276,380 9 10	31,504 1 9	292,823 11 5	29,155 10 8
Dues and Duties	369,310 18 1	16,392 8 4	111,067 14 8	13,875 2 –
Permanent Works:—				
Bridges	—	302,703 15 6	—	62,495 9 2
Holborn Valley Improvement	45,055 7 7	237,518 6 –	75,118 16 7	117,849 4 2
Leadenhall Market Approach	—	9,076 13 7	—	6,588 19 1
Parks and Open Spaces ..	1,933 1 6	15,762 5 11	2,105 18 9	17,412 17 7
Grain Duty Sinking Fund and other Investments	– – –	– – –	– – –	15,512 11 3
Clerkenwell Improvement	190 9 9	16 9 3	6,270 15 2	16 17 10
Dwellings for Poor ..	5,518 – 3	10,086 12 11	5,530 19 –	17,832 17 1
Markets	216,942 16 2	215 848 3 9	227,007 4 2	212,684 10 7
Justice	26,140 3 5	39,225 5 6	26,199 8 –	43,795 15 –
Police. (See also below) ..	—	26,947 14 3	—	27,840 7 3
Administrative:—				
Weights and Measures ..	194 2 6	205 13 6	214 4 9	158 13 4
Lunatics	455 16 –	3,127 2 10	564 9 –	3,999 12 2
Reformatories	—	412 16 11	—	331 4 9
Port of London	26 10 –	3,059 – 3	178 4 –	3,208 11 –
Petroleum	—	39 15 –	1 5 –	96 13 4
Establishment	164 8 2	39,449 10 3	206 4 6	43,432 16 10
Mayoralty and Civic Purposes	—	29,989 17 5	—	29,381 2 11
Royal Exchange	—	9,480 1 9	—	7,226 14 –
Library, Museum and Art Gallery	716 17 6	8,013 17 8	1,149 9 –	7,466 10 2
Schools	38,899 14 9	50,985 9 5	38 782 14 2	49,386 18 7
Gresham College	—	873 8 5	—	1,033 13 1
Pensions to School Officials ..	—	461 6 9	—	1,012 11 7
Almshouses	—	1,976 7 3	—	1,925 13 1
Donations	—	7,024 5 –	—	7,247 17 7
	981,928 15 6(a)	1,060,180 9 2(a)	787,220 18 2(b)	720,968 14 1(b)
Police. (See also above) ..	95,514 18 4	85,016 18 –	101,497 2 10	89,775 18 3
Wards	8,342 2 9	6,733 12 1	5,355 10 8	6,702 8 4
	1,085,785 16 7	1,151,930 19 3	894,073 11 8	817,447 – 8
Commissioners of Sewers ..	271,298 1 8	331,974 4 4	340,751 18 4	372,166 5 4
Parishes	17,187 – –	18,187 – –	17,187 – –	18,187 – –
Total Expenditure.. £	1,374,270 18 3	1,502,092 3 7	1,252,012 10 –	1,207,800 6 –

(a) This shows an excess expenditure of £78,251 13s. 8d., agreeing with the balances of Revenue Account (surplus), £641 16s. 6d. (p. ii), and Trust Accounts (deficit) £78,893 10s. 2d. (p. xxiii).

(b) This shows an excess receipt of £66,252 4s. 1d. agreeing with balances of Revenue (deficit) £19,599 14s. (p. ii), Trust accounts (surplus), £83,249 0s. 9d. (p. xxiii), balance of Grain Duty Sinking Fund (surplus) £2,402 17s. 4d. (p. 11); and investment of Bridge House Estates not included as expenditure £200 (p. 11).

(37)

Expenditure of the City of London.

1891		1892	
Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
279,065 16 7	25,836 5 6	279,502 13 3	26,371 17 4
16,975 19 9	9,107 11 6	19,291 13 1	6,674 5 5
—	62,785 19 5	—	66,553 – 9
7,576 9 2	78,317 16 2	34,705 2 10	121,388 19 4
—	9,818 4 1	—	7,650 16 2
2,186 11 8	19,543 16 11	2,590 18 2	18,332 1 4
—	9,166 12 8	—	—
25,097 – –	9 13 6	9,203 16 6	13 11 –
5,470 1 9	6,010 2 4	5,654 6 –	6,213 9 3
226,579 16 9	218,552 12 10	225,550 17 6	224,390 9 7
28,279 1 6	38,553 – 7	29,498 11 3	40,663 11 1
—	30,107 15 11	—	32,340 11 4
1,126 16 4	567 9 5	—	—
410 – –	3,682 13 11	380 2 10	2,967 9 9
—	314 12 1	—	314 – 6
188 14 6	3,484 12 10	57 19 –	4,514 19 9
2 5 –	30 11 –	3 5 –	31 5 3
179 17 10	45,991 17 10	210 3 4	41,706 19 8
20 – –	34,512 12 11	—	41,133 2 7
—	7,063 – 10	—	7,532 1 9
895 12 6	8,128 6 1	1,636 11 9	8,352 19 3
40,645 1 2	54,705 2 11	46,189 13 4	54,034 3 4
—	884 4 10	—	832 6 1
—	1,787 – 5	—	1,804 19 2
—	1,975 4 2	—	2,086 5 11
—	6,548 6 3	—	6,967 6 –
634,699 4 6(c)	677,485 6 11(c)	654,475 13 10(d)	722.870 11 7(d)
101,157 6 10	96,978 6 7	107,989 4 5	104,044 – 9
6,152 2 8	5,894 19 5	6,892 11 3	6,209 6 9
742,008 14 –	780,358 12 11	769,357 9 6	833.123 19 1
243,223 5 8	211,552 15 10	334,415 1 2	281,023 5 4
17,187 – –	18,187 – –	17,187 – –	18,187 – –
1,002,418 19 8	1,010,098 8 9	1,120,959 10 8	1,132,334 4 5

(c) This shows an excess expenditure of £42,786 2*s.* 5*d.*, agreeing with balances of Revenue (deficit) £33,574 7*s.* 6*d.* (p. ii), Trust Accounts (deficit) £90,863 12*s.* 9*d.*, Grain Duty Sinking Fund (deficit) £1,357 9*s.* 5*d.* (p. 19.), together with Investments of £81,000 (p. 21), and £4,946 12*s.* 4*d.* (p. 23), and a special receipt £2,937 5*s.* 1*d.* (p. 21).

(d) This shows an excess expenditure of £68,394 17*s.* 9*d.*, agreeing with balances of Revenue (deficit) £21,469 14*s.* 5*d.* (p. ii), of Trust Accounts (deficit) £62,894 11*s.* 0*d.* (p. xxiii), Investments (p 27) £2,365 and (p. 31) £4,604 7*s.* 8*d.*, and transfer from Clerkenwell Improvement £9,000 (p 29

FREEMEN OF

4.—Expenditure in respect of the Freemen's Orphan School, Widows of Freemen, and Almshouses, the Corporation, for each

Year.	EXPENDITURE.									
	Freemen's Orphan School (Current).				Freemen's Orphan School (Supplemental).					Widows of Freemen— Amount Distributed and cost of Distributi
	Salaries and Wages.	Maintenance of Children.	Rates, Taxes, Repairs, &c.	*Total for the School.*	Special Grants to or on behalf of Scholars.	Distribution of Prizes.	Building and Repairs.	Pensions and Donations to School Officials.	*Total.*	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1869	1,085 10 –	2,314 17 6	1,169 1 1	*4,569 8 7*	20 – –	—	—	150 – –	*170 – –*	519 6
1870	1,310 15 –	2,416 5 3	778 13 7	*4,505 13 10*	25 – –	200 – –	800 – –	—	*1,025 – –*	727 17
1871	1,318 5 –	2,675 15 10	1,224 11 11	*5,218 12 9*	—	—	543 13 2	—	*543 13 2*	724 2
1872	1,223 5 –	2,284 10 9	881 5 4	*4,389 1 1*	—	100 – –	312 – 6	—	*412 – 6*	737 4
1873	1,440 15 –	2,604 6 4	1,072 5 6	*5,117 6 10*	—	100 – –	—	—	*100 – –*	731 8
1874	1,305 15 –	2,441 3 10	1,334 19 8	*5,081 18 6*	—	150 – –	—	—	*150 – –*	735 10
1875	1,425 15 –	2,625 14 11	1,619 – 6	*5,670 10 5*	—	150 – –	—	—	*150 – –*	722 15
1876	1,415 15 –	2,733 5 1	1,015 1 11	*5,164 2 –*	—	144 7 –	—	—	*144 7 –*	734 16
1877	1,628 5 –	2,688 – 5	953 11 3	*5,269 16 8*	—	194 – –	—	—	*194 – –*	734 1
1878	1,511 11 9	2,891 4 4	1,112 – –	*5,514 16 1*	497 10 –	—	—	—	*497 10 –*	729 16
1879	1,548 5 –	2,574 13 7	1,278 3 –	*5,401 1 7*	395 – –	148 13 9	—	—	*543 13 9*	726 9
1880	1,653 5 –	2,656 19 4	929 7 10	*5,239 12 2*	250 – –	149 18 9	—	—	*399 18 9*	723 1
1881	1,695 15 –	2,551 13 5	1,110 12 8	*5,358 1 1*	196 – –	144 18 –	550 – –	—	*890 18 –*	716 –
1882	1,765 18 10	2,638 2 4	1,662 18 3	*6,066 19 5*	300 – –	149 14 9	326 2 3	—	*775 17 –*	714 –
1883	1,801 1 1	2,880 16 6	1,202 16 9	*5,884 14 4*	300 – –	150 – –	—	90 5 1	*540 5 1*	708 5
1884	1,803 15 –	2,702 12 10	1,361 5 3	*5,867 13 1*	300 – –	142 7 –	—	105 – –	*547 7 –*	702 10
1885	1,745 15 –	3,038 10 11	1,227 8 11	*6,011 14 10*	211 10 –	150 – –	—	105 – –	*466 10 –*	717 5
1886	1,860 15 –	2,591 3 3	1,357 9 10	*5,809 8 1*	285 – –	131 15 –	—	138 3 1	*554 18 1*	718 5
1887	1,905 10 –	2,820 18 1	1,133 7 10	*5,859 15 11*	300 – –	150 – –	—	55 – –	*505 – –*	701 5
1888	1,928 5 –	2,597 11 7	1,147 17 9	*5,673 14 4*	299 13 –	154 14 –	—	164 – –	*618 7 –*	716 10
1889	1,684 10 –	2,524 7 6	1,123 4 9	*5,332 2 3*	393 5 –	136 5 –	678 6 –	164 – –	*1,371 16 –*	717 –
1890	1,835 15 –	2,389 8 8	1,196 9 4	*5,421 13 –*	268 5 –	136 – –	—	242 2 6	*646 7 6*	772 –
1891	1,553 5 –	2,577 1 6	1,762 8 1	*5,892 14 7*	300 – –	150 – –	2,547 7 1	541 – –	*3,538 7 1*	741 –
1892	1,561 9 10	2,676 9 11	1,645 5 1	*5,883 4 10*	186 1 2	150 – –	395 – –	629 – –	*1,360 1 2*	735 –
Total ..	38,008 16 6	62,895 13 8	29,299 6 1	*130,203 16 3*	4,527 4 2	3,082 13 3	6,152 9 –	2,383 10 8	*16,145 17 1*	17,205 –
Average per annum.	1,583 14 –	2,620 13 1	1,220 16 1	*5,425 3 2*	188 12 8	128 8 10	256 7 –	99 6 3	*672 14 10*	716 17
Ten years average, 1873–82.	1,539 2 1	2,640 10 4	1,208 16 1	*5,388 8 6*	163 17 –	133 3 3	87 12 3	—	*384 12 5*	726 15
Ten years average, 1883–92.	1,768 – 1	2,679 18 1	1,315 15 4	*5,763 13 6*	284 7 5	145 2 1	362 1 4	223 7 1	*1,014 17 11*	722 18

NOTE.—A special payment was made in the years 1869 and 1870 as follows:—St. Thomas's Hospital, prop payable in respect of

THE CITY.

revenue applied to meet such expenditure, showing the amounts contributed out of the general funds of the year from 1869 to 1891.

Almshouses.	Total Expenditure.	REVENUE APPLIED TO MEET EXPENDITURE. Fees on Freedoms and Gifts in the Chamber by persons on their admittance to the Freedom.	Rents, Dividends, &c., Credited to Freemen's Orphan School Account.	Annual Grants by the Corporation for— Freemen's Orphan School.	Widows of Freemen. (By order of the Court of Common Council.)	Widows of Freemen. (By the Court of Aldermen.)	Total.	Charges paid by the Corporation as part of their Annual Expenditure.	Total Revenue.	Year
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,337 4 3	6,595 18 10	203 1 3	449 8 1	3,803 5 9	500 – –	—	*4,303 5 9*	1,526 10 3	6,482 5 4	1869
1,376 18 3	7,635 9 4	218 3 2	306 18 6	4,302 8 –	500 – –	210 – –	*5,012 8 –*	2,419 – 6	7,956 10 2	1870
1,465 1 4	7,951 9 5	215 17 1	344 8 3	3,961 1 8	500 – –	210 – –	*4,671 1 3*	2,025 16 8	7,257 3 3	1871
1,558 5 9	7,096 11 10	174 8 3	388 14 6	4,383 – 2	500 – –	210 – –	*5,093 – 2*	1,988 15 9	7,644 18 8	1872
1,552 7 6	7,501 2 4	331 12 4	352 7 1	3,818 18 6	500 – –	210 – –	*4,528 18 6*	1,670 15 6	6,883 13 5	1873
1,500 2 7	7,467 11 7	267 1 –	424 14 9	4,533 16 1	500 – –	210 – –	*5,243 16 1*	1,676 13 1	7,612 4 11	1874
1,520 11 4	8,063 16 9	294 6 8	539 10 1	4,294 3 6	500 – –	210 – –	*5,004 3 6*	1,682 1 4	7,520 1 7	1875
1,470 4 6	7,513 10 –	282 14 –	463 16 7	5,094 3 3	500 – –	210 – –	*5,804 3 3*	1,632 8 –	8,183 1 10	1876
1,712 5 5	7,910 3 7	265 – 4	527 6 3	4,367 17 1	500 – –	210 – –	*5,077 17 1*	1,924 1 11	7,794 5 7	1877
1,982 14 –	8,724 16 1	297 4 –	474 5 10	4,534 16 3	500 – –	210 – –	*5,244 16 3*	2,498 10 –	8,514 16 1	1878
2,042 18 9	8,714 3 7	261 19 4	608 12 4	4,522 11 9	500 – –	210 – –	*5,232 11 9*	2,604 7 –	8,707 10 5	1879
1,993 11 3	8,356 3 2	413 16 10	555 16 4	4,559 16 11	500 – –	210 – –	*5,269 16 11*	2,399 11 –	8,639 1 1	1880
1,884 4 10	8,849 3 11	272 5 9	545 2 –	4,378 2 2	500 – –	210 – –	*5,088 2 2*	2,775 2 10	8,680 12 9	1881
1,969 10 11	9,526 7 4	262 15 –	305 4 7	4,802 12 5	500 – –	210 – –	*5,512 12 5*	2,745 7 11	8,825 19 11	1882
1,804 19 8	8,938 4 1	363 8 4	811 1 10	5,047 4 3	500 – –	210 – –	*5,757 4 3*	2,345 4 9	9,276 19 2	1883
2,076 16 9	9,194 6 10	343 1 8	658 2 2	4,871 19 5	500 – –	210 – –	*5,581 19 5*	2,624 3 9	9,207 7 –	1884
1,705 14 –	8,901 3 10	243 6 8	683 11 10	4,561 14 –	500 – –	210 – –	*5,271 14 –*	2,172 4 –	8,370 16 6	1885
1,914 5 10	8,996 17 –	341 11 8	668 4 6	5,645 18 10	500 – –	210 – –	*6,355 18 10*	2,469 3 11	9,834 18 11	1886
1,873 15 5	8,939 16 4	220 11 8	669 19 4	4,660 17 4	500 – –	210 – –	*5,370 17 4*	2,395 15 5	8,657 3 9	1887
1,978 1 1	8,986 12 5	193 6 8	729 13 3	4,837 8 –	500 – –	210 – –	*5,547 8 –*	2,617 8 1	9,087 16 0	1888
2,007 15 3	9,428 13 6	257 – –	647 16 10	4,751 12 3	500 – –	210 – –	*5,461 12 3*	3,410 11 3	9,777 – 4	1889
1,925 13 1	8,765 13 7	351 – 5	668 10 11	3,870 – 5	500 – –	210 – –	*4,580 – 5*	2,593 – 7	8,192 12 4	1890
1,975 4 2	12,147 5 10	567 19 4	714 4 –	4,223 16 11	500 – –	210 – –	*4,933 16 11*	5,537 11 3	11,753 11 6	1891
2,086 5 11	10,064 11 11	588 14 –	667 7 11	4,900 16 –	500 – –	210 – –	*5,610 16 –*	3,470 7 1	10,337 5 –	1892
42,714 11 10	206,269 13 1	7,230 5 5	13,204 17 9	108,728 – 6	12,000 – –	4,830 – –	*125,558 – 6*	59,204 11 10	205,197 15 6	
1,779 15 6	8,594 11 4	301 5 3	550 4 1	4,530 6 8	500 – –	201 5 –	*5,231 11 8*	2,466 17 2	8,549 18 2	
1,762 17 1	8,262 13 10	294 17 6	479 13 7	4,490 13 10	500 – –	210 – –	*5,200 13 9*	2,160 17 10	8,136 2 9	
1,934 17 1	9,436 6 6	347 – –	691 17 3	4,737 2 9	500 – –	210 – –	*5,447 2 9*	2,963 11	9,449 11 1	

payable by the Corporation in respect of the Eltisley Estate," £585 15*s.* 10*d.*, and "St. Thomas's Hospital. Eltisley Estate, £227 17*s.* 6*d*'

(40)

5. Receipts from Rents.

Year.	Rents, General Estates (including Dwellings of the Poor). Amount.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Rents, Gresham Estate. Amount.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.	Rents, Bridge House Estate. Amount.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
1855									
1856									
1857									
1858									
1859									
1860									
1861									
1862									
1863									
1864									
1865									
1866									
1867									
1868									
1869	75,170 17 9	—	—	8,440 17 10	—	—	43,561 14 3	—	—
1870	79,931 4 3	6·33	—	6,663 6 –	—	21·06	43,245 10 10	—	0·73
1871	79,321 – 5	—	0·76	6,531 14 5	—	22·62	44,375 7 1	1·87	—
1872	79,191 12 1	—	0·93	6,999 15 –	—	17·08	47,065 7 2	6·06	—
1873	90,865 4 11	13·68	—	6,844 12 6	—	18·91	52,767 11 5	12·12	—
1874	93,510 17 7	2·91	—	7,087 3 8	—	16·04	50,099 9 9	—	5·06
1875	100,483 19 –	7·46	—	6,996 9 1	—	17·11	51,317 12 10	—	2·75
1876	109,571 8 3	9·04	—	7,492 3 1	—	11·24	53,526 9 2	1·44	—
1877	109,178 2 4	—	0·26	7,424 9 1	—	12·04	56,300 2 1	5·18	—
1878	120,326 8 6	9·81	—	7,728 2 6	—	8·44	56,285 7 –	—	0·03
1879	116,425 14 1	—	3·24	7,979 11 1	—	5·47	61,483 11 4	9·21	—
1880	115,251 8 6	—	4·22	7,827 4 2	—	7·26	64,316 16 10	4·61	—
1881	117,781 10 –	—	2·12	7,505 11 6	—	11·08	63,418 2 1	—	1·40
1882	120,734 16 1	0·34	—	7,879 – 3	—	6·66	68,390 3 11	6·33	—
1883	130,162 1 1	7·81	—	6,689 6 1	—	20·75	73,396 12 5	7·32	—
1884	129,447 11 10	—	0·55	8,024 12 5	—	4·93	74,699 14 10	1·78	—
1885	136,195 – 11	4·63	—	8,630 3 10	2·24	—	78,859 8 1	5·57	—
1886	148,686 1 6	9·17	—	9,018 14 –	4·50	—	82,402 – –	4·50	—
1887	147,556 – 4	—	0·76	9,199 8 10	1·90	—	86,708 4 6	5·23	—
1888	163,653 7 1	10·07	—	9,408 15 5	2·38	—	90,206 11 –	4·03	—
1889	159,101 3 1	—	2·78	8,915 2 –	—	5·25	88,594 4 8	—	1·79
1890	160,820 6 4	—	1·73	9,908 8 4	5·31	—	89,706 12 10	—	0·55
1891	156,492 17 –	—	4·38	9,364 15 8	—	5·49	91,773 19 7	1·74	—
1892	163,465 12 –	—	0·11	9,492 4 8	—	4·20	92,264 18 6	0·54	—

The percentages of increase and decrease of each year are calculated on the highest previous figure

LOANS OUTSTANDING, 1892.

(42)

Loans Outstanding at the end of 1892, the dates at which the same are of such interest, and the total charge outstanding against each

Date of original issue.	For what purpose raised.	Total amount raised.	Amount paid off.	Amounts outstanding and					
				1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1864–9	Holborn Valley Improvement ..	1,700,000	1,232,800	36,400	3,000	83,500	—	107,000	42,400
1872	Holborn Valley and Farringdon Market	15,000							
				30,000	53,100	24,000	53,000	81,000	74,900
1852–5	Metropolitan Cattle Market ..	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				—	—	—	—	—	14,000
				—	—	—	—	—	40,500
1855–6	Ditto	43,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500
				11,000	—	—	6,000	2,600	—
1873–6	Ditto.—extension of Lairs and Slaughterhouses	35,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1863–7	London Central Markets.. ..	420,000 (*a*)	113,000 (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	—
1867	Ditto	200,000	—	—	155,500	—	—	44,500	—
1868	Ditto	85,000	—	—	—	—	—	85,000	—
1869	Ditto	370,000 (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[(*a*)—£677,000 transferred from London Central Markets as above.]	Ditto Western Extension or London Central Poultry and Provision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158,000
			—	—	—	—	—	—	413,300
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	Ditto ditto ..	172,000	—	—	—	—	—	172,000	—
1875	Ditto ditto ..	110,000	85,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877–8	Ditto ditto ..	50,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,000
1876	Ditto General Market, Poultry and Provision and Fish Sections, formerly Fruit and Vegetable and Fish and General Markets	115,000							
1878	„ „ „	16,000							
1879	„ „ „	80,000	—	115,000	70,000	—	146,000	39,000	—
1880	„ „ „	79,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	„ „ „	70,000							
1882	„ „ „	20,000							
1886	„ „ „	10,000							
1887	„ „ „	27,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,000
1889	„ „ „	13,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	„ „ „	81,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	„ „ „	22,000							
1870	Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford	30,000							
1871	„ „	180,000							
1872	„ „ „	20,000	[see over]						
1874	„ „	25,000							
	Carried forward ..	4,388,600	1,430,800	192,400	281,600	107,500	205,000	531,100	822 600

(43)

repayable, the rate of interest of each loan, the amount payable in respect class of security, together with particulars of the securities.

payable in the following years.						Rate of interest per cent.	Amount payable for interest.	Amounts outstanding as charged against securities.	Securities given.
1899	1901	1902	1906	1907	Amount outstanding.				
£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	
—	99,600	110,300	—	—	482,200	3½	16,877	482,200	City's Fourpenny Duty on Coal, surplus lands of the Holborn Valley, and, contingent on their insufficiency, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	—	316,000	3½	11,060	400,000	Tolls, &c., of Market and the ultimate surplus of the Foreign Cattle Market, and, contingent on their insufficiency, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	70,000	70,000	3¼	2,275		
—	—	—	—	—	14,000	3	420		
—	—	—	—	—	40,500	3½	1,417	78,600	The General Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	—	2,500	3	75		
—	—	—	—	—	19,600	3½	686		
—	—	16,000	—	—	16,000	3¼	520		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	200,000	3½	7,000		
—	—	—	—	—	85,000	3½	2,975		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	158,000	3	4,740		
—	45,000	—	—	—	458,300	3½	16,041		
—	3,500	—	57,200	—	60,700	3¼	1,973		
—	—	—	—	—	172,000	3½	6,020		
—	—	—	—	25,000	25,000	3¼	812		
—	—	—	—	—	50,000	3½	1,750	1,742,000	Rents, Tolls, &c., of the Central Markets, surplus lands, the site of Farringdon Market, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation
—	—	—	—	—	370,000	3½	12,950		
—	—	—	—	20,000	20,000	3¼	650		
—	—	—	—	—	27,000	3	810		
13,000	—	—	—	—	13,000	3½	455		
—	—	—	81,000	22,000	103,000	3¼	3,348		
13,000	148,100	126,300	138,200	137,000	2,702,800		92,854	2,702,800	

(44)

Loans Outstanding at the end of 1892, the dates at which the same be of such interest, and the total charge outstanding against each

Date of original issue.	For what purpose raised.	Total amount raised.	Amount paid off.	Amounts outstanding and					
				1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Brought forward	4,388,600	1,430,800	192,400	281,600	107,500	205,000	531,100	822,600
1879	Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford	25,000							
1880	„ „ „	1,500							
1881	„ „ „	25,000	306,500	25,000	10,000	3,000	20,000	18,000	—
1883	„ „ „	25,000							
1886	„ „ „	20,000							
1887	„ „ „	18,000							
1889	„ „ „	10,000							
1890	„ „ „	3,000							
1872	Billingsgate Market enlargement	80,000							
1874	„ „ „	50,000							
1875	„ „ „	70,000	4,000	7,000	—	37,000	108,000	—	27,000
1876	„ „ „	35,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	„ „ „	37,000							1,800
1880	Leadenhall Market rebuilding ..	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—
1881	„ „ „ ..	89,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,000
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	Leadenhall Market Approaches and Avenues	53,800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	„ „ „	55,000	—	25,000	30,000	—	—	—	—
1885	„ „ „	15,000	—	—	—	15,000	—	—	—
1886	„ „ „	25,000	—	—	—	—	25,000	—	—
1842	Rebuilding Royal Exchange ..	85,000	17,800	—	—	—	67,200	—	—
1886	Building Tower Bridge and discharging loans against Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges	1,060,000	134,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
1892	„ „ „	134,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	Epping Forest and other Open Spaces	70,000							
1879	„ „ „	30,000							
1880	„ „ „	99,000							
1882	„ „ „	15,000	15,000	50,000	20,000	—	45,000	50,000	49,000
1884	„ „ „	10,000							
1885	„ „ „	5,000							
1888	Highgate and Kilburn Open Spaces	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1888	Pauper Lunatic Asylum	8,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
1881	Commissioners of Sewers for Artizans' Dwellings	292,350							
			117,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	„ „ „	54,150							
1883	„ „ „	153,000	—	153,000	—	—	—	—	—
	Total amounts payable ..	7,057,400	2,025,600	452,400	341,600	162,500	470,200	609,100	948,400

(45)

repayable, the rate of interest of each loan, the amount payable in respect class of security, together with particulars of the securities—*continued.*

payable in the following years.						Rate of interest per cent.	Amount payable for interest.	Amounts outstanding as charged against securities.	Securities given.
1899	1901	1902	1906	1907	Amount outstanding.				
£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	
13,000	148,100	126,300	138,200	137,000	2,702,800		92,854	2,702,800	
—	—	—	—	—	76,000	3½	2,660	76,000	Revenues of the Market, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	3,800	—	—	—	182,800	3½	6,398		
—	2,300	6,500	15,100	59,500	83,400	3¼	2,710	268,000	Ditto.
—	—	—	—	—	1,800	3	54		
—	—	—	—	—	10,000	3½	350		
—	—	—	—	—	40,000	3½	1,400	99,000	Ditto.
—	—	—	49,000	—	49,000	3¼	1,593		
—	—	10,000	—	43,800	53,800	3¼	1,748		
—	—	—	—	—	55,000	3½	1,925	148,800	The General Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	—	15,000	3½	525		
—	—	—	—	—	25,000	3½	875		
—	—	—	—	—	67,200	3½	2,352	67,200	The City's moiety of the Gresham Estates, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	—	925,500	3½	32,393	1,060,000	The Rents and Profits of the Bridge-House Estates, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	134,500	134,500	3¼	4,371		
—	—	—	—	—	214,000	3½	7,490	214,000	The City of London Grain Duty, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	5,000	—	—	5,000	3	150	5,000	The General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation and on the City of London Grain Duty.
—	—	—	—	—	8,000	3	240	8,000	The General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	—	230,000	3	6,900	383,000	A charge on the Consolidated and other Rates leviable by the Commissioners of Sewers, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation.
—	—	—	—	—	153,000	3½	5,355		
13,000	154,200	147,800	202,300	374,800	5,031,800		172,343	5,031,800	

Loans outstanding at the end of 1892, the amount payable in respect of interest, and the average rate of interest chargeable against each class of security.

Securities given.	Amount outstanding charged against securities.	Rate of interest per cent.	Amount of interest.	Average rate of interest per cent.
	£		£	
The City's Fourpenny Duty on Coal [now expired], Surplus Lands of the Holborn Valley, and, contingent on their insufficiency, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	482,200	3½	16,877	3·5
Tolls, &c., of the Metropolitan Cattle Market, and the ultimate Surplus of the Foreign Cattle Market, and, contingent on their insufficiency, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation..	400,000	3, 3⅓ and 3½	13,755	3·44
The General Revenues of the Corporation	78,600	3, 3¼ and 3½	2,698	3·43
Rents, Tolls, &c., of the Central Markets, Surplus Lands, the Site of Farringdon Market, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	1,742,000	3, 3¼ and 3½	59,524	3·42
Revenues of the Foreign Cattle Market, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	76,000	3½	2,660	3·50
Revenues of Billingsgate Market, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	268,000	3, 3½ and 3¼	9,162	3·42
Revenues of the Leadenhall Market, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	99,000	3¼ and 3½	3,343	3·38
The General Revenues of the Corporation	148,800	3¼ and 3½	5,073	3·41
The City's Moiety of the Gresham Estates, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	67,200	3½	2,352	3·50
The Rents and Profits of the Bridge-House Estates, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	1,060,000	3¼ and 3½	36,764	3·47
The City of London Grain Duty, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	214,000	3½	7,490	3·50
The General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation and the City of London Grain Duty	5,000	3	150	3·00
The General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation ..	8,000	3	240	3·00
A charge on the Consolidated and other Rates leviable by the Commissioners of Sewers, and, contingently, the General Estates and Revenues of the Corporation	383,000	3 and 3½	12,255	3·20
	5,031,800	3, 3¼ and 3½	172,343	3·42
Comparison with the Loans outstanding at the end of 1891 ..	5,136,500	3, 3¼, 3½ and 3¾	176,983	3·45

(47)

STATEMENT showing the extent to which Loans raised by the City of London Corporation, due at the end of 1869, or borrowed since that date, have been renewed, with the date of each renewal, and the amounts now outstanding.

Purpose of Loan.	Date of original issue.	Amount outstanding at the end of 1869 or borrowed since that date.	Date of Renewals since 1869 and dates at which Loans now stand to be paid off or to be renewed.					Loans paid off,		Amount outstanding at the end of 1892.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	Amount.	Date.	
		£						£		£
Metropolitan Cattle Market	1855–6	43,000	1874	1881	1888	1898		—	—	478,600
	1852–5	73,000	1870	1877 or 1880	1884	1894				
					1887	1897				
		60,000	1871	1874 or 1876	1881	1888	1898			
					1886	1896				
		24,000	1872	1879	1882	1885	1895			
		40,000	1873	1880	1887	1897				
		52,000	1874	1881	1888	1898				
		70,000	1875	1882	1892	1907				
		30,000	1876	1883	1893					
		21,000	1877	1884 or 1887	1894					
					1897					
		30,000	1879	1886	1896					
		2,600	1880	1887	1897					
		16,000	1882	1892	1902					
	1873–6	17,000	1883	1886 or 1893	1896					
London Central Markets	1863–7	305,000	1871	1878	1881	1888	1898	28,000	1878	1,742,000
		115,000	1874	1881	1888	1898	—	85,000	1874	
	1867	200,000	1877	1884 or 1887	1894					
					1897					
	1868	85,000	1880	1887	1897					
	1869	370,000	1878	1881	1888 or 1891	1898				
						1901 or 1906				
	1873	172,000	1880	1887	1897					
	1875	110,000	1882	1892	1907	—	—	85,000	1892	
	1877	25,000	1881	1888	1898					
	1878	25,000	1881	1888	1898					
	1876	115,000	1883	1893						
	1878	16,000	1886	1896						
	1879	80,000	1886	1896						
	1880	79,000	1886 or 1887	1896 or 1897						
	1881	70,000	1884	1894						
	1882	20,000	1892	1907						
	1886	10,000	1896							
	1887	27,000	1898							
	1889	13,000	1899							
	1891	81,000	1906							
	1892	22,000	1907							
Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford								22,000	1879	76,000
								26,000	1882	
								25,000	1883	
	1870	30,000	1878	1879	1882	—		25,000	1884	
	1871	180,000	1879	1882 or 1886	1883 or 1884 or 1886	1888 or 1889 or 1890 or 1891	—	32,000	1886	
	1872	20,000	1879					25,000	1888	
								25,000	1889	
								25,000	1890	
								25,000	1891	
	1874	25,000	1881	—	—	—	—	25,000	1881	
	1879	25,000	1886	1887	—	—	—	25,000	1887	
	1880	1,500	1886	1887	—	—	—	1,500	1887	
	1881	25,000	1892	—	—	—	—	25,000	1892	
	1883	25,000	1893							
	1886	20,000	1896							
	1887	18,000	1897							
	1889	10,000	1894							
	1890	3,000	1895							

Purpose of Loan.	Date of original issue.	Amount outstanding at the end of 1869 or borrowed since that date.	Dates of Renewals since 1869 and dates when Loans now stand to be paid off or to be renewed.				Loans paid off.		Amount outstanding at the end of 1892.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Amount.	Date.	
		£					£		£
Billingsgate Market..	1872	80,000	1879	1886	1896				268,000
	1874	50,000	1881	1888 or 1891	1898 or 1901 or 1906				
	1875	70,000	1882	1892	1902 or 1907	—	4,000	1882	
	1876	35,000	1883	1886 or 1893	1896				
	1878	37,000	1885	1895					
Leadenhall Market ..	1880	10,000	1887	1897					99,000
	1881	40,000 or 49,000	1888	1898					
			1891	1906					
Leadenhall Market, Approaches and Avenues	1882	53,800	1892	1902 or 1907					148,800
	1883	55,000	1893 or 1894						
	1885	15,000	1895						
	1886	25,000	1896						
Newgate Market Fund	1870	5,000	1877				5,000	1887	
Royal Exchange ..	1842	85,000	1872	1873	1880 to 1886	1896	3,000	1872	67,200
				1874			500	1873	
				1875			500	1874	
				1876			500	1875	
				1879			500	1876	
							3,200	1879	
							3,000	1880 to 1883	
							3,600	1890	
							3,000	1891	
Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges	1835–42	46,100	1871 and when surplus of Bridge House Estates shall suffice.	—	—	—	7,000	1870	—
							39,100	1874	
	1864	300,000	1874	1879	1882	1883	50,000	1881	
						1884	25,000	1882	
						1885	25,000	1883	
							50,000	1884	
				1881	1888	—	100,000	1885	
					1891	—	50,000	1886	
	1867–9	315,000	1879	1886	—	—	60,000	1879	
							255,000	1886	
Tower Bridge, and Blackfriars and Southwark Bridges	1886	1,060,000	Repayable by annual drawings (30 years.)	—	—	—	134,500	1886 to 1892	1,060,000
Tower Bridge and Approaches	1892	134,500	1,907	—	—	—	—	—	
Epping Forest and other open spaces	1876	70,000	1883	1884 or 1886 or 1893	1894 or 1896	—	—	—	214,000
	1879	30,000	1886	1896	—	—	—	—	
	1880	99,000	1887 or 1888	1897 or 1898	—	—	—	—	
	1882	15,000	1892	—	—	—	15,000	1892	
	1884	10,000	1894	—	—	—	—	—	
	1885	5,000	1896						

(49)

Purpose of Loan.	Date of original issue.	Amount outstanding at the end of 1869 or borrowed since that date.	Dates of Renewals since 1869 and dates when Loans now stand to be paid off or to be renewed.				Loans paid off.		Amount outstanding at the end of 1892.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Amount.	Date.	
		£					£		£
Highgate and Kilburn Open Spaces	1888	5,000	1902	—	—	—	—	—	5,000
Pauper Lunatic Asylum	1888	8,000	1898	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
City of London School	1881	41,500	1884	—	—	—	41,500	1884	—
New Cannon Street ..	1848–52	50,000	1870	1871	1872	1873 1874 1875	10,000 10,000 15,000 15,000	1872 1873 1874 1875	—
		50,000	1871	1876	1877	—	25,000 25,000	1876 1877	
		60,000	1871	1878	1879	—	30,000 30,000	1878 1879	
Holborn Valley Improvement (portion secured on surplus lands)	1866–7	100,000	1870	1872	1878 1879		24,000 60,000 16,000	1872 1878 1879	—
		74,500	1871	1876			74,500	1876	
		69,600	1873	—			69,600	1873	
		155,900	1874	1881			155,900	1881	
	1870	250,000	1877	1878	—	—	150,000 100,000	1877 1878	
	1871	50,000	1878				50,000	1878	
	1872	60,000	1879				60,000	1879	
Holborn Valley.. ..	1864–9	1,715,000	—	—	—	—	1,232,800 (a)	—	482,200

(a) These loans were repaid out of Coal and Wine Duties, as money was available, and considerable variation occurs in the dates when amounts payable at certain dates were paid off, sometimes being paid off before the date when they were due and sometimes afterwards. It is difficult therefore to distinguish the date when each loan was paid off.

Corrections in the Analysis (pp. 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 23, 24, 31, 32.)

[These corrections do not involve any alteration in the total expenditure and no important argument turns upon them. The consequential alterations in the analysis are therefore not carried out.]

Column of Analysis.		1889	1890	1891	1892
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
61	Establishment expenses—				
	As in analysis	30,080 1 1	33,341 8 10	34,099 2 10	30,334 5 8
	Alterations	+338 17 6	+236 13 6	+343 18 6	−712 6 10
	Corrected total ..	30,418 18 7	33,578 2 4	34,443 1 4	29,621 18 10
62	Pensions to officers—				
	As in analysis	9,369 9 2			11,372 14 –
	Alterations	−54 12 –			−52 – –
	Corrected total ..	9,314 17 2			11,320 14 –
70	State and civic—				
	As in analysis	1,061 5 5	1,242 15 2		
	Alterations	+161 11 8	+158 – –		
	Corrected total ..	1,222 17 1	1,400 15 2		
71	Guildhall and other buildings, including salaries and allowances to hall keepers—				
	As in analysis		5,043 4 4	7,048 19 8	
	Alterations		−500 – –	−475 3 6	
	Corrected total ..		4,543 4 4	6,573 16 2	
72	Receptions, honorary votes and civic functions—				
	As in analysis				1,152 14 6
	Alterations				571 13 6
	Corrected total ..				1,724 8 –
73	Pensions to civic officials—				
	As in analysis	1,020 – –	1,126 12 –		
	Alterations	+54 12 –	−52 – –		
	Corrected total ..	1,074 12 –	1,074 12 –		
74	Law and Parliamentary, including gas and water supply—				
	As in analysis	3,032 14 7			
	Alterations	−500 9 2			
	Corrected total ..	2,532 5 5			
81	Library, museum and art gallery—				
	As in analysis		7,466 10 2	8,128 6 1	8,352 19 3
	Alterations		+105 6 6	+131 5 –	+140 13 4
	Corrected total ..		7,571 16 8	8,259 11 1	8,493 12 7
82	Pensions to school officers—				
	As in analysis		1,012 11 7		1,804 19 2
	Alterations		+52 – –		+52 – –
	Corrected total ..		1,064 11 7		1,856 19 2

APPENDIX XII.

PAPER HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, CONTAINING PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.

[C]

CONTENTS.

PAGE

EXPLANATORY NOTE .. ..

I. 1–2.—A Single Municipality .. .. (4)

II. 3–9.—The Constitution of the Corporation of London .. .. (6)

III. 10–11.—Powers of the Corporation .. .. (9)

IV. 12–19.—Property and Finance .. .. (15)

V. 20–27.—The City Local Authority.. .. .. (18)

VI. 28–38.—The County of London .. .. (20)

VII. 39–41.—The City Courts .. .. (23)

VIII. 42–44.—Freemen .. .. (24)

IX. 45–47.—Officers .. .. (25)

X. 48.—The Irish Society .. .. (26)

XI. 49.—Transitory .. .. 26)

PROPOSALS FOR THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The following proposals for the amalgamation of the City and County of London are only intended to indicate the broad outlines of a scheme; but at the same time they aim at being sufficiently definite to be practical, as regards all matters of essential importance. The working out of the scheme in detail is left for the skill of the draughtsman.

The general principles of the Municipal Corporations Act are adopted in so far as they appear to be applicable to the special circumstances of the metropolis, and consistent with preserving the historical privileges of the ancient government of the City of London and the modifications effected by the Local Government Act, 1888.

The proposals are confined to the amalgamation of the City and County of London, and it is therefore outside their scope and intention to deal with local authorities in the metropolis which are not necessarily affected. These local authorities would occupy the same position with regard to the new Corporation as they now occupy with regard to the London County Council.

The conception of amalgamation which has been kept in view in framing these proposals is that nothing should be destroyed which is compatible with the good government of London, but that as far as possible all the powers and privileges of the Corporation of the City of London and of the London County Council should be exercised over the whole metropolis by one central body, and that, in order to make provision for local management in the City similar to that in other parts of the metropolis, the City Commissioners of Sewers should be transformed into a local authority.

In making proposals with regard to the County of London, it has been kept in view that, unlike the other Counties of England, the County of London is practically a town, and as the object of amalgamation is to provide an efficient Municipal Government for that whole area, it has been thought right that, so far as is convenient, the appointment, qualification, and powers of some of the County authorities—for example, the Sheriff, the Justices, and the Lord Lieutenant, should be assimilated to those of the same officers when they exist in municipal boroughs.

In the notes appended to the proposals, the documents which have been prepared for the information of the Committee are referred to by the figures 1 to 4 and the letters A and B, as follows:—

(4)

1. The Return showing powers and expenses which run throughout the administrative County of London; and those which do not extend to the City of London.

2. Statement as to the present powers and duties of the London County Council.

3. Memorandum on the County of London and the County of the City of London. (N.B.—This paper is also printed as part of Memorandum A.)

4. Table showing various branches of administrative work within the County of London carried on by the Council, the Vestries, the Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, the Commissioners of Free Libraries, and the Burial Boards.

A. Memorandum on the Corporation of the City of London, and the County of London and the County of the City of London.

B. Analysis of the accounts of the Corporation of the City of London.

I.—A SINGLE MUNICIPALITY.

One Municipal Corporation for London.

1. There shall be one Municipal Corporation for the whole area of the present administrative County of London (see Note i). That area shall be henceforth designated the City of London, and shall be for all purposes a County of itself.

Style of Corporation.

2. The Corporation shall bear the name of The Mayor, and Commonalty, and Citizens of London, and shall take the place of the Corporation of the City of London and the London County Council (see Note ii).

Notes to Part I.

i.—This may be done in two ways:—(1) By extending the boundaries of the present City of London; reforming the constitution while preserving the identity of the Corporation of the City of London, and transferring to it all the property, powers, duties, and liabilities of the London County Council. (2) By creating a new Corporation for the whole administrative County of London and merging in it both the Corporation of the City of London and the London County Council. The first plan was adopted in the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, which reformed the constitution and extended the boundaries of the boroughs to which it applied, and it was the plan adopted by the Government in the Bill of 1884, which had not only to do with the reform and extension of the Corporation of the City of London, but also with the amalgamation with it of the Metropolitan Board of Works, a body from which the London County Council has derived a large part of its powers.

Section 1 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, repealed and annulled so much of all laws, statutes, and usages, and so much of all royal and other charters, grants, and letters patent, then in force relating to the several boroughs named in the Schedules A and B to the Act, or to the inhabitants thereof, or to the several bodies or reputed bodies corporate named in the said schedules or any of them, as were inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of the Act. The effect of this enactment was not only to sweep away all usages, customs, charters, grants, and local and other Acts of Parliament, which were contrary to, or even inconsistent with, the other provisions of the Act, but also to confirm them in all other respects (*see* Grant on Corporations, p. 342). Section 6 provides that after the first election of councillors under the Act, the body corporate of each borough shall take and bear the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of such borough. The

(5)

effect of this section was to change the style of the corporation of the greater number of the boroughs and cities scheduled to the Act. But notwithstanding this change of name, and notwithstanding the radical alteration of the constitution of most of the Corporations by the repeal contained in Section 1, and the substantive provisions of the Act, it is settled law that "the effect of the statute was not to create a new Corporation in any case, but merely to continue the old Corporation, so that all the rights, claims, franchises, privileges, prescriptions, and customs, as well as all the debts, liabilities, and duties of the Corporation as it stood on the day the statute passed, remain, and inhere in the remodelled Corporation, so far as they are not contrary to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of the Act" (*see* Grant on Corporations, p. 343, and the cases there cited).

In the case of many of the boroughs dealt with by the Act—ninety-three of them—the boundaries were greatly extended by the adoption of the boundaries of the Parliamentary Boroughs fixed by the Boundary Act, 1832. The Municipal Commissioners of 1835 reported that in most important towns the suburbs had extended themselves far beyond the limits of the corporate authority, and they referred as examples to Bristol, Rochester, Carlisle, and Hull. The principle adopted by the Boundary Commissioners with regard to the Parliamentary Boroughs was to recommend the inclusion within the new boundary of those parts of the town which had been built since the original limits had been fixed. In their Report to Lord Melbourne, dated 10th February, 1832, they state that "they adopted as their guide the principle of including the whole of the modern town within the new boundary." Liverpool and Bristol are good examples of their procedure in this respect. The Act of 1835 adopted this principle for municipal purposes. It did not destroy nor suspend the identity of the Corporations it affected, yet in many cases it altered materially the local limits over which the municipal jurisdiction of the Corporation extended.

The object of the London Government Bill, 1884, was: (1) To provide municipal government and administration for the whole of London; and (2) To create one county out of the City of London and the parts of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent which lay within the area of the Metropolis.

To some extent both of these objects have been effected by the Local Government Act, 1888. An administrative authority for the whole area of the Metropolis has been provided in the London County Council, but many of its administrative powers do not extend to the City of London. The County of London has also been created, but does not include the City of London, which is still a county of itself.

The plan adopted to carry out the intentions of the framers of the Bill of 1884 was to take the City of London with its existing Corporation as a starting-point, to extend its boundaries so as to include the whole area of the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, to reform its constitution upon the lines adopted for other municipal corporations in England, and, at the same time, to preserve the identity of the Corporation of the City and all its powers and privileges in so far as they were not inconsistent with the other provisions of the Bill.

Section 2 of the Bill was in these words:—

"(2) The area of the City of London shall after the appointed day be the area of the Metropolis as defined by the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and every person who is declared by this Act to be a citizen of London shall be a member of the ancient body corporate and politic of the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London, and such body corporate and politic shall continue incorporated by its present name as aforesaid (but is in this Act referred to as the Corporation of London); and the expression 'London' in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, means the area of the City of London as extended by this section."

As regards the area of the administrative County of London, Section 40 (1) and (2) of the Local Government Act, 1888, provides that the Metropolis (which is defined by Section 100 as the City of London and the parishes and places mentioned in Schedules A, B, and C of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, as amended by subsequent Acts), shall be an administrative county for the purposes of the Act, by the name of the administrative County of London; that such portion of the administrative County of London as forms parts of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, shall be severed from those counties and form a separate county for all non-administrative purposes by the name of the County of London. Thus the administrative County of London consists of the County of London and the City of London.

Whatever plan is adopted of giving effect to this proposal, what is essential is that a continuity should be preserved between the new Corporation and the bodies amalgamated—the Corporation of the City, and the London County Council, so that all the property, rights, privileges, powers and customs, as well as all the debts, liabilities and duties of these two bodies

should remain and inhere in the new Corporation, so far as they are not contrary to, or inconsistent with the other proposals for amalgamation.

ii.—The present style of the Corporation of London is preserved. Since 1690 the style of the Corporation of London is by the Act of 2 William and Mary, s. 1, c. 8, "the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London." That statute, which reversed the judgment of forfeiture pronounced in the time of Charles II. in the famous proceedings by *Quo Warranto*, enacted that "the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City of London shall for ever hereafter remain, continue, and be, and prescribed to be, a body politic, *in re, facto, et nomine*, by the name of 'the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of London,' and by that name, and all and every other name and names of incorporation by which they at any time before the said judgment were incorporated, to sue, plead, and be impleaded, without any seizure or forejudger, of their franchises, liberties, and privileges, upon pretence of any forfeiture or misdemeanour heretofore or hereafter to be done, committed, or suffered, and shall have and enjoy all their rights, gifts, charters, grants, liberties, privileges, franchises, customs, usages, constitutions, prescriptions, immunities, markets, duties, tolls, lands, tenements, estates, and hereditaments whatsoever which they lawfully had at the time of the recording or giving of the said judgment, or at the time or times of the said pretended forfeitures."

It is not necessary that there should be truth in the name of a Corporation, but it is generally denominated as of some place, and that is in many cases the principal part of the name by which one Corporation can be distinguished from another.

The name of a Municipal Corporation generally enumerates the component parts of its government, but this is not always so, and the name of the Corporation of the City of London is a case in point, for it contains no reference to the Aldermen, who form a separate Court, and are an integral part of the Corporation. There does not appear to be any sufficient reason for changing the ancient name.

II.—THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Constitution of Corporation.

3. The Corporation shall consist of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of London, and shall act by the Council (see Note iii).

Citizens.

4. All persons in London who possess the qualification of County Council electors shall be entitled to be enrolled as citizens of London. Enrolment shall consist of registration under the Acts which now apply to the registration of County Electors (see Note iv).

Councillors and the Council.

5. The Councillors shall be elected by the citizens, from persons having the same qualification as County Councillors now have, for the same districts for which County Councillors are now elected in London, and for the same period.

The Council shall consist of 118 Councillors and 19 Aldermen (see Note v).

If at any time, on account of the transfer to them of the powers and duties of bodies not dealt with by these proposals, or for other reasons, the Council shall think fit, they shall have power to frame a scheme for altering the number of Councillors and Aldermen, or either of them. Every such scheme shall be submitted to the Local Government Board, and shall take effect if confirmed by an Order in Council (see Note vi).

Aldermen.

6. The Aldermen shall be elected by the Council from the same persons, in the same manner, and for the same period as County Aldermen are now elected, and their powers and duties shall be the same as those of County Aldermen, but shall be exercised and performed in respect of the whole of London (see Note vii).

7. The Lord Mayor shall be a fit person elected by the Council from among the Aldermen or Councillors or persons qualified to be such (see Note viii). The Lord Mayor.

The Queen shall have the same powers in relation to the Lord Mayor as she has in relation to the Lord Mayor of the present City of London, and he may be admitted into office as the Lord Mayor of the City of London now is (see Note ix).

He shall be titular Chairman of the Council, but he shall not be required to preside at the ordinary business meetings, nor shall it be necessary for him to take the chair when he is present.

He shall be the official representative of the people of London, and, except as is otherwise provided by these proposals, he shall exercise and enjoy all the personal rights, offices, dignities, and privileges which now belong to the Lord Mayor of the present City of London by custom, charter, or law (see Note x).

He shall be a Justice of the Peace for the County of London during his year of office, and, if not disqualified, for one year after (see Note xi).

His name shall be included in the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the district of the Central Criminal Court (see Note xii).

He shall during his term of office be the Lord Lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the County of London (see Note xiii).

He may receive such remuneration or allowance for the expenses of his office as the Council think fit.

8. The Council shall annually elect :—

(*a*) A Deputy-Mayor who shall have all the powers of the Chairman of a County Council under the Local Government Act, 1888. He shall be a fit person elected from among the Aldermen or Councillors or persons qualified to be such. Deputy-Mayor, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Chairman.

(*b*) A Vice-Chairman, who shall be a fit person elected from among the Aldermen or Councillors.

(*c*) A Deputy-Chairman, who shall be a fit person elected from among the Aldermen or Councillors or persons qualified to be such (see Note xiv).

The Deputy-Mayor shall act as Chairman, and the Deputy-Chairman shall be the head of the Staff, and may be paid whatever salary the Council think fit.

9. All provisions now in force with regard to County Council elections, including provisions as to the ballot, corrupt practices, and election petitions, shall apply to the election of members of the new Corporation of London (see Note xv). Elections.

NOTES TO PART II.

iii.—This is the constitution of Municipal Corporations in England under the Acts of 1835 and 1882.

Under those Acts the Corporation consists of the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses or citizens of the borough or city. The burgesses or citizens are all those persons who have the qualification stated in Section 9 of the Act of 1882, and are enrolled as burgesses or citizens. They are thereby entitled to vote at the election of representatives of themselves to act on the Council of the borough. All the powers vested in the Corporation are directed to be exercised by the Council of the borough, consisting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors.

(8)

iv.—The qualification of electors of County Councillors is the burgess qualification under the Act of 1882, and, in addition, the 10*l.* occupation franchise of the Registration Act, 1885. By s. 4 of the County Electors Act, 1888, the Registration of Electors Acts are applied, so far as circumstances admit, to the registration of County Electors.

v.—Any person who is registered and is entitled to be registered as a London County elector and has property to the value of 1,000*l.*, or is rated to the poor rate in the County on an annual value of 30*l.*, is qualified to be a County Councillor. The property qualification is not required if he actually resides within the County of London, but in this case the seat will be vacated if at any time he ceases to reside within the County for six months. Peers owning property in the County, and parliamentary voters registered in respect of the ownership of property in the County, are also qualified to be County Councillors, and clerks in holy orders and other ministers of religion are not disqualified by their profession.

The members of the London County Council are elected for the parliamentary divisions of the Metropolis. There are 58 divisions, and each division returns 2 members of the County Council, except in the case of the City, which returns 4. The total number is thus 118. The number of Aldermen must not exceed one-sixth of the number of the Councillors, so that there are 19 Aldermen on the London County Council.

vi.—This power to alter the number of the Council by a scheme is intended, along with proposal 10 (post, p. 9), to preserve, as far as reasonably may be, the legislative power which the Corporation of the City of London possesses, and by means of which it is able to modify its own constitution. The plan is suggested by Clause 49 of the London Government Bill, 1884.

vii.—County Aldermen are elected by the Council for six years from persons who are Councillors or qualified to be so. They are simply members of the Council, and their powers are those of Councillors. They must not vote at the election of an Alderman, although in Municipal Boroughs the Aldermen may do so.

The Aldermen of the City of London are elected for life in the several wards of the City. Along with the Lord Mayor they form the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber, and have powers and duties apart from those of the Common Council. Most of the administrative powers of this Court were transferred to the Common Council by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Aldermen are Justices of the Peace for life, and both as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City, and sitting alone at the Mansion House and Guildhall Justice Rooms, they exercise important judicial functions. As to their powers, see A., pp. 16—17, and 71—72.

viii.—This is the qualification of the Chairman of the County Council. An outgoing Alderman is eligible.

The Lord Mayor of the City of London is elected annually in the Court of Common Hall from the Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff. There are two steps in the election. The first is the nomination of two candidates by such persons as have been liverymen of a Company for one year and are freemen of the city. The second is the election of one of these two by the Court of Aldermen.

ix.—The Lord Mayor of the City of London must be presented to the Queen for admission. In practice he is presented immediately on his election to the Lord Chancellor as representing the Queen. On the day after coming into office he is sworn before the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice.

x.—As to privileges, rights, and powers of the Lord Mayor. (See A., pp. 15, and 71—73.) Among his personal privileges are the following:—He has the right to Maces; he is summoned to the Privy Council on the demise of the Crown; he receives a golden tankard, and acts as Chief Butler at a Coronation Banquet; he is communicated with by the Home Secretary on the occasion of births, deaths, and other important events in the Royal Family; he is Coroner, Escheator, and Clerk of the Markets of the City of London, and Admiral of the Port of London; he is Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board; a Trustee of the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral; Head of the Royal Hospitals, and a Member of the Governing Bodies of a number of Charitable Institutions.

xi.—This is in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, s. 155.

(9)

xii.—Section 1 of the Central Criminal Court Act (4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 36) enacts that the Lord Mayor for the time being shall be included in the Commissions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for the Court.

xiii.—The Lieutenancy of the City of London is in Commission, and the Lord Mayor is the head of the Commission. (See A., p. 73.)

This proposal is intended to preserve this privilege and dignity as far as is convenient. It is suggested by the precedent of Edinburgh, where the Lord Provost exercises all the functions of the Lord Lieutenant of the City. (See 45 and 46 Vict., c. 49, s. 52.)

xiv.—These officers correspond to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the London County Council. It is considered that they will all be necessary for the efficient conduct of the business of the new Corporation.

xv.—This provision prevents the exercise by the Council of the new Corporation of the powers of the Court of Aldermen with regard to elections. The Court of Aldermen have the sole determination of the election and return of every person elected to any place or office at any Wardmote Court, or to the Common Council, whenever the validity of the election is brought in question.

III.—POWERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Powers of Corporation.

10. The new Corporation of London, acting by the Council, shall, save as otherwise provided by these proposals, have and perform in respect of the whole area of London :—

(1) All the powers, duties, rights and privileges of the London County Council (see Note xvi).

(2) All the powers, duties, rights, and privileges of the Corporation of the present City of London and any member thereof, in so far as they are not inconsistent with these proposals (see Note xvii), including those of the following authorities and persons :—

(a) The Common Council of the City (see Note xviii), including the legislative power of the Common Council (see Note xix), provided that any proposal involving an alteration of the constitution of the new Corporation of London shall be submitted to the Local Government Board, and shall not take effect unless approved by that Board and confirmed by an Order in Council (see Note xx).

(b) The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Inner Chamber, except their powers and duties which are elsewhere exercised by the justices, in Session or out of Session (see Note xxi).

(c) The Aldermen, in so far as their powers are non-judicial; but the present powers and functions of the Aldermen in connection with the wards of the present City shall cease to exist (see Note xxii).

(d) The Court of Common Hall (see Note xxiii).

(10)

(3) Those powers and duties of the City Commissioners of Sewers which elsewhere in the administrative County of London are now exercised by the County Council (see Note xxiv).

(4) The right of representation upon any joint committee of any of the above-mentioned bodies and any other body (see Note xxv).

Representation of Corporation on other bodies.

11. The new Corporation of London shall have all the rights of the Corporation of the City of London and of the London County Council, and of any member of either of those bodies in his corporate capacity, of nominating representatives on, or being a member of any statutory or other Board, or of electing or being governors, or otherwise connected with the management of any charitable or other trust (see Note xxvi).

Notes to Part III.

xvi. The powers and duties of the London County Council are fully set out in 2. The following is a summary of the principal heads under which they may be classified:—

A. Administrative Work, including:—

(1) Main Drainage.
(2) Bridges.
(3) Embankments and Highways.
(4) Fire Brigade.
(5) Improvements.
(6) Parks and Open Spaces.
(7) Lunatic Asylums.
(8) Industrial and Reformatory Schools.
(9) Artisans' Dwellings.
(10) Coroners.
(11) Contagious Diseases (Animals).
(12) Small Holdings.
(13) Tramways.
(14) Water.
(15) Works.
(16) Technical Education. (Delegated to Technical Education Board.)

B. Work of a Supervisory Nature.

1. *Powers over the Actions of the Local Authorities, including:—*

(1) Power to take action under the Public Health Act, 1891, upon default of the sanitary authority.

(2) Power to make bye-laws as to removal of rubbish, the construction of closets, &c.

(3) Power to hear appeals against decision of sanitary authority.

(4) Right to receive reports of medical officers of health, accompanied with obligation to pay half the salaries of medical officers and sanitary inspectors appointed after 1888.

(5) Power to order any disease to be classified as a dangerous nfectious disease, for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1891.

(6) Power to require sanitary authority to provide post-mortem rooms.

(7) Power to make bye-laws as to construction of local sewers and their communication with main sewers. Local sewers must be made subject to approval of Council.

(8) The consent of the Council is required to the exercise of borrowing powers of the vestries and district boards.

(9) Power to fix basis of County Rate in Penge.

(10) Power to appeal against valuation lists.

(11) Power to divide parishes into wards for vestry elections, to alter number of vestrymen, to prescribe polling districts for Council and, in some cases, Parliamentary elections; to order sanitary work over

roads in more than one parish to be executed by authority of one parish.

(12) Power to make orders authorising local authority temporarily to close a street.

(13) Power to declare certain roads to be main roads.

(14) Power to make bye-laws as to over-head wires, to be enforced by the local authorities.

(15) Power to name and re-name streets.

2. *Powers of Licensing and Registration, including:—*

(1) Power to license theatres outside jurisdiction of Lord Chamberlain, and all music halls.

(2) Power to license racecourses within 10 miles of Charing Cross.

(3) Power to license slaughter-houses, cow-houses, and premises used for offensive businesses.

(4) Powers of licensing and registration under the Explosives and Petroleum Acts.

(5) Power to register houses under the Infant Life Protection Acts.

(6) Power of licensing retention of sky signs existing before 3rd July, 1891.

3. *Powers of Giving or Refusing Consent, including:—*

(1) Consent to Electric Lighting Companies laying mains along streets.

(2) Powers of requiring Water Companies to give constant supply, and to fix hydrants.

(3) Powers under Metropolitan Building Acts. To appoint and regulate payment of District Surveyors; to approve plans, and make bye-laws for regulating formation of streets; to consent to streets used for foot traffic being opened for carriage traffic, and to the formation of a *cul-de-sac;* to adjudicate as to projections beyond line of frontage, height of buildings, and size if above 216,000 cubic feet, the construction of public buildings, and the extent of spaces round buildings; to make bye-laws as to foundations, sites, and materials of buildings; to name and number streets, and enforce its orders upon local authorities in relation thereto; to protect the public against dangerous and neglected structures, and license erection of temporary buildings.

4. *Powers of Inspection, including:—*

(1) Power to make regulations for inspection of dairies and cow-houses.

(2) Power to appoint examiners for testing gas, and to make arrangements for testing of gas-meters.

(3) Power to appoint inspectors for purpose of controlling work of Electric Lighting Companies.

(4) Powers under the Weights and Measures Acts.

(5) Power to appoint inspectors for purpose of preventing fraud in delivery of coal.

(6) Powers of inspection under the Shop Hours Act.

(7) Powers of inspection under the Factories Acts.

(8) Powers for prevention of floods.

(9) Powers under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876. These powers do not apply to the Thames and Lea.

(10) Powers of inspection connected with licensing powers.

5. *Bye-Laws.*

The powers possessed by the Council of making bye-laws have in many cases been referred to above, but as this is a very important function it may be well to enumerate these powers under one head.

The Council can make bye-laws:—

(1) Generally for the good rule and government of the county, and for the prevention and suppression of nuisances.

(2) For regulating the foundations and sites of buildings, and the materials used, and as to level, width, &c., of new streets.

(3) For the construction of pipes and drains, and communication of sewers, and for guidance of Vestries and District Boards in the exercise of their powers in relation to sewage.

(4) For conduct of offensive businesses and the structure of buildings for the purpose.

(5) For the construction of theatres with a view to prevention of fire.

(6) For the use by the public of parks, bridges, embankments, main roads, subways and lodging houses.

(7) Regulating use of locomotives.

(8) As to sale of coal, and the inspection and verification of weights and measures and weighing instruments.

(9) As to movement of animals and carcases, and for cleansing and disinfection under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

(10) As to rate of speed, &c., upon tramways.

(11) As to electric lighting companies, for securing the safety of the public.

(12) For extending or restricting the hours during which children may sing, &c., in public places, and declaring a place to be a place of safety for the reception of children taken out of the custody of persons offending against the Act.

(13) For compelling local sanitary authorities to remove rubbish and also regulating the construction of closets, the closing of cesspools, and the conditions under which offensive matter is to be removed.

(14) As to overhead wires.

All bye-laws made by the Council must be approved by one or other of the Government Departments.

C. Duties of watching generally over the public interests.

(1) Opposing Bills and obtaining insertion of protective clauses.

(2) Promoting Bills for carrying out works necessary for the benefit of London; and also Money Bills.

(3) Charities. Schemes of Charity Commissioners are submitted to the Council and recommendations made. The Council appoints representatives on the Central Governing Body of the City of London Parochial Charities, and on governing bodies of several other charitable institutions.

(4) Inquiries as to water supply and markets.

(5) Local taxation. The returns of the various sanitary authorities are forwarded to the Council, and they investigate their statements of accounts, and prepare tables showing the total amount received and expended for the purposes of local government in the Metropolis.

(6) The Council are empowered to require from any rating authority in London returns for purposes of statistical information, and they prepare and publish annual statistics relating to the whole County of London.

D. Finance.

(1) The County Fund. All receipts of the Council must be carried to the County Fund, and all payments must, in the first instance, be made out of that fund.

The following special accounts must be kept:—

a. The Exchequer Contribution Account.
b. The General County Account.
c. The Special County Account.
d. Consolidated Loans Fund Account.

(2) The County Rate. When the income of the General County Account or of any special county account is insufficient to meet the expenditure on such account, the Council has power to make, assess, and levy a county rate. The assessments are made on the value as ascertained under the Metropolitan Valuation Act, 1869, except in Penge, where it is made on the county rate basis. The precepts are sent to the Poor Law Guardians, and the amount required is raised in the same way as the poor rate. This is a departure from the system of levying the Metropolitan Consolidated Rate prior to the Local Government Act, 1888.

(3) The Finance Committee. This Committee is appointed under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, and no payment out of the County Fund can be made, except on a resolution of the Council on the recommendation of the Committee, and no liability can be incurred if it exceeds 50*l.*, except on a resolution passed by the Council on an estimate submitted by the Committee.

Payments out of the County Fund must, unless in pursuance of the specific requirement of an Act, or of an Order of a competent Court, be made in pursuance of an Order of the Council, signed by three members

(13)

of the Committee, and countersigned by the Clerk or by a Deputy approved by the Council.

(4) Borrowing powers. The London County Council has the borrowing powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The provisions under which it borrows are contained in the Board of Works Loans Act, 1869, but since 1875 it has been necessary to introduce a Money Bill every year containing the required borrowing powers based on the estimates prepared by the Finance Committee. The money borrowed by the Council when raised for the purchase of freehold land, the widening of streets, and similar improvements, the fire brigade, the erection of buildings, &c., is repayable over 60 years.

(5) Lending powers. The Council lends money to the Asylums Board, the School Board, the Vestries and District Boards, Guardians, and other local authorities in the county. The power to lend is given in each year's Money Bill, and the authority to which it is proposed to lend and the limit of the loan are stated. The term of the loan varies with the object for which it is granted.

(6) Contributing powers. The Council may contribute to the cost of street improvements made by the Vestries and District Boards and the City Commissioners of Sewers.

The Council consents to the borrowing of money by Vestries and District Boards. It also enforces contributions from insurance companies to the cost of the Fire Brigade.

xvii.—It is one principle of these proposals to preserve a continuity between the bodies amalgamated and the new Corporation, a principle which was recognised by the Municipal Corporation Act, 1835, and the London Government Bill, 1884. The general words used are intended to preserve any residue of powers, rights, and privileges which are not specially dealt with, such, for example, as the right of the Corporation to have their petitions received by the Sovereign upon the Throne, the right to present petitions by the Sheriff at the Bar of the House of Commons, and the right of access to the House of Commons enjoyed by the City Remembrancer.

xviii.—The Common Council exercises many statutory powers within the City which the London County Council exercises in the County of London outside the City, and it is needless to enumerate these again, as whatever body they are transferred from, they would be exercised by the new Corporation over the whole area of London. But there are certain powers and duties which the Common Council has and the London County Council has not, and, except as otherwise provided, it is intended that all these should be transferred to the new Corporation. These powers and duties are:—

(1) All powers of the Common Council with regard to the property of the City Corporation, including its trust estates.

(2) All powers with regard to the City Police; and as police authority under the Riot (Damages) Act, 1886. The powers of this Act are exercised outside the City by the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police.

(3) All powers with regard to markets.

(4) Management and control of London, Blackfriars, Southwark, and Tower Bridges.

(5) All powers and duties as Port Sanitary Authority.

(6) All powers with regard to foreign cattle.

(7) Gardens and open spaces.

(8) Ecclesiastical patronage.

(9) Powers and rights with regard to the City Courts and the London Chamber of Arbitration.

(10) Any powers under the London (City) Improvement Act, 1847.

(11) All powers of appointing officers, including the High Bailiff and the Coroner of Southwark.

(12) Powers as Local Authority under the Public Libraries Acts, if adopted.

The Common Council has also powers and duties with regard to the management and control of certain educational establishments under particular statutes or otherwise (including the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls (Ward's), the Freemen's Orphan School, the Guildhall School of Music, and the Guildhall Library, Museum and Art Gallery). These would fall into the general educational work carried on by the new Corporation as successors to the County Council under the Technical Instruction Acts, 1889 and 1891.

xix.—By custom, confirmed by Charter of 15 Edward III, the Common Council obtained power "where any custom theretofore used and obtained,

proved hard or defective, or any matters newly arising within the city needed amendment, and no remedy had been previously provided, to apply and ordain a convenient remedy as often as it should seem expedient; so that the same were agreeable to good faith and reason, for the common advantage of the citizens and other liege subjects sojourning with them, and useful to king and people." See A, pp. 12 and 18.

xx.—This proviso is suggested by s. 49 of the London Government Bill, 1884.

xxi.—These powers include:—

(*a*) As to the City Police. Power to remove the Commissioner for misconduct or other reasonable cause. Power to petition, along with the Court of Common Council, that the Commissioner be appointed a Justice of the Peace for the City and liberties. Power to approve rules and regulations of Commissioner for general management of the force. Power to approve regulations of Commissioner as to route of traffic in City.

(*b*) As to City Companies. Power to grant livery. Power to fix numbers of livery.

(*c*) As to appointment of officers. Right to appoint the Recorder, the Steward of Southwark, the Clerks and Assistant Clerks at the Mansion House and Guildhall Justice Rooms, and certain subordinate officials.

(*d*) Powers of spending money.

The powers of the Court of Aldermen as to elections will be superseded by proposal 9.

The powers of the Court of Aldermen, which are exercised in the County of London outside the City by the Justices of the County of London, will be exercised by the Justices of the extended City and County of London.

xxii.—Any three Aldermen may approve rules and regulations made by the Commissioner for the management of the City police force. The Alderman of Billingsgate is the Governor of the Fellowship Porters. The Aldermen are on the Commission of Lieutenancy of the City, but it is proposed to abolish this Commission. A certain number of Aldermen are entitled to be members of certain statutory boards, and governors of certain charitable institutions, as to which see the next proposal. The other powers and duties of Aldermen are either of a judicial nature or are connected with their particular wards.

xxiii.—The Court of Common Hall elect two persons, from whom the Court of Aldermen elect the Lord Mayor. They also elect the Sheriffs, the Chamberlain, the Bridge Masters, the Auditors of Chamberlain's and Bridge House accounts, and the Ale Conners. The election of the Lord Mayor is provided for by Proposal 7 (ante p. 7), and the appointment of the Sheriff by Proposal 32 (post p. 21). The other officers elected in the Court of Common Hall would in future be appointed by the Council.

xxiv.—These powers are:—Under the Metropolitan Building Acts, powers as to dangerous structures; under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, powers as to unhealthy areas and lodging-houses. Powers under the Sky Signs Act, 1891.

The rates which the City Commissioners of Sewers have power to levy in the City under the Sale of Gas Act, 1859, the Infant Life Protection Act, 1872, the Explosives Act, 1875, the Weights and Measures Act, 1878, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878, and Parts I and III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, would be levied in the City as part of the General County Rate.

As it is proposed that all powers transferred to the new Corporation shall, where applicable, be exercised over the whole of London, all those powers of control and supervision which the London County Council now exercises in London outside the City would be exercised by the new Corporation in the City as well as outside it. (See A, pp. 60–64, and *ante* pp. 10–11.)

xxv.—The London County Council appoints half the members of the Standing Joint Committee of the Quarter Sessions and the County Council of the County of London.

The powers of this Committee include:—

The appointment and removal of the Clerk of the Peace and the recommendation of his salary and fees.

The recommendation of the salaries and fees of the Clerks of the Petty Sessional Divisions.

The determination of all matters arising with respect to the above-mentioned officers and to officers who serve both the Quarter Sessions and the County Council.

The determination of all questions as to the provision of accommodation for Quarter Sessions, and Justices out of Session, and the use by them or their clerks of buildings, rooms, or premises.

The application of the Local Stamp Act, 1869, to sums received by clerks to Justices.

The sanctioning of the amount to be paid out of the County Fund in respect of costs incurred by Quarter Sessions or Justices in defending legal proceedings against them on account of things done in their official capacity.

The Corporation of the City of London appoint 12 of the 24 members of the Gresham Committee, the remaining 12 being appointed by the Mercer's Company.

The Corporation of the City of London appoint 8 out of the 15 managers of West Ham Park, 4 being appointed by the successors of Mr. Gurney, who sold the park at less than its market value, and 3 by the parish of West Ham.

The Corporation of the City of London appoint 12 out of the 16 members of the Epping Forest Committee, the other 4 members being the verderers elected by the commoners under the Epping Forest Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 213).

xxvi.—This proposal is intended to provide for the appointment of members of the Council of the new Corporation upon the Thames and Lee Conservancy Boards (see A, pp. 19 and 50—52), and on the governing bodies of the various charitable institutions mentioned in A, pp. 43—47.

The Irish Society is proposed to be abolished.

IV.—PROPERTY AND FINANCE.

12. The County Fund and the County Rate shall be called the "City and County Fund," and the "City and County Rate" (see Note xxvii). County Fund and Rate.

13. All the property of the London County Council (see Note xxviii), and of the Corporation of the present City of London (see Note xxix) shall pass to and vest in the new Corporation of London, subject to all debts and liabilities affecting it, and, except as otherwise provided by the following proposals, shall be held for the same estate, interest, and purposes, and subject to the same statutory provisions, covenants, conditions, and restrictions as it is now held. Transfer of property to new Corporation.

14. The debt of the London County Council (see Note xxx) and of the Corporation of the City of London (see Note xxxi) shall be the debt of the new Corporation of London, and ultimately charged upon the City and County Fund. Due provision shall be made annually for the repayment of the debt of the Corporation of the City of London. Transfer of debt to new Corporation.

15. All receipts in the nature of capital, whether arising from loans or the sale of property or otherwise, shall be carried to the City and County Fund, and applied for any purpose for which it is specifically applicable under any Act of Parliament, and subject thereto, shall either be invested and kept as capital, or shall be applied either in discharge of capital of debt, or for some purpose on which the new Corporation of London is authorised by Act of Parliament to expend capital. Receipts in the nature of capital.

(16)

Receipts in the nature of income.

16. All receipts in the nature of income arising from property transferred to the new Corporation of London from the London County Council and from the Corporation of the present City of London, shall form part of the "City and County Fund," subject, nevertheless, to the following provisions:—

(1) All receipts in the nature of income which would now be carried to the Consolidated Loans Fund account of the County Fund (see Note xxxii), shall continue to be carried to that account of the City and County Fund, and shall be applicable to all purposes to which the Consolidated Loans Fund is applicable.

(2) All receipts in the nature of income arising from markets (see Note xxxiii) shall be carried to a special account of the City and County Fund, called the "Market Account," and all expenditure in respect of markets, including the payment of interest on debt and the repayment of the principal thereof, shall be paid out of moneys standing at the credit of that account.

If the moneys at the credit of the Market Account in any year are insufficient to meet the current expenditure in respect of markets, the Council may, if they think fit, transfer such a sum from the general account of the City and County Fund as may be necessary to meet the deficiency, or that portion of the deficiency which, in their opinion, will not be made good by future surplus receipts from the markets.

If, on the other hand, the moneys at the credit of the Market Account in any year are in excess of the current expenditure in respect of the markets, they shall be applicable, after allowing for all contingent liabilities, to the extension or improvement of market accommodation, the reduction of market tolls or otherwise for the purposes of markets generally throughout London.

(3) All receipts in the nature of income arising from property transferred from the present Corporation of the City of London to the new Corporation of London, except receipts from markets, shall be carried to a special account of the City and County Fund called the "Corporation Estates Account," and all debts and sums of money secured upon any of those receipts by bond, mortgage, or otherwise, or payable out of them under the provisions of any statute, or by virtue of any charitable or other trust, shall be a first charge upon the receipts at the credit of that account according to their several priorities (see Note xxxiv).

After the payment of all charges upon the Corporation Estates Account, it shall be separately ascertained to what sources of revenue any credit balance standing at that account is attributable, and that balance shall be divided accordingly into portions under the following heads:—

1. Charity estates.
2. Bridge House Estates, including the Blackfriars Bridge Estate.
3. Other trust and statutory funds.
4. General estates.

(17)

Nothing in these proposals shall interfere with the application of any property belonging to a charity, and the portion of the balance under head 1 shall be subject to the trusts of the particular charity from the property of which it arises, and to the general law affecting charitable trust funds.

The portion of the balance under head 2 shall be applied for the purposes of any bridges, ferries, or tunnels within London (see Note xxxv).

The portion of the balance under head 3 shall so far as possible be applied to similar objects to those to which it is now applicable (see Note xxxvi).

The portion of the balance under head 4 may be applied by the Council to any purposes to which it might lawfully now be applied by the Corporation of the City of London.

When City and County Rate to be levied.

17. If the City and County Fund is insufficient to meet the expenditure of the Corporation in any year, the Corporation shall be authorised and required to estimate the deficiency and to levy the "City and County Rate" to provide for the same.

County Rate.

18. The present exemptions of the City from the County Rate shall cease. The Police Rate for the City shall be made and levied in the City area by the Council, by precept or otherwise (see Note xxxvii).

Additional powers of spending money.

19. In addition to all purposes to which the City and County Fund is applicable, the Council shall have power to vote the expenditure of money out of the City and County Fund for the purpose of entertaining and of conferring the freedom of the City of London upon, and of making presentations to, distinguished persons, and of contributing to public charitable objects, and of making inquiries into any matter of municipal concern, and of illuminating and decorating the streets on occasions of public rejoicing, and of the purchase of works of art and books for civic galleries and libraries, and of maintaining the City of London School and the Guildhall School of Music, and generally for any purpose which in the opinion of the Council is fitting and proper in the case of the representative body of the Metropolis.

NOTES TO PART IV.

xxvii.—All receipts of the County Council are carried to the County Fund, but there are separate accounts of that fund for general and special County purposes, and for the Consolidated Loans Fund. The County Rate is levied by the Council to provide for any insufficiency of the moneys standing to the several accounts of the County Fund to meet expenditure. It is levied over the whole county, or over part only, according to the purpose for which the money is required. At present the special county purposes are those to which the City does not contribute. All these would become general county purposes, but any future Act of Parliament might direct that the expenditure under it should be borne by a particular division or part of London, and such expenditure would then be in respect of a special county purpose. (See L. G. Act, 1888, s. 68.)

xxviii.—As to the property of the London County Council, see 2, p. 19. The capital value of the lands and buildings belonging to the Council including surplus lands, is estimated at about 2,350,000*l.*

xxix.—As to the property of the City of London, see A, pp. 35—42.

xxx.—As to the debt of the County Council, see 2, p. 11. The total debt outstanding on March 31, 1893, amounted to 31,421,323*l.* 9*s.* 4*d*, and the net liabilities to 18,042,751*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

xxxi.—As to the debt of the City Corporation, see B, pp. xx. and 42 seq.

xxxii.—The Consolidated Loans Fund was created by the Metropolitan Board of Works (Loans) Act, 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 102) for the purpose of paying the dividends on and redeeming consolidated stock created under the Act. It now forms a separate account of the County Fund, and there is carried to it annually (*inter alia*) such a sum as in the opinion of the Treasury will be sufficient to redeem the whole of the Metropolitan Consolidated Stock within the period of 60 years from its creation. (See 2, p. 11.)

xxxiii.—As to market tolls, see A, pp. 38—41, and B, pp. xvii and xxvii.

xxxiv.—The securities given for the various loans of the City Corporation are stated in the last column on pp. 43 and 45 of B, and the statutory borrowing powers of the Corporation in connection with the various sources of its revenue will be found in A, pp. 35—42.

xxxv.—As to the Bridge House Estates, and the Blackfriars Bridge Estates, see A, pp. 35, 36.

xxxvi.—The trust and statutory funds referred to are the City of London Court Fund, the Grain Duty, the Clerkenwell Improvement Fund, the Holborn Valley Improvement Fund, and the Parks and Open Spaces Fund.

xxxvii.—The Police Rate is at present ordered by the Common Council by writing under the hand of the Town Clerk, and is made and assessed in the several wards by the Alderman or his deputy, and the major part of the Common Councilmen of each ward.

V.—THE CITY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

City Local Authority.

20. There shall be a local authority for the area of the present City of London.

Constitution of City Local Authority.

21. It shall be elected for three years, in wards (see Note xxxviii), by the persons in the City who possess the present qualification of County Council electors.

Transitory.

22. The present City Commissioners of Sewers shall remain in office till the expiration of the term for which they were appointed. Three months before that date they shall submit proposals to the Local Government Board for the division of the City into suitable electoral wards, for the appointment of a Returning Officer, and for the date of and arrangements to be made for the election of the City Local Authority.

Wards and first election.

23. The Local Government Board shall prescribe, by order published in the London Gazette, the boundaries of the wards, the number of representatives to be assigned to each ward, and the date and arrangements for the election.

Chairman and Treasurer.

24. The City Local Authority shall elect a Chairman and Treasurer, and shall be a body corporate.

Powers of City Local Authority

25. The City Local Authority shall have and perform all the powers and duties of—

(*a*) The City Commissioners of Sewers, except those which are now exercised throughout the rest of the Administrative County of London by the London County Council. Provided that nothing in this proposal shall be construed as exempting the City Local

Authority from any control or supervision now exercised by the London County Council over other local authorities in the county (see Note xxxix).

(*b*) A local authority under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855 (see Note xl).

Transfer of property and debt.

26. The City Local Authority shall take over the establishment, property, and debt of the City Commissioners of Sewers, except that incurred in respect of powers to be transferred to the new Corporation; and as regards rating they shall have the powers—

(*a*) Of the City Commissioners of Sewers for all purposes not transferred by these proposals to the new Corporation (see Note xli).

(*b*) Of a local authority under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, in so far as they are additional or supplementary, and not in derogation (see Note xlii).

Registration in City.

27. The City Local Authority shall appoint an officer to perform the duties of the secondary of the present City of London with regard to the registration of Parliamentary and Municipal electors in the area of the present City (see Note xliii).

NOTES TO PART V.

xxxviii.—As to the present wards of the City, see A, p. 16.

xxxix.—The City Commissioners of Sewers have the powers and duties under Michael Angelo Taylor's Act (57 Geo. III., c. 29), and the City of London Sewers Acts, 1848 and 1851 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 163, and 14 and 15 Vict., c. 91), set out in A, pp. 54—56, and also the following powers and duties:—

Under the Burial Acts, 1852 and 1857 (15 and 16 Vict., c. 85 and 20, and 21 Vict., c. 35), they are the Burial Board for the City. They have a Cemetery at Ilford.

Under the Metropolis Management Act, 1862 (25 and 26 Vict., c. 102, s. 87) they name and number streets in the City, subject to the control of the London County Council.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c. 70), they are the local authority for the City under Part II of the Act, as to unhealthy dwellings.

They are also the local and sanitary authority for the City under the following Acts:—

The Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 and 1879 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 63, and 42 and 43 Vict., c. 30).

The Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Act, 1881 (44 and 45 Vict., c. 37).

The Electric Lighting Acts, 1882 and 1888 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 56 and 51, and 52 Vict., c. 12).

The Margarine Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Vict., c. 29).

The Sale of Horse-flesh, &c., Regulation Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c. 11).

The Advertising Stations (Rating) Act, 1889 (52 and 53 Vict., c. 27).

The Public Health (London) Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., c. 76).

The London Overhead Wires Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., c. 77).

They are also the rating authority in the City under the Public Libraries Act, 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 70); and the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 75).

They have also the following powers and duties which it is proposed should be transferred to the new Corporation (see *ante* proposal 10 (3) (p. 10) and note (xxiv) (p. 14)):—

Under the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 122), they have the powers of Part II of the Act as to dangerous structures.

Under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vict., c. 70), they have the powers of Parts I and III as to unhealthy areas and lodging houses.

Under the London Sky Signs Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vict., c. 78), they have the powers as to licensing existing sky signs and preventing the erection of new ones. These powers are analogous to those as to dangerous structures.

They are also the rating authority under the following Acts:—The Sale of Gas Act, 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 66).

The Infant Life Protection Act, 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 38).

The Explosives Act, 1875 (38 Vict., c. 17).

The Weights and Measures Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 49); and

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74).

xl.—The Powers of the Commissioners of Sewers appear to be as full and wide as those of a local authority under the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, except as regards rating which is referred to later, and except also as regards the Public Libraries Acts, under which the present authority in the City is the Common Council, though the Acts have not been adopted.

xli.—Under the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, s. 168, the Commissioners of Sewers have power to make a sewer rate not exceeding 4*d.* in the pound in any one year, and a consolidated rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* They have also unlimited powers of rating for the purposes of unhealthy dwelling houses under s. 42 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and power to raise any amount required by the School Board under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, s. 54. It is not proposed that the incidence of any of these rates should be altered or affected.

xlii.—There is no limit imposed upon the rating powers of Vestries and District Boards for their general purposes.

xliii.—These duties are performed in Counties by the Clerks of the Peace, and in the County of London by the Clerk of the London County Council; in municipal and parliamentary boroughs by the town clerk, or the person exercising the same or like duties, or if there is no such person, then by the returning officer, or such person as he may appoint; in the City of London by the Secondary, and in the City of Westminster and the borough of Southwark by the High Bailiff.

VI.—THE COUNTY OF LONDON.

City to be part of County of London.

28. The present City of London shall cease to be a County of itself, and shall for all purposes become part of the County of London (see Note xliv).

Abolition of Chartered Justices.

29. The Justices by Charter of the City of London shall be abolished (see Note xlv), but the names of the existing Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London shall be included in the Commission of the Peace for the County of London.

Jurisdiction of London Sessions and Justices extended to City

30. The jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Justices of the County of London shall extend to the present area of the City (see Note xlvi).

City Police Courts.

31. The Metropolitan Police Courts Acts shall extend to the present City of London, and the Mansion House and Guildhall Justice Rooms shall be made Metropolitan Police Courts, and Police Magistrates shall be appointed to preside in those Courts.

Provided that (*a*) the buildings and other property connected with the

Police Courts in the City shall not be transferred to the Commissioners of Works; (*b*) the salaries of the Magistrates and all other expenses shall be paid by the Corporation, who shall receive the fees and fines; (*c*) the City Police shall perform all duties in connection with these courts which in the case of the other Police Courts are performed by the Metropolitan Police.

The Sheriff.

32. The Sheriff of the County of London shall in future be appointed by the Council of the new Corporation, and it shall be lawful for the Council, if they think fit, to appoint two persons to hold the office of Sheriff, so that either of them may perform any of the duties of that office (see Note xlvii).

The Justices.

33. The qualification by estate required for a County Justice shall not be necessary in the case of Justices of the County of London; but any Justice who does not possess that qualification shall, while acting as such, reside within the County of London, or occupy a house, warehouse, or other property therein (see Note xlviii). The Lord Mayor of London for the time being shall, *ex officio*, be a Justice of the Peace for the County of London during his term of office, and, unless disqualified, for one year afterwards (see Note xlix).

The Recorder and Deputy Recorder.

34. The Recorder of London shall be the Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the County of London. The present Chairman of Quarter Sessions of the County of London and the Common Serjeant of the present City of London shall be Deputy Recorders of London, and a Court of Quarter Sessions may be held before the Recorder or any Deputy Recorder alone; provided that all Courts of Quarter Sessions in London shall be held in accordance with a scheme prepared by the Council, and approved by a Secretary of State (see Note l).

Additional Deputy Recorders.

35. It shall be lawful for the Queen, on the petition of the Council of the new Corporation of London, to appoint additional Deputy Recorders of London.

The Militia and Commission of Lieutenancy of the City.

36. The present City of London shall cease to be a separate County for the purposes of the Militia, as for all other purposes. The Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City of London shall be abolished, and their property, debts, and liabilities shall pass to the Secretary of State for War, but all records, documents, and property not required by the Secretary for War for the performance of his duties shall be transferred to the Lieutenant of the County of London (see Note li).

The Trophy Tax.

37. The Trophy Tax shall cease to be raised (see Note lii).

Lord Mayor to be Lord Lieutenant.

38. The Lord Mayor of the City of London for the time being shall, during his term of office be the Lord Lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the County of London, as has already been proposed (see Note liii).

Notes to Part VI.

xliv.—The County of London was created by the Local Government Act, 1888, s. 40, sub-s. (2). It is a County at large for all non-administrative purposes, and will continue to be so, the City being for the future included within it.

The Administrative County of London consists of the County of London, with the addition of the area of the City, so that one effect of this proposal is to make the area of the County of London the same for administrative and non-administrative purposes.

xlv.—The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are not Justices because of their corporate offices; they can only be so by virtue of a particular grant or charter. (*Rex* v. *Langley*, 2 Lord Raymond, 1030; *Jones* v. *Williams*, 5 D. and R., 662.) A general commission of the peace gives a temporary authority to those who act under it until revoked by the Crown; the charter gives a permanent authority from the Crown for the same purposes, it is a permanent instead of a temporary commission of the peace. There is no difference between chartered Justices and Justices under a general commission. (*Weatherhead* v. *Drewry*, 11 East, 175.) Thus the authority given by charter is in the nature of a perpetual commission, the powers of which are to be exercised successively by the different persons filling the office of Aldermen. The Crown has no direct power to discharge them from the commission as in the case of other Justices.

xlvi.—The Court of Quarter Sessions and Justices of London exercise all the powers in the County of London which the Court of Quarter Sessions and Justices of the City of London exercise within the City, except in so far as their jurisdiction is ousted by that of the Police Magistrates. The Justices of the County of London are the sole licensing authority in Southwark, and have concurrent jurisdiction in Southwark with those Justices of the City of London who are Justices of Southwark, in all other matters both in and out of Session. It follows from this and the preceding proposal that there would no longer be Justices of Southwark or Southwark Sessions.

As to the Justices and Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London, see A, pp. 65–69, and note (l) (infra).

The Local Government Act, 1888, contemplated the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Justices of the County of London to the City, for it provides that the City of London may, by commission under the Great Seal, be made subject to the jurisdiction of the Justices and Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of London if and when the Mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the City assent to jurisdiction being conferred therein on such Justices and Court (s. 40, sub-s. (3)).

xlvii.—In boroughs which are counties of themselves, and in Oxford, the Council appoint the Sheriff. London is not quite in the same position, as it is a county at large, but it is also practically a town, and it seems right that the new Corporation should exercise this power, especially as the Sheriff of the City of London is now elected by the Court of Common Hall, and it is desired to preserve all privileges as far as convenient.

xlviii.—The effect of this proposal is to enable persons qualified to be borough Justices to be made Justices of the County of London, with this difference, that borough Justices may reside within seven miles of the borough.

xlix.—This is the law with regard to the Mayors of municipal boroughs even when the borough has no Commission of the Peace.

l.—As regards the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of London the Local Government Act provides that the London County Council may from time to time submit to a Secretary of State a scheme for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions in London, either at any one place or at different places, and in the latter case either at the same time or at different times, and for determining the character of the sessions so held, that is to say, whether quarter, general, original or adjourned sessions, or otherwise, and for making such regulations respecting committals for trial, recognisances, depositions, and other matters as are necessary or proper for giving effect to the scheme, and any such scheme, when approved of by a Secretary of State, is to be published in the London Gazette, and shall thereupon have effect as if it were enacted by the Act (s. 42 (7)).

The Queen is empowered on the petition of the London County Council to appoint a barrister of not less than 10 years' standing to be paid Chairman or Deputy Chairman, or one of the paid Deputy Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for the County of London; he is to hold office during good behaviour, to be a Justice of the Peace by virtue of his office, and he is to be paid a salary by the London County Council not exceeding the sum mentioned in the petition for his appointment. During his office he is not eligible to serve in Parliament, and is not to practise as a barrister. The Court of Quarter Sessions may be held before any such Chairman or Deputy Chairman alone. Separate Courts of Quarter Sessions may be held in different parts of the County of London, if so directed by the London County Council, with the approval of a Secretary of State.

The London County Council have exercised their powers under the Act of 1888 of submitting a scheme to the Secretary of State for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London, and the principal provisions of the scheme now in force are shortly as follows:—The provisions of certain Acts as to the times for holding Quarter Sessions are not to apply to the County of London. Quarter Sessions are to be held at Clerkenwell and Newington in the months of January, April, July, and October, and Adjourned Quarter Sessions, General Sessions, or Adjourned General Sessions, all having the same jurisdiction and powers, are to be held at Clerkenwell every three weeks, at least, and at Newington at least every month, and oftener, if necessary.

li.—The Militia of the City of London is regulated by an Act of 1820 (1 Geo. IV, c. 100), but, so far as is consistent with the special enactments relating to the City, the Militia Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 49), applies. The Royal London Militia has become the 4th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment). The Lieutenancy of the City of London is in Commission. There is not, as in other counties, a Lord Lieutenant and a number of Deputy Lieutenants, but a large number of Commissioners of Lieutenancy, who, as a Court, exercise the office of Lord Lieutenant. The Commission issues from the Crown, but the Lord Mayor claims the right to open the Commission and insert what names he pleases.

lii.—The Trophy Tax was formerly levied for defraying the cost of the City of London Militia. Since 1868 the pay, arming, clothing, &c., of the Militia are paid by Government, and although the right to raise the Trophy Tax is preserved by the Militia Acts, it is only raised for the incidental expenses of the Court of Lieutenancy, including the support and maintenance of the Head Quarters of the Royal London Militia.

liii.—By this proposal it is intended to preserve the right of the Lord Mayor of the City of London to be the head of the Lieutenancy of the City. It is suggested by the case of Edinburgh, where the Lord Provost discharges all the duties of the Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City of Edinburgh.

VII.—THE CITY COURTS.

Borough Court of Southwark, jurisdiction of Chamberlain, and Court of Hustings.

39. The Borough Court of Southwark (see Note liv), and the judicial powers of the City Chamberlain shall be abolished (see Note lv). The Court of Hustings shall also be abolished, unless it should be thought desirable to preserve it for the purpose of the custody of the records or to transfer to it the business of the Middlesex Land Registry (see Note lvi).

City of London Court.

40. The City of London Court shall continue as at present (see Note lvii).

Central Criminal Court, and Mayor's Court.

41. The manner of dealing with the Central Criminal Court and the Mayor's Court shall be determined by the Home Secretary, and meanwhile the present Assistant Judge shall be the sole Judge of the Mayor's Court (see Note lviii).

N.B.—Courts might be established in different parts of London for the purpose of relieving the Police Courts of a large part of the business not properly of a criminal character although involving penalties, such as summonses under the Education Act, the Public Health Act, the Metropolis Management and Building Acts, and many other statutes. Many of these summonses involve the attendance of respectable women and young children, and it is not right that they should be exposed to the contaminating atmosphere of the Police Courts.

NOTES TO PART VII.

liv.—The Borough Court of Southwark is practically obsolete. There is a County Court for the district, and there is power under 51 and 52 Vict., c. 43, s. 7, repealing and re-enacting 15 and 16 Vict., c. 54, s. 7, by Order in Council to exclude the jurisdiction of a local Court in all matters with regard to which a County Court has jurisdiction. This power has been exercised in the cases of Birmingham, Bolton, Ipswich, Nottingham, Oldham, Worcester, and York.

lv.—As to the judicial powers of the City Chamberlain see A, p. 23. It is thought undesirable that judicial powers should be exercised by an officer of the Corporation with regard to a small part of the area of London, and they could scarcely be conveniently extended to the whole area. Police Magistrates have concurrent jurisdiction, though it is not quite so extensive.

lvi.—The Court of Hustings is practically obsolete, and the City Corporation have on several occasions proposed that it should be abolished, and any surviving jurisdiction it may have transferred to the Mayor's Court. Sec. 96 of the L. G. Act, 1888, provides that nothing in the Act shall alter the area to which the enactments relating to the registration of land in the County of Middlesex apply.

lvii.—The City of London Court is practically a County Court for the district of the City. It has a slightly extended jurisdiction, as a defendant may be sued in this Court if he has, or has had within the six months previous to the commencement of the action, "employment" within the City. But this extension of jurisdiction appears to be beneficial in the particular case. The fees of the Court are a valuable source of revenue, and there does not appear to be any reason why they should be given up.

lviii.—It may be that certain modifications ought to be made with regard to the Central Criminal Court and the Mayor's Court, but the question appears to be rather outside the powers and duties of the new Corporation.

VIII.—FREEMEN.

Freemen of the City.

42. Freedom by patrimony, apprenticeship, redemption, and gift shall be abolished, with this exception, that it shall be lawful for the new Corporation to grant the honorary freedom of the City of London to any person as a mark of distinction (see Note lix).

Parliamentary franchise of freemen.

43. The existing freemen of the City of London who are Liverymen shall retain the Parliamentary franchise (see Note lx).

Rights of property of existing freemen.

44. The Freemen's Orphan School, the Institution of the London Almshouses, and all other property or assets now applicable for the benefit of the freemen of the present City of London or their widows, children, or orphans, shall be vested in the new Corporation upon trust to apply the same, so far as may be just, for the benefit of the existing freemen of the present City of London and their widows, children, or orphans. Provided that nothing in these proposals shall entitle any person to any greater benefits than he would otherwise have enjoyed (see Note lxi).

NOTES TO PART IX.

lix.—The Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, as it passed the House of Commons reserved the rights of property of existing freemen and their wives, widows and children, but it provided that after the passing of the Act on

person should be elected, admitted or enrolled a citizen, freeman, liveryman or burgess of any borough, or by any name a member of any body corporate, in respect of any right or title other than by occupancy and payment of rates within such borough according to the meaning and provisions of the Act. These provisions were amended by the Lords so that the Act in its final form only abolished freedom by gift or purchase, and reserved all rights of property, both of existing freemen and their families and those who might become freemen and their families.

By the Honorary Freedom of Boroughs Act, 1885, the Council of a municipal borough by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, at a meeting specially called for the purpose with notice of the object, may admit persons of distinction, and any person who has rendered eminent services to the borough, to be honorary freeman. This honorary freedom confers no municipal or other rights. (See 48 and 49 Vict., c. 29.)

lx.—Freemen of the City of London who have been upon the livery of a Company for 12 months before the election, and have paid their fines, and have not within two years of the election been discharged from paying rates and taxes, or have received alms, are entitled to be registered as voters, and to vote at the election of members of Parliament for the City of London.

lxi.—As to the Freemen's Orphan School, the Institution of London Almshouses, and other Charities (see A, p. 45 seq.). An analysis of the expenditure of the Corporation in respect of the Freemen's Orphan School, the Institution of London Almshouses, and the widows and orphans of freemen, is given in B, pp. 38, 39.

IX.—OFFICERS.

Officers of amalgamated bodies to be officers of new Corporation.

45. All the officers of the Corporation of the present City of London and of the London County Council shall become the officers of the Corporation of the City of London, and shall retain, so far as is practicable, all their present rights, privileges, and emoluments, and shall exercise their respective functions over the whole of London.

Power of new Corporation to adjust offices.

46. The Council may, nevertheless, from time to time distribute among the said officers the duties to be performed by them, and may remove or supersede any of them, and provide for the union or abolition of offices, and of the variation of duties in such manner as they may think expedient for the Corporation and just to the officers.

Compensation to existing officers in certain cases.

47. If any existing officer is at any time removed (except for misconduct), or his office abolished, or if he is subjected to obligations or conditions, or required to perform duties, such as are not the same as or analogous to those which he is at present subject to or required to perform, he shall be entitled to full compensation.

If any existing officer is of opinion that his position has been injuriously affected by any alteration of his duties by the Council, and he is either refused compensation or is dissatisfied with the amount offered him, he shall be entitled to appeal to the President of the Local Government Board, who shall have full power to adjudicate in the matter.

X.—THE IRISH SOCIETY.

The Irish Society

48. The Irish Society shall be dissolved and its charter repealed, and its property transferred as to part thereof to the Corporations of Derry and

Coleraine, and as to the rest to any Elective County Authority which may be created in Ireland, and unless and until any such County Authority is created, the said property shall vest in trustees to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (see Note lxii).

NOTE TO PART XI.

lxii.—This is in substance the recommendation of the Committee of 1891 (see A, p. 48).

XI.—TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

Transitory.

49. A provisional joint committee consisting of ten representatives of the Common Council of the City and ten of the London County Council, with a chairman elected by themselves, or failing agreement, nominated by the President of the Local Government Board, shall be appointed to arrange the details of the transfer of business to the new Corporation, and generally to make such recommendations in view of the coming into force of the Act as may promote its proper working.

APPENDIX XIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMORANDUM HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN UPON THE PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.

APPENDIX XIII

INDEX.

	Page
The Corporation of a Borough, Constitution and Powers	(1)
Borough Organization for Non-administrative Purposes	(3)
Proposed Corporation for London, Constitution	(5)
Administrative Powers and Duties	(5)
County Organization for Non-administrative Purposes	(6)

APPENDIX XIII.

PROPOSALS PUT FORWARD BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL FOR THE AMALGAMATION OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LONDON.

Supplementary Memorandum showing to what extent it is proposed to assimilate the Government of London to that of a Municipal Borough, and why assimilation in all respects is not possible or desirable.

The highest example of a municipal borough—that is to say, the borough which has the fullest powers of self-government, and the completest organization for the purpose—is the county borough which has a court of quarter sessions, and is also a county of a city; for example, Nottingham.

It will be convenient here to give a short account of the government of a borough of this class.

1. *The Corporation of a Borough; its Constitution and Powers.*

(*a.*) *Constitution.*—As in all other municipal boroughs under the Act of 1882, the Corporation consists of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens, or burgesses of the city or borough, and acts by the Council.

The citizens, who elect the Council, consist of all persons, not specially disqualified, who possess the qualifications stated in Section 9 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and are enrolled as citizens. The persons qualified under Section 9 are occupiers, male or female, of buildings of any value within the borough, who are rated to the poor rate and are resident within 7 miles of the borough. To entitle any person to be enrolled as a citizen, he must have occupied the premises, in respect of which the claim is made, for 12 months before the preceding 15th of July, and all sums on account of any poor or borough rate (if any) must have been paid up to the 20th July. Lodgers are not qualified.

The Councillors are elected by the citizens from men who are enrolled and entitled to be enrolled as citizens, and are possessed of property (in the case of a borough having four or more wards) to the value of £1000, or are rated to the poor rate in the borough on an annual value of £30. The property qualification is not necessary if the person resides within the borough, but, in this case, the seat will be vacated if at any time he ceases for six months so to reside. Persons who reside within 15 miles of the borough, but not within 7 miles, and are otherwise qualified to be citizens, are qualified to be councillors. Among persons specially disqualified are clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion.

The Councillors are elected in wards, three, or a multiple of three, being assigned to each ward, and one-third retiring each year.

The aldermen—one-third of the number of councillors—are elected by the councillors, for six years, from councillors, or persons qualified to be so. One half their number retire every third year. The aldermen may vote at the election of aldermen.

The mayor is elected by the Council for one year, from the aldermen or councillors, or persons qualified to be such. He may be paid. He must take the chair at all the meetings of the Council at which he is present. He is a justice of the peace for the borough during his year of office, and, if not disqualified to be mayor, for one year after. In the case of a borough scheduled to the Act of 1835, the mayor may do anything which the chief officer of the borough might lawfully do at the passing of the Act, except in so far as has been otherwise provided by that or any other Act.

(*b*) *Powers.*—The Council has the municipal powers of the Act of 1882, which it is unnecessary to enumerate.

It has also the powers of an urban sanitary authority under the Public Health Act, 1875, and other Acts conferring powers upon urban sanitary authorities; and certain powers as a district authority, which in counties outside London are exercised by justices at petty sessions. For example, Infant Life Protection.

It has also a separate police managed by the Watch Committee of the Council.

It has all the powers of the Council of an administrative county, subject to certain necessary modifications.

As a result of these modifications certain provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, do not apply.

These are the provisions with respect to :—

(*a*) The constitution, election proceedings or position of the County Council, or the chairman thereof.

These provisions would alter the constitution, &c., of the Corporation of the borough.

(*b*) The county treasurer, county surveyor, and other county officers.

There is a borough treasurer and a town clerk, and the Council of the borough appoint all other officers they think necessary. As a sanitary authority under the Public Health Act, the Council must appoint a medical officer of health, a surveyor and an inspector of nuisances.

(*c*) The Standing Joint Committee of the Justices and the Council.

In boroughs the police is under the Watch Committee, and the other duties of the Standing Joint Committee are performed either by the Council or the borough justices.

(*d*) Coroners.

Borough coroners are appointed by the Councils of quarter sessions boroughs.

(*e*) Gas meters.

The Council of the borough may adopt the Act unless they manufacture gas, in which case the borough justices exercise the powers.

(*f*) The transfer to the Council of powers relating to county and other rates, and the preparation of the basis or standard of the county rate.

The expenses of the borough are paid out of the borough fund, borough rate, or other rates which the Council are empowered by statute to make. Where a union has the same bounds as a borough, the Council appoint members of the Assessment Committee, not exceeding the number appointed by the board of guardians.

The provisions of Part IV. of the Act relating to finance do not apply except so far as is expressly provided.

Powers as to advances in aid of emigration, &c. are conferred upon the councils of county boroughs by s. 69 (11), except the provisions as to the amount of the total debt. In other respects the finance of

boroughs is governed by the Municipal Corporations Act and other Acts, with this exception, that by s. 72 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the powers of the Treasury under Part V. of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, are transferred to the Local Government Board.

The powers of a county authority under the Allotments Act, 1887, are, in the case of county boroughs, exercised by the Local Government Board; but this is because the council of the borough is a sanitary authority, and has, therefore, the district powers under the Act.

Since 1888, the Acts conferring powers upon county councils confer similar powers upon the councils of county boroughs, at least permissively.

2. *Borough organization for non-administrative purposes.*

A borough of the class under consideration has (*a*) a commission of the peace, (*b*) a court of quarter sessions, (*c*) a coroner, and (*d*) a sheriff. There is probably also (*e*) a stipendiary magistrate, and sometimes (*f*) a local court of civil jurisdiction.

a. The justices.

They are appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

They do not require to be burgesses nor to have the property qualification of county justices.

They must reside in or within 7 miles of the borough, and be in occupation of property in the borough.

With respect to all offences committed and matters arising within the borough they have the same jurisdiction and authority as justices for a county have within the county: except that they cannot act at any court of gaol delivery or quarter sessions, or in making or levying any county or borough rate.

The question of whether the county justices have concurrent jurisdiction in a quarter sessions borough depends upon whether the borough was exempt from their jurisdiction before the Act of 1835, by having a *non-intromittant* clause in its charter, but the county justices have no jurisdiction in a borough which is a county of a city.

The borough justices grant licensing certificates. If there are more than 10 justices they appoint a Committee of not less than 3 or more than 7; and the certificates are confirmed by the whole body of justices in special sessions.

There is no appeal from the confirming authority as to the grant of new certificates, but there is an appeal against refusals to renew or transfer.

These appeals lie to the quarter sessions of the county, as the Recorder has no jurisdiction.

The justices appoint a clerk and the Council pay him.

The Council must provide a suitable justice room, with offices, for the business of the borough justices.

(*b*) The Court of Quarter Sessions.

The Recorder, appointed by the Home Secretary, is the sole judge of the court of quarter sessions of a borough.

He has practically all the powers of a court of quarter sessions of a county except as to matters vested in the Council, and except as to licensing appeals.

The Council appoint and pay the Clerk of the Peace. He holds office during good behaviour, but the Recorder may remove him for misconduct.

(*c*) The Coroner.

The Council of a quarter sessions borough appoint a Coroner, who holds office during good behaviour.

He is paid by the Council, upon the order of the Recorder, the remuneration stated in the Fourth and Fifth Schedules to the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. It does not appear to be a

(4)

good arrangement that the Recorder should be the person to make the order for the payments to be made to the Coroner, as he has little opportunity of knowing whether the inquests have been duly taken.

(*d*) The Sheriff.

The Council of a county of a city appoint a Sheriff annually.

He has the same powers and duties as the Sheriff, or the person filling the office of Sheriff, had in the particular city before the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

(*e*) The Stipendiary Magistrate.

On the petition of the Council the Queen may appoint one or more stipendiary magistrate or magistrates for a borough.

He holds office during the Queen's pleasure.

He is paid such yearly salary, not exceeding, without the consent of the Council, that mentioned in the petition, as the Queen from time to time directs.

He has the powers of two justices.

(*f*) When there is a borough civil court the Recorder is the judge, except when the court is regulated by a local Act, or a barrister of five years' standing was judge or assessor of the court before 1835.

The Recorder is paid for his duties as judge of a borough civil court such remuneration as the Council fix by bye-law.

For the purposes of assizes, boroughs are usually deemed part of the adjoining county at large. But there is nothing to prevent the Queen from directing a commission of oyer and terminer, and gaol delivery to be executed within any county of a city or town.

No county of a city, except the city of London, has a separate Militia, although Haverfordwest has a Lord Lieutenant.

No borough has a *Custos Rotulorum.*

All parts of all boroughs, except Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, and Nottingham, are situate within some county or division of a county for the purpose of the election of county members of Parliament, and owners of freeholds in parliamentary boroughs who are not in occupation, are entitled to be registered as voters in the county or division of a county in which their property lies. In the four cases above mentioned the freeholders vote for the Members for the city.

This short examination of the government of county boroughs, which are counties of cities, shows that none of them are entirely independent of the counties at large in which they are situated, nor have any of them all the officers connected with county government.

They have no separate Militia.

They are in practice, though not of necessity, in the adjoining county for the purposes of the Assizes.

They are in some county or division of a county for the purpose of electing county members of Parliament, except in the four cases of Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, and Nottingham, which are mere survivals, and would probably not be acted upon as precedents in the case of a new county of a city.

Licensing Appeals lie to the Quarter Sessions of the county.

They have no Lord Lieutenant (Haverfordwest is not a county borough, and is for many purposes in the county of Pembroke).

They have no *Custos Rotulorum.*

Finally, as regards administrative powers, whenever in the case of counties powers are given to County Councils over Sanitary Authorities, in the case of county boroughs these powers have to be given to the Local Government Board, for the Council of the borough is itself the sanitary authority. This is illustrated by "The Allotments Act, 1887."

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(5)

Proposed Corporation of London.

It is not proposed that the government of London should in all respects be assimilated to that of any municipal borough.

1. *The Constitution of the Corporation.*

The new Corporation is to consist of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens acting by the Council.

This is in accordance with the Municipal Corporations Act. The Local Government Act incorporates the Council, not the electors.

The position of the Lord Mayor is altered for special reasons.

(1.) His appointment is made subject to the approval of the Queen. This is so in the case of the Lord Mayor of the present city of London.

(2.) He is not required to preside at the meetings of the Council, though present. It is not intended by this change that the Lord Mayor should be merely an ornamental head of the new Corporation. On the contrary, it is hoped that he will always be a man of such ability, character, and position, that he will exercise great influence in the Council, preside on all occasions of importance, and command the confidence of the citizens of London. The reason for the change is that in London those most fitted for the position are frequently men whose services are required, not by London only, but also by the State; and the choice would be narrowed, and many of the best men excluded if they were required, during their year of office, to give their constant attention to the details of the vast amount of municipal business transacted by the Council of so great a city. This is the ground of the proposal that there should be not only a Deputy Mayor, but also a Vice-chairman and Deputy Chairman.

In other respects modifications are introduced because the Local Government Act contained certain provisions as to the constitution of county councils in general, and of the London County Council in particular, which are regarded as valuable, and which ought not to be abandoned.

These modifications are:—

(1) The electorate is enlarged by the addition of the £10 occupation franchise and the extension of the limits within which residence is required to 15 miles.

(2) The qualification of councillors is widened by the inclusion of peers owning property in the county, and parliamentary electors registered in respect of the ownership of land in the county, and the removal of the disqualification of clerks in holy orders and other ministers of religion.

(3) The number of aldermen is reduced to one-sixth of the council.

(4) Aldermen are prohibited from voting at the election of aldermen.

(5) The whole council is elected triennially, instead of one-third retiring annually.

2. *Administrative powers and duties of the Corporation.*

The Corporation would, *inter alia*, have all the powers of the London County Council. These include the administrative powers of county councils generally, and, so far, the Corporation would be in the same position as the council of a county borough.

They also include certain powers which the council of a borough possesses, and which the London County Council inherited from the Metropolitan Board of Works, but which in other counties belong to the justices in petty sessions; *e.g.*, Infant Life Protection and Petroleum.

Also certain powers which the council of a borough possesses either under the Municipal Corporations Act or as a sanitary authority under the Public

(6)

Health Act, and which the London County Council inherited from the Metropolitan Board of Works.

These powers include:—

(1) Main drainage.
(2) Regulation of new buildings.
(3) Street improvements and Thames Embankments.
(4) Fire Brigade.
(5) Theatres and music halls (structure).
(6) Offensive trades, slaughter-houses, &c.
(7) Constant supply of water.
(8) Commons and open spaces.
(9) Gas and water companies and gas inspection.

The Corporation would also obtain from the Corporation of the City powers relating to the City Police, foreign cattle, markets, and as port sanitary authority.

Beyond this, assimilation would be impossible because:—

(1) Vestries and district boards are the sanitary authorities in London.

On the one hand, they possess many of the powers which the council of a borough possesses under the Public Health Act and other Acts.

On the other hand, the Corporation would possess the wide powers of supervision and control which the London County Council has obtained from the Metropolitan Board of Works, including the power of sanctioning and making loans, receiving reports, &c., and also certain powers under the Local Government Act; for example, the right to receive the reports of district medical officers of health, coupled with the obligation to pay half their salaries.

(2). Some of the powers possessed by the Council of a borough under the Public Health Act and other Acts belong in London to the Metropolitan Police. For example, powers as to—

(1) Mad dogs (though the County Council have also powers for slaughtering mad dogs and for muzzling) (Rabies Order, 1886).
(2) Hackney carriages.
(3) Obstructions, &c., in streets.
(4) Common lodging-houses.
(5) Riot (Damages) Act.

The Corporation, not being a sanitary authority, would also possess the powers of a county authority under the Allotments Act, 1887, which in the case of county boroughs are exercised by the Local Government Board. The Allotments Act, however, in the county of London, only applies to Woolwich.

3. *County organization for non-administrative purposes.*

Non-administrative county government is sometimes described as the imperial side of county organization. It is chiefly concerned with the maintenance of the Queen's peace, the Militia, the local administration of justice, and parliamentary representation.

The question of the unification of London as regards these matters is somewhat complicated by the existing state of things.

On the one hand, the city of London is a county of a city, but its organization for the non-administrative purposes of county government has not been reformed on the lines adopted by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, for other counties of cities and towns.

On the other hand, the rest of the metropolis was created a county at large for non-administrative purposes by the Local Government Act, 1888, but its organization differs from that of other counties in several respects, owing to the existence of the Metropolitan Police, the Metropolitan Police-courts and magistrates, the Central Criminal Court, the special provisions as to courts of quarter sessions, and a paid chairman and deputy-chairman thereof, and the

(7)

inclusion of its whole area, although a county at large, within the limits of the metropolitan parliamentary boroughs.

It is not proposed that for non-administrative purposes the organization of the county of London should be in all respects assimilated to that of a county of a city.

Assume that the present city of London ceased to be a county of a city, and to have a separate commission of the peace and court of quarter sessions, and that it became part of the county of London for all purposes, then if London was simply made a county of a city in all respects like other counties of cities, with separate commissions of the peace and courts of quarter sessions, the following changes would take place :—

The Sheriff would be appointed by the Council instead of by the Crown.

Quarter sessions would be held by a Recorder alone, instead of by the justices with a paid chairman. The court would have no jurisdiction to hear licensing appeals, which would be heard by the quarter sessions of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent; and special provision would have to be made that the present city of London should be deemed to be situated in Middlesex for the purposes of licensing appeals and Militia.

The justices would be appointed by the Lord Chancellor from persons qualified to be borough justices, instead of being appointed by the Lord Chancellor on the nomination of the *Custos Rotulorum* from persons qualified to be county justices, and the *Custos Rotulorum* would cease.

London would again become part of the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent for the purposes of the Militia, and there would cease to be a Lord Lieutenant.

The police magistrates and courts would be maintained out of the borough rate instead of out of the Exchequer.

The Council instead of the Standing Joint Committee would appoint the Clerk of the Peace.

There would be no petty sessional divisions, but one clerk to the justices appointed by the justices. His salary would be fixed by the Council instead of by the Standing Joint Committee.

The Standing Joint Committee would be abolished.

The Central Criminal Court would not be affected.

No alteration would be made as regards the right to vote at the election of county Members of Parliament, as London is still in Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent for this purpose. The city of London is in this respect part of the Hornsey division of Middlesex.

The London Government Bill, 1884, made the whole of London a county of a city, but it got rid of the inconveniences which would have arisen by means of the following provisions :

It gave London a separate militia and a Lord Lieutenant.

It gave power to the justices to divide London into petty sessional divisions, as in a county at large.

It empowered the justices to appoint a county licensing committee, and conferred upon that committee the powers as to licensing appeals of a court of quarter sessions.

There was no custos; the sheriff, the clerk of the peace, and the coroners were appointed by the Council; and the justices had the qualification of borough justices, but otherwise London was put very much in the position of a county at large, except in name.

London is now a county at large, with a complete organization for the purposes of county government, and it is a useless circuity to transform it into a county of a city, and then get rid of the resulting inconveniences by a series of adjustments.

All that is valuable in the organisation of a county of a city, as distinguished from a county at large, can be obtained more directly and with less change.

The proposals provide for the absorption of the present city of London

(8)

in the county of London, and with regard to the organisation of the county of London, they suggest the following changes:

(1) The sheriff is to be appointed by the Council instead of by the Crown.

(2) The lord mayor is to be the lord lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* during his year of office.

(3) Justices qualified as borough justices may be appointed for the county of London.

It is not thought necessary or desirable that the Recorder should be made, as in boroughs, the sole judge of the court of quarter sessions, as this would have raised the difficulty as to licensing appeals, and ample provision is made for the hearing of criminal cases by trained lawyers. A court of quarter sessions may be held before the paid chairman of the London Quarter Sessions.

The standing joint committee is a creation of the Act of 1888. In the county of London its principal powers are the appointment and removal of the clerk of the peace, the recommendation of his salary and fees, and other matters with regard to which, if London is to remain a county at large with petty sessional divisions, and a clerk to the justices of each division, and the whole organization of a county as regards quarter sessions, it seems right that the justices should have a voice.

APPENDIX XIV

ELECTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED AND HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL UPON THE RESPECTIVE MERITS OF THE SYSTEM OF TRIENNIAL ELECTION OF THE WHOLE BODY, AND THE SYSTEM OF ANNUAL ELECTION OF ONE-THIRD OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BODY.

ELECTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

Memorandum by the Deputy-Chairman of the Council upon the respective merits of the system of Triennial Election of the whole Body, and the system of Annual Election of one-third of the Members of the Body.

The first-named system is that adopted with regard to the elections of County Councils, School Boards, and Boards of Guardians; the other system has been applied to Municipal Corporations, Urban and Rural Sanitary Authorities and Metropolitan Vestries and District Boards.

The system of annual election of one-third appears to have originated with the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, but in the debates which took place in relation to that Bill it does not appear that much attention was given to the consideration of the question from the present point of view, the questions which were mostly discussed being that of the selection of Aldermen and that of the term of office for which members should be elected, many persons at that time (including the House of Lords) being of opinion that some, at any rate, of the members should be elected for life. The Bill, as originally drawn, provided for the retirement of one-third annually; and, although an amendment was moved to the effect that all should go out at the same time, this was opposed by the Government and negatived. The first time that any serious consideration appears to have been given to this particular question was in 1870 in connection with the Elementary Education Bill. That Bill, as drawn, provided for the annual retirement of one-third of each School Board; but in the course of the discussion Mr. W. E. Forster said that in his opinion the triennial election would be better, and the Bill was altered accordingly.

The question next arose in 1888 in connection with the Local Government Bill. This Bill, as drafted, provided for the triennial election of the whole number, and also contained provisions relating to the selection of Aldermen. In the discussions on the Bill these two points became much involved one with another, the Opposition opposing altogether the establishment of Aldermen, and arguing that the continuity of administration, which was urged as one of the reasons for having Aldermen, could be equally well obtained by annual elections of one-third of the ordinary members. The course of the discussion upon this subject may be gathered from various expressions of opinions during the debates. Upon the second reading I find that Mr. Firth said—"I am extremely glad to find that it is proposed that the elections shall be triennial instead of being conducted on the system under the Municipal Corporations Act, which created confusion by annual elections of one-third."

On June 11th an amendment was moved by Sir Roper Lethbridge as follows:—

> "The Councils shall be elected for a term of six years and shall then retire, except one-half, to be chosen by ballot of those first elected, who shall retire after a term of three years only."

This was opposed by the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. W. H. Smith, and on division was rejected by 302 to 82 votes. The following day the question appears to have been again raised. Mr. Hanbury, in speaking on the question, said that he earnestly hoped the Government would adopt the proposal to let one-third of the Councillors go out every year. This was opposed by Mr. Ritchie, but after considerable debate the First Lord of the Treasury suggested that a compromise might be arrived at, and asked the House to allow the Government to consider whether it might not be

(3)

possible to adopt in some measure the suggestion of the Right Honourable gentleman the Member for East Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler), and to devise a system under which there would be an election of a portion of the Council every two years. The Government would, between that stage and the report, endeavour to come to an amicable understanding with honourable gentlemen on both sides of the question and to provide that the election of a portion of the Council should take place every two years.

Upon this Mr. H. H. Fowler spoke and said, *inter alia*, that "his proposal was to abolish Aldermen and to make the election every six years, one-third going out every two years."

In the further course of the debate considerable objection was expressed to going back upon a question which the House had decided on the previous day, but ultimately the matter stood over as suggested by the Government.

On the 26th of July, upon the consideration of the Bill as amended in Committee, Mr. Sidney Gedge moved a series of amendments, one of which was:—

> "That on the ordinary day of election of Councillors in every alternate year one-half of the whole number of Councillors should go out of office and their place should be filled by election."

Mr. Ritchie opposed this amendment and stated that the Government, having determined to admit the Aldermanic element, felt bound to adhere to their original proposal, namely, that the County Councillors should be elected for a term of three years and should then retire together.

During the debate that followed, Mr. H. H. Fowler said that he hoped that as the House had decided to admit the Aldermanic principle the Government would adhere to their original proposal. The Act, therefore, passed the House in its original form.

There is not much more that can be said as to the legislative history of this question except that the London Government Bill, which was brought into Parliament in 1884, provided for the election of a Common Council for the whole of London and also for District Councils, and in both of these cases the election of the whole body was to take place once in three years. This Bill, however, did not pass into law.

It appears clearly from the foregoing remarks that the opinion of Parliament has been undergoing considerable alteration with respect to this question of partial re-election. The only merit of this system which has been urged at all has been that it tends to secure continuity in the administration of Local Government. But it must be remembered that, except possibly in the case of very small bodies, it invariably happens that a certain number of old members are re-elected at every election. For example, at the last election of the London County Council out of a total of 118 elected, 65 had been members of the former Council, and in addition to these, 16 out of the 19 Aldermen were either continued, re-elected, or had been members of the former Council. It is the fact that the work of the Council has not suffered from any lack of continuity.

On the other hand, the demerits of the system are considerable.

1. It facilitates the continuance of a *bad* policy. An administrative body may be carrying on its work in direct opposition to the wishes of the majority of its constituents, but when the election takes place it is impossible for the constituents to do more than unseat one-third of the number, and there remains a majority of the body who will probably carry on the same condemned policy. This is opposed to true representative principles, and must in itself be a danger to public tranquillity.

2. Although continuity of policy is, of course, valuable, still there may arise some occasion on which it would be advisable to replace the whole body. The principle of election by thirds renders it absolutely impossible that total substitution of new members should be ever effected. From the knowledge of this fact the men who constitute these bodies do not feel the same responsibility to public opinion that they experience under a system of simultaneous retirement of the whole body. No one has ever suggested that members of Parliament should be elected otherwise than simultaneously, and the same reasoning which holds good with regard to the Imperial Parliament, must also hold good, to a certain extent, with local bodies. The knowledge that a party supporting a particular policy may be entirely annihilated when the time of election occurs acts as an incentive to all members of that party to do their utmost to make their policy just and reasonable, and one that will commend itself to their constituents. Popular election is a great incentive to good and preventive of evil, and it is in the long run unwise to attempt, by artificial restrictions, to prevent it from exercising its full powers.

3. The system of partial re-election has further an indirect influence upon the enthusiasm and energy of men who enter these bodies for the first time. The new members on arriving often find themselves confronted by two-thirds of the board

(4)

probably pledged to some old policy, or so imbued with the old practices that they do not readily respond to new ideas. There is a great tendency among local bodies to allow the work to fall too much into routine, and fresh blood and original ideas are needed to keep the body in healthy working order. Experience has shown that in bodies such as the London Vestries, the very fact that new members find themselves in a minority at the outset of their work, damps their ardour and prevents the community from reaping the whole advantages which might accrue from their services.

4. The public interest shown at an annual election of one-third of the body, is much less than that taken when the election occurs once in three years and the policy of the whole board is before the constituents. This is a consideration of the greatest moment in questions relating to the Local Government of London. The lack of interest shown at the elections of metropolitan vestries has been one of the principal causes of the failure of many of them to carry out their work satisfactorily. It has deterred the better class of men from serving, and has enabled small cliques to return their nominees for the purposes of self-advancement. If all local bodies in London were elected once in every three years, the ratepayers would have brought to their notice more forcibly the necessity of exercising their franchise, and, further, would be in a better position to judge of the action of their representatives upon the review of three years' work than if merely invited to decide as to the merits of one-third of each body.

5. There is a further consideration of some weight, viz., that of expense. The expenses of election of County and Municipal Councils, District Councils, Boards of Guardians, Vestries, &c., fall upon the ratepayers. The first election of the London County Council cost the ratepayers £12,453, and the second election cost £8,952. At least an equal amount would be expended in connection with other local elections, and thus, from this point of view alone, it is worthy of consideration whether there is sufficient justification for imposing upon London ratepayers during every period of three years an expenditure of some £60,000 in lieu of one-third of that amount, as under the present system.

The expenditure cast on the rates does not conclude this question, for the money spent by candidates out of their private funds as election expenses is very considerable. The amount expended in this manner at the last County Council election must have amounted to at least £10,000, and it seems to be most unnecessary to increase this expenditure merely to gain a continuity of administration which, as shown above is already attained without a multiplication of elections.

W. H. DICKINSON.

APPENDIX XV.

MEMORANDUM HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL GIVING AN ESTIMATE OF THE FINANCIAL RESULTS TO THE RATEPAYERS BY ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS OF DEALING WITH THE CITY POLICE UNDER A SCHEME OF UNIFICATION OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

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APPENDIX XV.

Memorandum handed in by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, giving an Estimate of the Financial Results to the Ratepayers by alternative systems of dealing with the City Police under a Scheme of Unification of London Government.

The following estimate is based (1) upon the assumption that the City Police, under any scheme of unification, would be placed upon the same footing as the Metropolitan Police with reference to its share in the Government Grant, and (2) upon the assumption that the new Corporation, however constituted, would act for all London. On this basis there might be three courses open, namely, (1) to allow the City Police to be in the hands of the new Corporation; (2) to allow the whole London Police to be in the hands of the new Corporation; or (3) to place the City Police under the Home Office. In any of these alternatives the Exchequer Contribution Grant to London would have to be revised if it were made to bear the proportion of the City Police expenditure. Assuming that the revision were made upon the same basis as that now obtaining, namely, the discontinued grants of 1887–8, the London apportionment of the discontinued grants would be increased as a matter of adjustment by a sum equal to $\frac{4}{9}$ths of the net cost of the City Police in 1888.

1. *If the City Police remained in the hands of the new Corporation.*

The three elements of the estimate are that, the Exchequer Contribution Account of the County would receive an additional sum, and would have to pay four-ninths of the cost of the City Police; and the amount which would have had to be paid out of the Corporation Estates would be released. Taking the figures of 1892 the following estimate would show the effect upon the City ratepayer and upon the County ratepayer respectively.

The net cost of the City Police in 1892 was ..	£120,722
The Exchequer Contribution Account (*a*) would bear $\frac{4}{9}$ths of this, or	£53,654
The ratepayer would bear $\frac{5}{9}$ths, or	£67,068

The net cost under the present system would be met by:

City Estates = $\frac{1}{4}$, or	£30,180
Rates = $\frac{3}{4}$, or	£90,542
	£120,722

(*a*) The Exchequer Contribution Account is an account of moneys paid to the County of London out of the Exchequer Grants of the Government.

(2)

The payments by the ratepayers of the City and County would therefore be altered as follows :—

(*a*) Deduction in City Police rate—		
Rate under present system	£90,542	
Rate under new scheme	£67,068	
		£23,474
(*b*) Deduction in County rate—		
Amount released from City Estates and therefore applicable to County purposes	£30,180	
Less amount paid out of Exchequer Contribution Account over and above the amount received by that account. Extra receipts for 1892 would have been on the new basis £32,192(*a*), payments being as above £53,654, the loss on this head would be	£21,462	
The net County gain would therefore be	£8,718	
This would affect the City in proportion to its rateable value equally with all other parts of London, the City share being $\frac{41322222}{333321117}$, or		£1,081
Showing the benefit to the City ratepayer to be ..		£24,555
or a rate of 1·42*d.* in the £.		
And the benefit to the County ratepayer (outside the City) to be		£7,637
or a rate of ·06*d.* in the £.		

(2) *If the whole London Police were in the hands of the new Corporation.*

That portion of the net cost of the Metropolitan Police in 1891–2, apportioned upon the basis of rateable value, would be the approximate cost of the London Police. This would give the following calculation :—

Total cost £1,352,624(*b*) × $\frac{28998515}{36830009}$ (rateable value(*c*)) .. .. =	£1,065,003
To which must be added the net cost of City Police in 1892 .. .. .. =	£120,722
	£1,185,725

(*a*) This amount is arrived at as follows :—The local taxation duties are apportioned upon the basis of discontinued grants. This basis would be amended by the addition to the London figure of $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the net cost of the City Police in 1888. This net cost was £99,690 and $\frac{4}{5}$ths is £44,306. The London amount would be therefore £672,390 (*i.e.*, the old amount as certified under the Act of 1888, £628,084 + £44,306). The total amount certified being £2,860,384, London's proportion of the amount paid over to local taxation in 1892 would be $\frac{672390}{2904690}$ of £2,704,328 or £626,009. The amount paid over on the present basis was, in 1892, £593,817, and thus the increase to London by the new arrangement would be £32,192. This takes no count of the evident necessity for revising the basis altogether, and therefore using a later figure for apportionment than the low expenditure of 1888; nor does it proceed upon the plan of adding to the basis of 1888 a sum equal to 4*d.* in the £ of rateable value.

(*b*) This is the net cost of the Metropolitan Police exclusive of pensions, and after deducting certain fees and licenses applied to the Police funds. The question of the pensions, as it affects these calculations is explained in a separate paragraph at the end of this paper. With reference to the fees, if they were transferred to the general funds of the new Corporation, as they are now in all other municipalities, and the grant to London from the Exchequer amended accordingly, a further gain to the general ratepayer would ensue, but this is not used in the present estimate.

(*c*) This is the actual rateable value used by the Police Receiver for the rate of the year 1891–2.

(3)

of which $\frac{4}{9}$ths would fall upon Exchequer Contribution Account = £526,989
and $\frac{5}{9}$ths would fall on rates = £658,736

The payments by the City and County ratepayers would therefore be altered as follows :—

(*a*) Deduction in City Police rate—			
Rate under the present system	=	£90,542	
Rates under the new system would be $\frac{41322222}{33332117} \times$ £658,736	=	£81,664	
Showing a reduction of			£8,878
(*b*) Deduction in County rate—			
Amount released from City estates	=	£30,180	
less payment out of the Exchequer Contribution Account over and above the amount paid under the present system—			
New payment would be £526,989			
New receipts would be .. 32,192			
Net new payment .. £494,797			
Payment under the present system would be .. 486,665			
		£8,132	
		22,048	
of which the City's proportion would be $\frac{41322222}{33332117}$ or			£2,733
Therefore the benefit to the City would be ..			£11,611

or a rate of ·67*d.* in the £.

The benefit to the County ratepayer (outside the City) would be £19,315
or a rate of ·16*d.* in the £.

3. *If the City Police were transferred to the Home Office.*

The Police would levy a rate of 5*d.* upon the City rental of £4,132,222 = ...			£86,088
The County would then contribute an amount equal to a 4*d.* rate upon the whole Metropolis from the Exchequer Contribution Account, or..		£555,536 (*a*)	
And would receive new receipts amounting to		£32,192	
		£523,344	
Payment out of Exchequer Contribution Account under present system would be		£486,665	
Therefore the County loss would be ..		£36,679	

(*a*) This is made up of the following amounts :—

On the City	=	£68,871
On the County	=	486,665
		£555,536

(4)

Against this, however, must be set the County gain by the release of the amount paid by the City Estates ..	£30,180	
Showing the Net County loss to be	£6,499	
Of which the City's share would be $\frac{41322222}{33333117}$, or .		£805
Therefore the new rate upon the City would be		£86,893
The rate upon the City under the present system		£90,542
Therefore the gain to the City ratepayer would be		£3,649

or a rate of ·21*d.* in the £.

And the loss to the County ratepayer (outside the City) would be £5,694,

or a rate of ·05*d.* in the £.

It is to be noted that these calculations are all based upon the assumption that the Exchequer Contribution Account would be adjusted as between London and the rest of the country, by which London would, on the figures of 1892, receive £32,192 more than it actually did in that year.

It is further to be noted that the £150,000 paid from the Imperial Exchequer towards police pensions is not brought into the calculations at all. This £150,000 is arbitrarily allocated to the Metropolitan Police. But if the City Police is taken over, further provision would be needed to meet the extra cost of pensions which would thus accrue upon the pension fund, or else this extra cost would fall upon the ratepayers by the levy of an additional rate for pensions.

Under the first and second schemes, London would derive the full benefit of the extra receipt from the Exchequer and from the City's Estate, because there would be raised in rate the net cost of the Police only.

Under the third scheme, London would share with the Metropolitan Police these extra receipts, by far the larger share going to the Police because of their practice to levy constantly an even rate of 5*d.*, whether the produce of that rate is actually spent in the year or not. In this case therefore the gain on the one hand is more than counterbalanced by the loss on the other hand.

If the Home Office take over the City Police, upon the basis of an incorporation into the Metropolitan Police, the Police Fund will receive a revenue of £154,959 (that is £86,088 from rates, and £68,871 from Exchequer Contribution Account), and the cost against this will only be £120,722. This will give the Metropolitan Police a profit revenue of £34,237 without there being any reason arising out of the transfer which would necessitate such an increase in their funds.

APPENDIX XVI.

Memorandum handed in by the Deputy Chairman of the London County Council, comparing the Metropolitan and the City Police.

Prepared by MR. JOHN KEMP,

Secretary of the Special Committee of the Council.

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TABLE COMPARING THE METROPOLITAN AND THE CITY POLICE.

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
	ESTABLISHMENT OF FORCE.	ESTABLISHMENT OF FORCE.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44.	The Metropolitan Police Force was established in 1829. The duties of the Horse Patrol and Thames Police were transferred to the Metropolitan Police in 1839. The employment of the Metropolitan Police in Her Majesty's yards and principal military stations outside the Metropolitan Police District was authorised in 1860.	The City Police Force was established in 1839.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 71, s. 4.			
23 & 24 Vict., c. 135, ss. 1 and 2.			
	THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.	DISTRICT OF CITY POLICE.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, ss. 4 and 34.	In 1829 the district included Westminster and certain specified parts of Middlesex, Surrey and Kent, with power by Order in Council to add all parishes, &c., in the above-named counties, and in Hertford and Essex of which any part is within 12 miles of Charing Cross.	The City of London and the Liberties thereof.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV.
		The Corporation maintain no police force on the Thames. Under various Acts of Parliament a police office and sitting magistrate were formerly provided at Wapping, with power to appoint constables and police surveyors to act upon the river and the quays and passages adjoining. The expenses were charged on the Consolidated Fund.	54 Geo. III., c. 187. 1 Geo. IV., c. 66. 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 118. 3 Geo. IV., c. 55. 10 Geo. IV., c. 45. 3 Will. IV., c. 19.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 2.	In 1839 power was given by Order in Council to extend the district to include any part of the Central Criminal Court district, except the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and any part of any parish, &c., not more than 15 miles from Charing Cross.		
3rd Jan., 1840.	An Order in Council of 1840 enumerated the places which constitute the existing district. The district is made up as follows:— The County of London. The County of Middlesex. In the County of Surrey the following parishes and places:—Addington, Banstead, Barnes, Beddington, Carshalton, Cheam, Chessington, Coulsdon, Cuddington, Epsom, Ewell (exclusive of Kingswood Liberty and including Worcester-park), Farley, Hamlet of Ham with Hatch, Hamlet of Hook, Kew, Kingston-on-Thames, Long Ditton, Maldon, Merton, Mitcham, Mordon, Mortlake, Moulsey (East and West), Petersham, Richmond, Sanderstead, Sutton, Thames Ditton (comprising the Hamlets of Clygate, Ember and Weston), Hamlet of Wallington, Warlingham, Wimbledon, and Woodmansterne. The county borough of Croydon. In the county of Herts the following parishes and places:—Aldenham (and Hamlet of St. Theobald, Aldenham), East Barnet, Bushey, Cheshunt, Chipping Barnet, Northaw, Ridge, Shenley, and Totteridge. In the county of Essex the following parishes and places:—Barking (including Chadwell, Great Ilford, and Ripple Wards), Chigwell, Chingford, Dagenham, East Ham, Little Ilford, Waltham Abbey and town (including the Hamlets of Holyfield, Sewardstone and Upshire), Wanstead and Woodford. The county borough of West Ham. In the county of Kent the following parishes and places:—Beckenham, Bexley, Bromley, Chislehurst, Crayford, Down, Erith, Farnborough, Foot's Cray, Hayes, Keston, Hamlet of Mottingham, North Cray, Orpington, St. Mary's Cray, St. Paul's Cray, and Wickham (East and West).	These Acts gave no powers to the Corporation, but they were declared not to prevent the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Recorder from acting as justices of the peace on the river, or taking cognizance of offences committed thereon.	
7 & 8 Vict., c. 60, s. 3.	In 1844 the Police Acts were extended to Trafalgar Square.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 7.	Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force (specially sworn) act within the Royal Palaces and ten miles thereof.		
23 & 24 Vict., c. 135, s. 2.	Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force (a number directed by the Home Secretary and specially sworn) act within Her Majesty's dockyards and principal military stations, and within 15 miles thereof. They have full power within the yards and stations, but outside them only with respect to crown property and persons subject to discipline.		

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 5.	The constables of the Metropolitan Police have full, but not exclusive, power in the counties of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 5.	Also upon the river Thames within the counties of London, Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Essex, and Kent, and within and adjoining to the City of London and the Liberties thereof, and in and on the creeks, inlets, waters, docks, wharfs, quays and landing places thereto adjacent. In those parts of the Thames which are beyond the district the powers are concurrent with those of the county or local police.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 24.	On any special emergency, at the request of the Lord Mayor, a Secretary of State may authorise Metropolitan Police to act within the City under their own officers.	The Lord Mayor may, at the request of a Secretary of State, on any special emergency, authorise the City Police to act in the Metropolitan Police District under their own officers.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 24.
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 25.	Agreements to assist in special emergencies may be made with the authorities of other police forces.		
	THE COMMISSIONER.	THE COMMISSIONER.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 1. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 4. 19 & 20 Vict., c. 2, s. 1.	He is appointed by the Crown by warrant under the sign manual.	He is appointed by the Common Council, subject to the approval of the Queen, to be signified by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 3.
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 1. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 1.	He is a justice of the peace for London, Middlesex, Surrey, Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, although not qualified by estate. He	On petition of the Court of Aldermen and the Court of Common Council he may be appointed a justice of the peace for the City and Liberties.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 6.
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 1.	may not act at general or quarter sessions, nor in any matter out of sessions, except for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, the detection and committal of offenders, and in carrying into execution the purposes of the Metropolitan Police Acts.	He may not act at general or quarter sessions, nor in any matter out of sessions, except for the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crimes, the detection and committal of offenders, and in carrying into execution the purposes of the City Police Act.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 1.	He can act as a justice only during the continuance of his appointment.	If he resigns or is removed from his office, he ceases to be a justice for the City.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 1.	He may be removed by the Queen, if she shall see occasion to do so.	He may be removed by the Queen or the Court of Aldermen for misconduct or other reasonable cause.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 3.
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 18.	He may not be a Member of Parliament.	He may not be a Member of Parliament, nor carry on or practice any business or profession.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 7.
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 18. 23 & 24 Vict., c. 135, s. 5. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 9.	He may vote, but is prohibited from taking any other part in the election of Members of Parliament for any constituency in any county in any part of which he is authorised to act, including those in which any of Her Majesty's dockyards are situate.	He may vote, but is prohibited from taking any other part in the election of Members of Parliament for the City of London, or for any constituency within the Metropolitan Police District.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 8. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 9.
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 4.	Under the directions of a Secretary of State he appoints the members of the Metropolitan Police Force.	He appoints such a number of men as the Common Council directs to be a police force for the City of London and the Liberties thereof. They are to be sworn in as constables.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 9.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 7.	He swears in members of the Metropolitan Police Force to act within the Royal Palaces and 10 miles thereof.		
23 & 24 Vict., c. 135, ss. 1–2.	Under the direction of a Secretary of State he swears in members of the Metropolitan Police Force to act in Her Majesty's dockyards and principal military stations, and subject to the approval of a Secretary of State he may replace these by such additional constables as may be required.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 8.	He may, if he thinks fit, appoint additional constables, on the application and at the cost of private individuals, to keep the peace at any place within the Metropolitan Police District.		
31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, s. 12.	In all the above-mentioned cases a declaration is now substituted for an oath.	A declaration is now substituted for an oath.	31 & 32 Vict., c. 72, s. 12.

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 5.	Subject to the approbation of a Secretary of State, he makes orders and regulations for the general government of the police force; the places of their residence; the classification, rank and particular service of the several members; their distribution and inspection; the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessaries to be furnished to them; and which of them shall be provided with horses for the performance of their duty; and all such other orders and regulations relative to the police force as he shall deem expedient for preventing neglect or abuse and for rendering the force efficient. He may suspend or dismiss any man belonging to the force whom he thinks remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or otherwise unfit.	Subject to the approbation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or any three of them, and also of a Secretary of State, he makes similar orders and regulations for the City Police Force. He must send from time to time such returns of the state of crime and conduct of the police within the City to the Secretary of State and also to the Lord Mayor as they may severally require. He may suspend or dismiss members of the force, reporting the same to the Lord Mayor.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 14.
19 & 20 Vict., c. 2, ss. 2, 7, 8. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 17, s. 2.	There are three Assistant Commissioners, who are appointed in the same manner as the Commissioner, have, as justices, the same powers, and are subject to the same disqualifications. Under his superintendence and control they aid the Commissioner in the discharge of his various duties, and perform acts and duties in the execution of the Police Acts as directed by orders and regulations made by the Commissioner with the approbation of a Secretary of State. Matters requiring to be done by the Commissioner may be done by an Assistant Commissioner nominated and as directed by a Secretary of State. In case of a vacancy in the office of Commissioner, or of his illness or absence, an Assistant Commissioner may act for him.	In case of the absence of the Commissioner from illness or any other cause, the officer of the force next in authority may execute all the duties of the Commissioner during such period of time as shall be appointed by the Lord Mayor and sanctioned by a Secretary of State, and during such time he shall exercise all the authorities and powers vested in the Commissioner. There is an Assistant Commissioner, who is simply an officer of the force. He has no statutory position or authority.	
	THE RECEIVER.	THE POLICE COMMITTEE, THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN AND THE RECEIVER.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, ss. 10, 18.	The Receiver of the Metropolitan Police is appointed by the Crown. He is subject to the same disqualifications as the Commissioner.		
ib. s. 11.	He receives all moneys applicable to the purposes of the Metropolitan Police; pays all salaries, wages, allowances, and other expenses incurred in carrying out the Police Acts; makes all contracts and disbursements necessary for purchasing or renting land or buildings, or for erecting, fitting up or repairing any buildings for the purposes of the Acts. All police property of whatever nature vests in him, and he alone can dispose of it under the direction of the Secretary of State.	The Common Council may appoint one or more Committee or Committees to manage and transact all or any of the matters or purposes which they are required to do, execute or perform by the City Police Act.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s.
ib. s. 16.		The City Chamberlain is required to keep books in which all sums of money raised or received under the Police Act shall be entered.	s. 91.
24 & 25 Vict., c. 124, s. 1.	He is a corporation sole and has an official seal.		
49 Vict., c. 22. 50 & 51 Vict., c. 45.	He has wide powers of acquiring, holding and disposing of land and other property. He has compulsory powers of purchase for certain purposes, and may borrow for certain purposes on the security of the Police Fund, under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or from the London County Council.	Accounts are to be annually laid before Parliament, and before the Common Council.	s. 2. s. 93.
49 Vict., c. 22. s. 6.	All sales, purchases, or leases, &c., by the Receiver and the raising of all loans are subject to the approval of a Secretary of State, and, in the case of loans, also of the Treasury.	A Receiver is appointed by the Police Committee, but there is no statutory provision with regard to his position or duties.	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 71. s. 30.	He has power to sell unclaimed stolen property (which has been ordered by a magistrate to be delivered to him) after twelve months, and carry the proceeds to the Pension Fund.		
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 10. 24 & 25 Vict., c. 124, ss. 7 & 8.	He keeps an account in his official name at the Bank of England into which all moneys, &c., are paid. The bank's certificate is a sufficient receipt.		
30 & 31 Vict., c. 39, s. 1.	He makes out full accounts up to the 31st March in each year, which must be laid before Parliament.		
49 & 50 Vict., c. 38, sch.	He is the police authority for the Metropolitan Police District to whom claims for compensation under the Riot (Damages) Act, 1886, are made. Claims are payable out of the Metropolitan Police Rate.	The Common Council is the authority for the City of London under the Riot (Damages) Act, 1886. Claims are payable out of the City Police Rate.	49 & 50 Vict. c. 38 sch.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 71. s. 7.	In addition to his duties in connection with the Metropolitan Police Force, the Receiver is also Receiver for the Metropolitan Police Courts.		

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
	FINANCE.	FINANCE.	
	1. *Money provided by Parliament.*		
19 & 20 Vict., c. 2, s. 3. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 71, s. 9. 31 & 32 Vict., c. 39, s. 2. 31 & 32 Vict., c. 67, s. 3. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 17, ss. 2 and 3.	Money is provided by annual votes of Parliament for the salaries of the Commissioner, the Receiver, and of two of the three Assistant Commissioners, but the allowances to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners for house rent, and the salary of the third Assistant Commissioner are payable out of the Police Fund.	The Corporation are required to pay out of their revenues and possessions one-fourth part of the expenses of the City Police Force.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 57.
23 & 24 Vict., c. 135, s. 4.	Parliament also provides money for the expenses of the employment of constables in Her Majesty's dockyards and military stations.	The Corporation are empowered to raise the other three-fourth parts by a rate not exceeding 8d. in the pound on the net annual value of the property in the City. The Common Council order the amount of the rate by writing under the hand of the Town Clerk, and it is made and assessed in the several wards of the City by the Alderman or his deputy and the major part of the Common Councilmen of each ward.	s. 58.
	2. *Metropolitan Police Fund.*		
31 & 32 Vict., c. 67, s. 2. 10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 23.	The annual sum provided for the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Force must not exceed 9d. in the pound on the full annual value of all property rateable for the poor in the Metropolitan Police District.		
31 & 32 Vict., c. 67, s. 2. 51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, ss. 24 and 27.	Of this sum 5d. is levied by a rate and 4d. is paid out of the exchequer contribution. It is deducted from the amount payable under the Local Government Act, 1888, out of the local taxation account to the council of each county in the Metropolitan Police District in proportion to the amount raised by rate in the county, and is paid direct to the Receiver.		
10 Geo. IV., c. 41, s. 37. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 77. 32 & 33 Vict., c. 118, s. 6 (1). Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 23.	Fines for offences against the Metropolitan Police Acts recovered at courts other than Metropolitan Police Courts, and the proceeds of licences for Hackney and stage carriages are also paid to the Police Fund.		
	In 1829 the maximum amount was fixed at 8d., to be raised by rate.		
& 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 6.	In 1839 a sum not exceeding £20,000 was charged on the Consolidated Fund to meet the increased cost of the Metropolitan Police, caused by the transfer to them of the duties of the horse patrol and Thames police. This sum was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to annual votes by 17 & 18 Vict., c. 34.		
31 & 32 Vict., c. 67.	In 1868 the maximum annual sum was increased to 9d., of which one-fourth was to be contributed by Parliament.		
38 & 39 Vict., c. 48.	In 1875 the limitation of the parliamentary contribution to one-fourth was removed, and the amount contributed was subsequently equal to 4d. in the £ of the rateable value.		
51 & 52 Vict., c. 41, s. 24.	In 1888 the proportion of the expenses of the Metropolitan Police, which would have been contributed out of the Exchequer under the arrangement in force during 1887 was for the future charged upon the exchequer contribution.		
31 & 32 Vict., c. 67, s. 3. 47 & 48 Vict., c. 17, s. 2.	Out of the Metropolitan Police Fund the Receiver pays:— (1) The salary of the third Assistant Commissioner and the allowances for house rent made to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners.		
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 12.	(2) The salaries, wages and allowances of persons belonging to the force.		
	(3) Any extraordinary expenses incurred in apprehending offenders and executing the orders of the Commissioner.		
	(4) Such sums as a Secretary of State may direct to be paid to members of the force as rewards for extraordinary diligence or exertion, or as compensation for injury received in performance of duty.		
	(5) All other charges and expenses which a Secretary of State shall direct to be paid for carrying the Police Acts into execution.		
39 & 39 Vict., c. 28, s. 1. 48 & 49 Vict., c. 68, s. 2.	(6) Superannuation allowances, in accordance with the principles applicable to the Civil Service, of persons, not being constables, who are employed under the Commissioner or Receiver and whose salaries are paid as part of the expenses of the force.		
	3. *Pension Fund.*	*Pensions.*	
51 & 54 Vict., c. 45.	This fund was established under the Police Act, 1890, and takes the place of the superannuation fund before existing.	The Act of 1839 constituted a City Police Superannuation Fund, and directed that there should be paid to it—	

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
	To this fund are paid:—		
53 & 54 Vict., c. 60, 4 (1).	(*a*) An annual contribution of £150,000 under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890.	(*a*) Such deductions from the pay of members of the force as the Common Council should direct, not exceeding 2½ per cent.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 11.
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 16.	(*b*) A rateable deduction from pay, not exceeding 2½ per cent. per annum.	(*b*) Stoppages of pay during sickness, and fines imposed for misconduct.	
	(*c*) Stoppages during sickness and fines for misconduct as provided by regulations of force.	(*c*) Fines for drunkenness and for assaults upon constables.	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 71, s. 30.	(*d*) The proceeds arising from the sale of unclaimed stolen goods.	(*d*) Moneys arising from sale of worn or cast clothing of City Police.	
	(*e*) Fines imposed on constables, or for assaults on constables, and fines awarded to constables as informers.	The fund is to be applied under the direction of the Common Council in the payment of superannuation and retiring allowances to constables of the force.	ss. 11 and 12.
	(*f*) Sums arising from sale of cast-off clothing of force.	The superannuation fund was found to be insufficient for its purposes, and in 1874 power was obtained to pay to the City Police Superannuation Fund such money as should be necessary out of the Corporation's revenues and the Police Rate in the proportion in which the expenses of the police force are defrayed. By the same Act the Corporation were empowered to grant to the Commissioner, or Surgeon, or any officer of the City Police Force, or to any clerk or person employed in the force, retiring allowances, not exceeding two-thirds of their salary, for such time and on such terms and conditions as they might think fit.	
	(*g*) Such proportion of any sum received on account of constables whose services have been lent in consideration of payment as the police authority may consider to be a fair contribution to the pension fund in respect of those constables.		
	(*h*) All dividends, &c., from investments of the pension fund.		
	Also, with consent of the authority having control of the fund to which the money would otherwise go.		
	(*i*) Fees for pedlars' and chimney sweeps' certificates.		
	(*j*) All fees payable to any constable of the force.		
	(*k*) Fines for offences under the Licensing Acts, 1872 and 1874, committed within the district, or for any offence of a similar nature under any general or local Act.		
	The police authority may also direct any sums under its control in that capacity, or under the control of the police force, or any member thereof in that capacity, to be carried to the pension fund, except in the case of any fund held upon a private trust.		
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 19.	If the annual income of the pension fund is insufficient to pay the expenses incurred, the deficiency may be made up by an extra police rate.		
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 12.	The Act applies to the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners as nearly as circumstances permit.		
53 & 54 Vict., c. [illegible], s. 32 (6).	The deductions from their salaries, paid by Parliament, are not to be paid to the pension fund, but to the Exchequer.		
	Every constable in the force—		
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 1.	(*a*) After 25 years approved service is entitled, without a medical certificate, to retire and receive an ordinary pension for life.	The present system of pensions and gratuities in the City Police Force is regulated by an Act of 1889.	52 & 53 Vict., c. CXXVII.
Vict. 6.	(*b*) After 15 years approved service, if incapacitated, is entitled on a medical certificate to retire and receive an ordinary pension for life; but if the incapacity is brought about or contributed to by his own default or vicious habits the pension he would otherwise be entitled to may be reduced by an amount not exceeding one half.	Under this Act every constable in the City Police Force may retire and receive a pension for life:—	s. 3.
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 1, and sch. 1, pt. 2 (3).	(*c*) Before 15 years approved service if incapacitated is entitled to retire, and may receive a gratuity not exceeding one month's pay for every completed year of service.	(*a*) If the constable be certified by the Commissioner to have completed not less than 25 years of approved service and is not less than 50 years of age.	
	(*d*) At any time if incapacitated by injury received in the execution of his duty, without his own default, is entitled to retire and receive a special pension for life, the amount of which is regulated by Part II. of the first schedule to the Act.	(*b*) If he be certified by the Commissioner to have completed not less than 15 years of approved service, and is incapacitated for performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body, and the surgeon of the force certifies that such infirmity has not been caused by vice or intemperance.	
	The scale of ordinary pensions is regulated by an order of the Home Secretary within the limits stated in Part I. of the first schedule to the Act. The maximum scale has been adopted and is as follows:—	Provided that if any constable is incapacitated for the performance of his duty by infirmity of mind or body occasioned by any wound or injury received in the actual execution of his duty without his own default, the Common Council may grant him such a pension for life not	

Order of 28th Nov., 1890.	No. of years of service.	Amount of Pensions.
	15	15/50ths of annual pay.
	16	16/50ths ,,
	17	17/50ths ,,
	18	18/50ths ,,
	19	19/50ths ,,
	20	20/50ths ,,
	21	22/50ths ,,
	22	24/50ths ,,
	23	26/50ths ,,
	24	28/50ths ,,
	25	31/50ths ,,
	26 years and upwards	2/3rds ,,

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
1st. sch., pt. III.	A pension or gratuity to a constable is calculated according to the amount of his annual pay at the date of his retirement, but if in the three years before retirement he has been in more than one rank the average pay for the three years is taken.	exceeding his annual pay as the Commissioner may recommend.	s. 10.
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 13.	When a constable in receipt of a pension takes service in a police force his pension may be suspended in whole or in part while he remains in that service.	The provisions of the Act apply as nearly as possible to the Commissioner, Surgeon, and other officers of the force, and to clerks and other persons employed in connection therewith; but in their case the deductions from salary are paid to a special account of the City Police Superannuation Fund, and any deficiency is met in the same way as the expenses of the force.	s. 14.
	If a constable in receipt of a pension is appointed to an office paid out of money provided by Parliament or out of a county or borough rate or fund he is not to receive more of the pension than together with the remuneration of his office is equal to one and a half times the remuneration of the office in respect of which the pension was granted.		
	No minimum age has been adopted in the Metropolitan Police Force.	The scale of pensions authorised by the Act is as follows:—	52 & 53 Vict., c. CXXVII. Schedule.
	Pensions or allowances are forfeited and may be withdrawn in the following cases:—		
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 8.	(*a*) If the grantee is convicted of an offence for which he is sentenced to penal servitude, or to imprisonment with hard labour for a term exceeding three months, or to imprisonment for a term exceeding 12 months with or without hard labour;	(*a*) If a constable has completed less than 20 years of approved service an annual sum of $\frac{1}{50}$th of his pay at retirement for every year of service.	
	(*b*) If the grantee knowingly associates with thieves or reputed thieves;	(*b*) If he has completed 20 years but less than 25 years an annual sum of $\frac{1}{50}$th of his pay at retirement for each year up to 20 years, and $\frac{2}{50}$ths for each year after 20 years.	
	(*c*) If the grantee refuses to give to the police all information or assistance in his power for the detection of crime, for the apprehension of criminals, and for the suppression of any disturbance of the public peace;	(*c*) If he has completed over 25 years an annual sum of $\frac{1}{50}$th as aforesaid up to 20 years, and $\frac{2}{50}$ths from 20 to 25 years, and $\frac{1}{50}$th for each year after 25 years, but such annual sum shall in no case exceed $\frac{2}{3}$rds of his pay at the time of retirement.	
	(*d*) If the grantee carries on any business, &c., which is illegal or in which he makes use of the fact of his former employment in the police in a manner which the police authority considers discreditable and improper.		
	The forfeiture and withdrawal may affect the pension wholly or in part, and may be permanent or temporary.	It thus appears that the scale is the same as the maximum scale under the Police Act of 1890 (which has been adopted for the Metropolitan Police), up to 24 years' service, but not so favourable for the 25th and subsequent years, though the limit of two-thirds is the same.	
	Widows and Children.	There are provisions as to forfeiture of pensions which are very similar to those which apply to the Metropolitan Police.	
53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 2.	(*a*) If a constable dies from injuries received in the execution of his duty without his own default, a pension shall be granted to his widow, and allowances to his children.	In the City Police Force no provision is made for pensions, gratuities, or allowances to widows or children.	
1st sch., pt. II. and III.	The pension is £15 per annum while she remains a widow and of good character.		
	The allowance for a child is £2 10s. per annum till the age of 15.		
	The amount of the pension or allowance may be increased in the case of an officer of higher rank than a serjeant, so, however, that the pension of the widow of an inspector shall not exceed £25, and that of the widow of a higher officer shall not exceed £30, and the allowance for a child shall in no case exceed £5.		
	(*b*) If a constable dies while in the force from any other cause gratuities may be granted out of the pension fund to his widow and children or any of them.		
	Gratuities must not exceed in the whole one month's pay for every completed year of the constable's service.		
	(*c*) If a constable, to whom a pension has been granted because he was incapacitated by injury received in the execution of his duty without his own default, dies from the effect of the injury within twelve months after the grant of the pension, a pension may be granted to his widow for a term of years or otherwise.		
	(*d*) If a constable, to whom a pension has been granted under any other circumstances, dies within twelve months after the pension has been granted, gratuities may be granted to his widow and children or any of them.		
	SPECIAL POWERS OF COMMISSIONER.		
	Hackney and Stage Carriages.		
13 & 14 Vict., c. 7, ss. 1-2.	The office of Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages was abolished in 1850, and the duties transferred to the Commissioner.		

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
32 & 33 Vict., c. 115, ss. 6 and 11. And Order of 10th March, 1871, par. 2. 13 & 14 Vict., c. 7, s. 4. 32 and 33 Vict., c. 115, s. 9.	Under the direction of the Home Secretary he licenses hackney and stage carriages, drivers, and conductors in the whole Metropolitan Police District, and in the City. He appoints stands for hackney carriages, but in fixing stands within the City the consent of the Court of Aldermen is required. A licence for a hackney or stage carriage costs £2, and continues in force for one year from its date. A licence for a driver or conductor of a stage carriage, or a driver of a hackney carriage, costs 5s., and continues in force for one year from its date. (Regulations for hackney and stage carriages generally in the Metropolis are made by the Home Secretary under the Act of 1869, and in so far as he has not made regulations the provisions of the older Acts dealing with the subject apply.)	SPECIAL POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF CITY POLICE.	
	Metropolitan Streets Act.	*Metropolitan Streets Act.*	
30 & 31 Vict., c. 134.	The Commissioner, with the approval of a Secretary of State, may direct that any street within the general limits of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867 (6 miles from Charing Cross) shall be deemed to be within the special limits of the Act, and within these special limits certain provisions of the Act apply, and the Commissioner may make regulations as to the route of carriages, &c., and the line to be kept by persons riding and driving, and the places where metropolitan stage carriages may take up and set down passengers.	The Commissioner of the City Police has the same powers under the Act of 1867 within the City.	30 & 31 Vict., c. 134.
		Penalties under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, within the City are to be recovered and applied in the same way as under the City Police Act, 1839.	s. 27.
s. 18.	He may issue muzzling orders as to dogs, and may order dogs in the hands of the police and unclaimed for three days to be sold or destroyed. (1)		2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV.
s. 19.	He may license shoeblacks, commissionaires, and messengers, and appoint places where they may stand.		
s. 22.	He may cause placards or notices to be affixed to lamp-posts.		
	Thames.	*Thames.*	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 5.	As to the Thames the ordinary jurisdiction of the Commissioner extends to the parts of the river which are in or adjoin the Counties of Berks, Middlesex, Surrey, Essex, and Kent, and the City of London; but in such parts of the river as are beyond the district the jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the county or local police.	The Corporation do not maintain any police force on the Thames, though the City justices have jurisdiction on the river.	
30 & 31 Vict., c. CI., s. 11.	Under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1867, the Commissioner has power to give such orders as he thinks expedient for regulating traffic on the river on such occasions as regattas, &c.		
41 & 42 Vict., c. CCXVI., s. 21.	He may, at the request of the Conservators, provide constables to keep the peace, preserve order, and prevent breaches of the Acts and bye-laws of the Conservators, and generally to exercise police authority at the piers, landing places, &c., belonging to or under the control of the Conservators within the Metropolitan Police District. The expenses to be met out of the Conservancy Fund.	The Commissioner of the City Police has the same power in the City.	41 & 42 Vict. c. CCXVI., s. 21.
	Metropolitan Fairs.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 39.	He has power to make inquiries as to the right to hold fairs in the Metropolis, and to remove unlawful booths, &c.		
31 & 32 Vict., c. 106, s. 2.	Also to summon the owner and occupier of ground on which a fair is about to be held to show right to hold it.		
	Common Lodging Houses.	*Common Lodging Houses.*	
14 & 15 Vict., c. 28, s. 3. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 41.	He is the local authority under the Common Lodging Houses Acts, 1851 and 1853, for the Metropolitan Police District.(2)	These Acts do not extend to the City of London.	14 & 15 Vict., c. 28, s. 17.
	Intoxicating Liquors.	*Intoxicating Liquors.*	
35 & 36 Vict., c. 94, s. 26.	As local authority may grant order to licensed victuallers or licensed keepers of refreshment houses, or persons licensed to sell beer or cider by retail, exempting from closing during such time, except between 1 and 2 in the morning, as may be specified in the order.	The City Commissioner has the same powers, subject to the approbation of the Lord Mayor.	35 & 36 Vict., c. 94, s. 26.
	Unlicensed Theatres.	*Unlicensed Theatres.*	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 46.	The Commissioner may authorise a superintendent to enter unlicensed premises used for stage plays or dramatic entertainments, and arrest frequenters.	The City Commissioner has the same powers.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 30.

(1) By the Rabies Order, 1886, dogs were declared to be animals, and rabies a disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and local authorities were empowered to make regulations for the muzzling and control of dogs, the seizure, detention, slaughter, &c., of stray dogs, and as to shows and exhibitions of dogs. By the Local Government Act, 1888 (s. 3 (13)) County Councils were made the local authorities for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts (except as regards foreign cattle in the metropolis). By 52 and 53 Vict., c. 30, the powers of the Privy Council under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, and by s. 3 of that Act the Board is expressly given powers as to dogs. The order at present in force is dated 14th October, 1892.

(2) The Home Secretary has framed a provisional order dealing with the transfer of these powers to the County Council.

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
	Gaming and Betting Houses.	*Gaming and Betting Houses.*	
8 & 9 Vict., c. 47 s. 48. 8 & 9 Vict., c. 109, s. 6. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 119, s. 12. 17 & 18 Vict., c. 38.	He has power to authorise entry and arrest of persons, and seizure of instruments of gaming.	The City Commissioner has similar powers.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. 32
	Chimney Sweepers.	*Chimney Sweepers.*	
38 & 39 Vict. c. 70, s. 5 and schedule. 38 & 39 Vict., c. 70, s. 10. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 71, s. 47. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 16.	He grants certificates to carry on business. The fees are paid to the Receiver and carried to the Consolidated Fund of the Metropolitan Police Courts. With the necessary consent they may be paid to the Police Pension Fund.	Same powers. The fees belong to the Corporation.	38 & 39 Vict., c. 70, s. 5 and schedule.
	Pedlars.	*Pedlars.*	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 96, s. 5. 34 & 35 Vict., c. 96, s. 20. 2 & 3 Vict., 3, 71. s. 47. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 45, s. 16.	He grants certificates. The fees are paid to the Receiver and carried to the Consolidated Fund of the Metropolitan Police Courts. With the necessary consent they may be paid to the Police Pension Fund.*	Same powers. The fees belong to the Corporation.	34 & 35 Vict. c. 96, s. 5.
	Prevention of Crime.	*Prevention of Crime.*	
34 & 35 Vict., c. 112, ss. 3, 5, 7, 8, 16.	He has power to authorise the apprehension of ticket-of-leave men; search for stolen property, &c.	Same powers.	34 & 35 Vict., c. 112, ss. 3, 5, 7, 8, 16.
	Sunday Observance.	*Sunday Observance.*	
4 & 35 Vict., c. 87, s. 2.	Can alone institute proceedings under 29 Chas. II. 7.	Same powers.	34 & 35 Vict., c. 87, s. 2.
	Watch-boxes.		
	The Commissioner has power, with the approbation of a Secretary of State, to order watch-boxes to be placed in convenient parts of highways within the Metropolitan Police District.		
	By-laws.	*By-laws.*	
	The Commissioners from time to time gives notice to the members of the force of the making of by-laws by the County Council and other local authorities, and directs constables to assist in enforcing them by giving notice of infringements and giving evidence in support of prosecutions.	When by-laws apply to the City the Commissioner gives similar notice and instructions.	
	Powers and duties of members of the Force.	Powers and duties of members of the Force.	
10 Geo. IV., c. 44, s. 4.	They have all the powers, duties, privileges, and responsibilities which constables have at common law, or by statute. They have power to act not only within the Metropolitan Police District, but also in the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, Essex, Kent, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire, and upon any parts of the Thames which are within or adjoining to Middlesex, Surrey, Berkshire, Essex and Kent, and the City of London and its Liberties, and in and on the several adjacent creeks, inlets, and waters, docks, wharfs, quays, and landing places. Certain of them are also sworn to act within the royal palaces and 10 miles thereof, and also for Her Majesty's dockyards and principal military stations, and, to a limited extent, for 15 miles round.	They have all the powers, duties, privileges, and responsibilities which constables have at the common law or by statute, within the City of London and the Liberties.	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 5.		All warrants issued by the City justices may be executed without endorsement in the Counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Hertford, Essex and Kent, and vice versa.	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 12. 39 & 40 Vict., c. 36, s. 227. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 71, s. 17.	They have the exclusive execution of summonses and warrants (except those issued under the Customs Acts) issued in any criminal proceeding within the district, and certain warrants issued by police magistrates with respect to matters arising within the district may be served without endorsement out of the district by constables to whom they are directed.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 11.	A sufficient number must attend at the police and criminal courts within the district.		
	Under the Metropolitan Police Acts they have special power to arrest without warrant for the following offences:—	Under the City Police Act, 1839, they have special powers to arrest without warrant for the following offences:—	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 28.	Wilfully letting articles belonging to a ship fall into the Thames with a fraudulent intention.		
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 38. 2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, ss. 60, 63.	Persons holding fairs within prohibited hours. Committing nuisances in thoroughfares in view of constable, if offender's name and address is unknown and cannot be ascertained.	The same.	2 & 3 Vict., c. XCIV., s. [illegible]

* It appears from the Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for 1892-93 (p. 30) that the fees for pedlars, and chimney sweeps licenses in the Metropolitan Police District are, in fact, appropriated in aid of the vote for the Home Office.

Acts.	Metropolitan Police.	City Police.	Acts.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 65.	Persons reasonably charged with recent assaults.	The same.	ib. s. 46.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 64.	All loose, idle and disorderly persons found disturbing the peace, or reasonably suspected of having committed or being about to commit any felony, misdemeanour or breech of the peace, and all persons found between sunset and 8 a.m. lying or loitering in any highway, yard or other place and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves.	The same.	ib. s. 15.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 66.	Persons found committing an indictable offence, or misdemeanour punishable summarily under the Act.	The same.	ib. s. 48.
27 & 28 Vict., c. 75.	Persons singing or playing music in any street or public place after having been required to depart, if the person making the charge gives the offender into custody and accompanies the constable to the station and signs the charge sheet.	Street musicians may be required to depart from neighbourhood of a house on account of illness of inmate or other reasonable cause, and is liable to penalty of 40s. if he sings or plays after being required to depart.	ib. s. 40.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 66.	A constable may stop and search any vessel, boat, cart, or carriage in which he has reason to suspect that anything unlawfully obtained may be found, and also any person having any such property.	The same.	ib. s. 48.
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 67.	He may also stop carts, &c., removing furniture to avoid rent, between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., or whenever there are good grounds for believing that they are so employed.	The same.	ib. s. 47.
	A constable may arrest without warrant any person committing an offence against any by-law made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, who refuses to give his name and address.	A constable may arrest without warrant any person throwing rubbish, dirt or soil into the Thames.	ib. s. 45
	SPECIAL OFFENCES UNDER THE METROPOLITAN POLICE ACTS.	SPECIAL OFFENCES UNDER THE CITY POLICE ACT.	
	There are a number of special offences under the Metropolitan Police Acts which it is unnecessary to enumerate, as they all apply to the City of London under the City Police Act, with the following exceptions:—	The special offences under the City Police Act are also offences under the Metropolitan Police Acts, except the offence of throwing mud, &c., into the Thames, which has been mentioned under the powers of constables to arrest.	
2 & 3 Vict., c. 47, s. 26.	Knowingly taking in exchange from seamen, &c., not being the owner or master of a vessel, anything belonging to a vessel lying in the Thames or in any of the docks, &c., or any part of the cargo or stores of such vessel.		
ib. s. 27.	Unlawfully cutting, damaging or destroying ropes, cables, cordage, &c., belonging to vessels in Thames, docks, &c., with intent to steal or unlawfully obtain the same or any part thereof.		
ib. s. 28.	Wilfully letting fall articles belonging to ships' boats, &c., into the Thames with fraudulent intent.		
ib. s. 29.	Making false bill of parcels for purpose of protecting or preventing anything from being seized within the Metropolitan Police District on suspicion of being stolen or unlawfully obtained.		
ib. s. 30.	Being in possession of instruments for unlawfully carrying away wine, &c.		
ib. 31.	Piercing casks of wine, &c., in ships, warehouses, &c., with intent to steal or waste.		
ib. s. 32.	Breaking or injuring packages, &c., on lighters, barges, &c., with intent that the contents may be spilled or dropped.		
ib. s. 36.	Master or officer of any ship on the Thames between Westminster and Blackwall (except Her Majesty's ships) who keeps loaded or fires any gun on board his ship before sunrise or after sunset is liable to a penalty.		
	Heating combustible matter on board vessels on the Thames between Westminster and Blackwall.		
ib. ss. 33, 34, 35.	Superintendents of Metropolitan Police have power to board vessels on the Thames for the purpose of inspecting any constable stationed on board, or of observing the conduct of other persons employed about the lading or unlading thereof, or of arresting suspected persons, or of seizing explosives unlawfully kept on board.		
30 & 31 Vict., c. 134.	The offences under the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, all extend to the City of London.		

APPENDIX XVII.

STATEMENT HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, BEING A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION FOR THE FOUR YEARS 1889 TO 1892, UNDER THE HEADS OF—MAYORALTY; STATE AND CIVIC; GUILDHALL AND OTHER BUILDINGS; RECEPTIONS, HONORARY VOTES, AND CIVIC FUNCTIONS; LIBRARY, MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY; GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES; PENSIONS TO CIVIC OFFICIALS; PENSIONS TO SCHOOL AND LIBRARY OFFICIALS; LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY; DONATIONS—IN CONTINUATION OF RETURN B "ANALYSIS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE CORPORATION."

PREPARED BY MR. G. L. GOMME,
Statistical Officer of the Council

[H]

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Expenditure under the heads of—

Mayoralty .. .. (3)
State and Civic .. .. (4)
Guildhall and other Buildings .. .. (5)
Receptions, Honorary Votes, and Civic Functions .. .. (6)
Library, Museum, and Art Gallery .. .. (7)
General Establishment Expenses .. .. (9)
Pensions .. .. (12)
Law and Parliamentary (Gas and Water) .. .. (14)
Donations .. .. (16)

MEMORANDUM.

Two of the Divisions of Expenditure of the Corporation in the Analysis presented to the Commission, namely, VII, Mayoralty and Civic Purposes, and VIII, Optional Purposes, contained details which it was thought necessary to have separately printed. The expenditure under the headings "Schools" and "Almshouses" is not included, however, in the following tables. The totals are entered in the Analysis in columns 61, 69 to 76 and 81 to 86, (as corrected on p. 50), and the way these totals are arrived at is shown by the following tables.

Detailed Analysis of the Expenditure of the City of London Corporation for the four years 1889 to 1892, under the heads of—Mayoralty; State and Civic; Guildhall and other Buildings; Receptions, Honorary Votes, and Civic Functions; Library, Museum and Art Gallery; General Establishment Expenses; Pensions to Civic Officials; Pensions to School and Library Officials; Law and Parliamentary; Donations—in Continuation of Return B "Analysis of the Accounts of the Corporation."

1. Mayoralty.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lord Mayor's Allowance, in lieu of all Ancient Fees and Emoluments ..	10,000 – –	10,000 – –	10,000 – –	10,000 – –
Income Tax on Lord Mayor's Allowance	250 – –	250 – –	250 – –	250 – –
Furniture at the Mansion House ..	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Mansion House:				
Taxes, Rates, Tithes, Assessments, and Water Rent, &c.	1,742 8 11	1,702 13 –	1,858 18 –	1,660 19 8
Rental of Telephone between Mansion House, Guildhall, and City Mews ..	73 15 –	71 11 6	64 19 1	59 16 6
Fire Insurance	146 – –	146 – –	146 – –	146 – –
Gas Lighting	277 4 2	241 19 4	259 11 5	338 8 4
Contract for Painter's Work	372 11 1	400 – –	513 1 4	– – –
Drainage Works	2,055 6 5	229 19 2	– – –	– – –
Contract for Electric Lighting and Current supplied	– – –	– – –	600 – –	1,762 15 8
Jobbing Work—Wages and Materials..	650 19 4	510 10 9	470 5 11	670 12 1
Contract for Warming and Hire of Gas-stoves	– – –	– – –	– – –	337 5 –
Cleaning Statues	30 – –	40 – –	40 – –	30 – –
Tapestry	310 – –	152 14 6	– – –	– – –
Repairing, Cleansing and Supplying Furniture	464 19 2	459 10 –	991 4 9	1,219 18 5
Inventory of Furniture	21 – –	21 – –	21 – –	– – –
Langbourn Vase and Castle Baynard Cup	– – –	– – –	– – –	205 – –
Repairs to Plate and Plate supplied ..	240 15 6	165 19 –	42 2 –	102 19 6
Butler taking care of Plate	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –	10 – –
Printing Lists of Plate	– – –	– – –	– – –	51 16 2
Newspapers	39 12 11	37 4 –	38 7 –	38 1 4
Examining and Binding Books in the Library	2 2 –	2 12 6	3 12 –	2 2 –
Silk Robe and Reception Robe for the Lord Mayor	127 19 6	82 10 –	17 10 –	212 10 –
Gift to the late Lord Mayor's Chaplain ..	52 10 –	52 10 –	52 10 –	52 10 –
Lord Mayor's Chaplain—Salary and Allowances	45 – –	45 – –	45 – –	45 – –
State Coach and Harness—Repairs ..	66 1 6	18 3 6	93 – 6	29 6 –
Coachman for taking care of Coach ..	4 4 –	4 4 –	8 8 –(a)	4 4 –
Fire Insurance of Coach	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –	5 – –
Fees on presenting the Lord Mayor to the Lord Chancellor	7 15 –	7 15 –	7 15 –	7 15 –
Contribution towards Lighting the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –
Hire of Pavilion at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day	80 10 –	84 – –	80 10 –	80 10 –
	17,375 14 6	15,040 16 3	15,918 15 –	17,622 9 8

(a) 2 years' allowance.

(4)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

2. State and Civic.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Secondary's Expenses in transmitting Letters to the several Wards as to the Returns of Jurors and supplying Names to Mayor's Court	14 11 10	15 – 4	28 18 1	16 18 1
Secondary's Expenses making List of Voters Common Hall, *re* Ballot Act, 1887	138 1 10	126 11 4	143 19 4	150 – 10
Proceedings to recover proportion of charges for preparing Register of Voters for the City of London	– – –	– – –	– – –	12 12 10
Premium for Guarantee of Fidelity of Secondary	6 5 –	6 5 –	6 5 –	6 5 –
Prothonotary, Clerk of the Papers, and Clerk Sitter of the Sheriffs' Court for the Poultry and Giltspur Street Compters—Salary	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Swordbearer's Salary and Disbursements	454 7 6	491 12 –	503 18 6	504 7 –
Official Costumes for Swordbearer and Macebearer	– – –	104 18 –	– – –	– – –
Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms' Salary	187 10 –(*a*)	312 10 –(*b*)	250 – –	250 – –
Common Crier's Disbursements and Official Costume	27 19 –	– – –	– – –	11 8 2
Trumpeters attending Processions, &c.	23 18 –	23 18 –	23 18 –	23 18 –
Ale Conners' (four) ancient Salaries	37 2 3	35 – –	40 – –	30 – –
Vergers of St. Paul's for attending the Court of Aldermen	8 – –	8 – –	8 – –	8 – –
Usher to the Court of Aldermen, Salary	50 19 2	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
Gown for Usher	2 12 6	—	—	—
Cloth delivered, according to ancient custom, to Ministers of State and others	125 19 6	127 – 6	127 – 6	137 10 6
Revising Barristers for Middlesex, payment to H.M. Paymaster-General	45 10 6	—	—	—
	1,222 17 1	1,400 15 2	1,281 19 5	1,301 – 5

(*a*) Three-quarters of a year's salary.
(*b*) One year and a quarter's salary.

(5)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

3. GUILDHALL AND OTHER BUILDINGS (including Salaries and Allowances to Hall-keepers).

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hall-keeper's Salary	450 – –	525 – –	550 – –	550 – –
1st Assistant Hall-keeper's Salary.. ..	250 – –	287 10 –	300 – –	300 – –
2nd Assistant Hall-keeper's Salary ..	190 – –	190 – –	205 – –	210 – –
3rd Assistant Hall-keeper's Salary.. ..	130 – –	130 – –	145 – –	160 – –
4th Assistant Hall-keeper's Salary ..	182 – –	182 – –	185 10 –	114 2 10
Guarantee of Fidelity for Hall-keeper and Assistant	3 15 –	3 15 –	3 15 –	3 15 –
Scaffolding for repairs to the roof of Guildhall	– – –	– – –	– – –	303 6 3
New Canopy..	– – –	– – –	– – –	400 – –
Contract for regilding Gaseliers in the Guildhall	– – –	– – –	– – –	90 – –
Cloth Draperies for New Civil Court ..	– – –	– – –	– – –	60 10 6
Wages of Workmen paid by Architect ..	6,000 – –	4,400 – –	6,000 – –	7,200 – –
Jobbing Work at the Guildhall, Offices and Courts and other Buildings connected with the Corporation	1,411 17 11	1,212 13 1	1,772 15 6	1,754 16 5
Disinfectants..	– – –	44 1 4	39 4 2	40 2 6
Compensation to a Workman for an injury received	10 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Erection of New Offices at the Guildhall (special)	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,000 – –
	8,627 12 11	6,974 19 5	9,201 4 8	17,186 13 6
Less—Reimbursements from other Accounts for Wages of Men employed on Jobbing Work and Materials supplied and sale of old materials	4,849 – 9	2,431 15 1	2,627 8 6	2,995 10 –
	3,778 12 2	4,543 4 4	6,573 16 2	14,191 3 6

(6)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

4. RECEPTIONS, HONORARY VOTES, AND CIVIC FUNCTIONS.

	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Reception of:												
H.I.M. the Shah of Persia	2,048	9	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mr. H. M. Stanley	–	–	–	1,551	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
H.I.M. the German Emperor	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,764	3	6	–	–	–
Honorary Votes — Gold Caskets and Illuminated Addresses to:												
H.I.M. the Shah of Persia	231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H.R.H. Prince George of Wales and The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava	315	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The Duke and Duchess of Fife ..	231	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H.I.M. the German Emperor	–	–	–	–	–	–	288	15	–	–	–	–
Right Hon. William Lidderdale ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	10	–	–	–	–
Wreath sent on the death of the Duke of Clarence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	15	–
Cancelling Contract for Silver Dinner Service intended for the Duke of Clarence	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	285	–	–
Vote of thanks to:												
Sir Polydore de Keyser, Lord Mayor 1888 (Common Council)	52	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sir Polydore de Keyser (Common Hall)	–	–	–	52	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sir J. Whitehead, Lord Mayor 1889 (Common Council)	–	–	–	52	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sir J. Whitehead (Common Hall) ..	–	–	–	52	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sir Polydore de Keyser, in connection with the Paris Exhibition	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sir H. A. Isaacs, Lord Mayor 1890 (Common Council)	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	10	–	–	–	–
Sir H. A. Isaacs (Common Hall) ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	10	–
Sir Joseph Savory, Lord Mayor 1891 (Common Council)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	10	–
Mr. W. H. Williamson, Chairman of Special Committee for the reception of the German Emperor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	5	–
Mr. James Salmon, Chairman of Local Government and Taxation Committee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	5	–
Bust of Sir R. N. Fowler, Alderman ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–	150	–	–
Honorarium to five unsuccessful competitors who submitted models ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	10	–	–	–	–
Bust of the Right Hon. W. H. Smith ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	–	–
Honorariums to four unsuccessful competitors who submitted models ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	–
Photographs of Models of Bust ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Bust of Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	210	–	–
Contribution to Captain and Crew of the "Missouri," for saving passengers and crew of the "Danmark"	26	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Advertising Vote of Thanks to the Lord Mayor, and of Condolence on the Decease or Resignation of Aldermen..	40	–	–	25	17	1	50	2	1	87	9	6
Presentation of the Freedom of the City to:												
Prince George of Wales, and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava ..	207	19	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
William Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	11	8	–	–	–
Conversazione of the National Association of Journalists	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penny Postage Jubilee Celebration ..	–	–	–	1,759	5	–	—			—		
International Congress of Hygiene and Demography	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,081	8	6	3	10	6
Medals struck to Commemorate:												
Her Majesty's Jubilee..	565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
700th Anniversary of the Mayoralty	–	–	–	369	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Visit of the German Emperor.. ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	565	–	–
Less—Balance from Colonial and Indian Reception Committee	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3,721	10	9	3,883	18	5	6,653	10	9	1,724	8	–

(7)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—*(continued)*.

5. LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Library and Museum:				
Committee's Expenses	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –
Librarian's Salary	600 – –	600 – –	600 – –	600 – –
Senior Assistant Librarian's Salary	225 – –	225 – –	225 – –	225 – –
Assistant Librarian's Salary	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –	200 – –
Library Attendants' Wages and Uniform	1,725 14 –	1,333 15 –	1,971 – –	1,928 2 10
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	501 19 7	564 3 11	547 6 2	513 13 3
Books, Book-cases, Bookbinding, and Stationery	946 10 3	978 11 2	983 14 4	972 6 9
Cataloguing and Arranging Library and Museum	405 – –	305 – –	1,047 14 10	105 – –
Antiquities and Show-cases for Museum	15 – –	3 1 –	94 12 –	– – –
Jobbing Work	366 6 2	371 17 2	362 12 2	632 19 9
Tablets, Medals, and Memorial Brasses	21 8 7	26 10 –	– – –	22 3 –
Sundry other Expenses	14 1 6	26 7 5	39 16 5	21 11 3
	5,221 – 1	4,834 5 8	6,271 15 11	5,420 16 10
Fine Art Gallery:				
Secretary's Salary	200 – –	200 – –	325 – –	300 – –
Wages, Disbursements, and Uniforms	210 – –	188 1 –	220 – –	205 17 –
Printing and Stationery, Advertising, &c.	107 18 9	38 6 2	9 14 4	41 7 6
Furniture	23 2 6	8 10 –	219 4 11	18 6 2
Pictures, and Repairs to Pictures	– – –	– – –	20 15 –	25 14 4
Jobbing Work	13 15 10	134 19 5	98 17 3	355 3 4
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	85 10 5	95 12 8	100 10 9	95 18 4
Structural Alterations	– – –	633 16 5	77 14 9	– – –
Loan Exhibition Expenses	– – –	968 14 2	28 – –	1,649 – 9
	640 7 6	2,267 19 10	1,099 17 –	2,691 7 5
Monument:				
Keepers' Salary	200 – –	103 16 8(*b*)	—	—
Wages	—	175 – –	210 – –	210 – –
Disbursements and Uniforms	159 19 10	25 8 6	28 1 –	15 7 –
Contracts for Works	866 18 11	—	—	—
Report, *re* Foundations	—	26 5 –	—	—
Jobbing Work	14 2 2	29 15 10	10 10 9	10 17 1
Gas	2 16 3	3 18 8	3 15 11	4 10 11
	1,243 17 2	364 4 8	252 7 8	240 15 –
Calendar of Wills enrolled in the Court of Hustings, indexing, printing, binding, &c., accounts, &c.	675 10 1	26 11 6	502 3 6	35 13 4
Subscription to London Institution	2 2 –	– – –	2 2 –	– – –
Expenses in connection with the Bequest of Pictures by Mr. W. Dunnett	126 – 10	– – –	– – –	– – –
Curator of Works of Art—Salary	105 – –(*a*)	78 15 –(*c*)	131 5 –(*d*)	105 – –
	8,013 17 8	7,571 16 8	8,259 11 1	8,493 12 7

(*a*) He is also Drawing-master at the City of London School and Freemen's Orphan School.
(*b*) Salary for half a year and seven days.
(*c*) Three-quarters of a year's salary.
(*d*) One and a quarter year's salary.

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

6. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES.

	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sundry Officers:												
Town Clerk's Salary	3,000	–	–	3,000	–	–	3,250	–	–	3,500	–	–
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office	880	–	–	880	–	–	880	–	–	880	–	–
Clerks' and Messengers' Salaries, Town Clerk's Office	2,408	–	8	2,709	5	–	2,793	–	–	3,084	10	10
Architect and Surveyor's Salary	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	1,401	7	4(*c*)	1,000	–	–
1st Assistant Clerk's Salary	800	–	–	800	–	–	616	8	1	510	–	–
2nd and 3rd AssistantClerks'Salaries	782	10	–	812	10	–	855	–	–	660	–	–
Wages and Disbursements	–	–	–	–	–	–	350	–	–	1,772	17	5
Records Clerk's Salary	600	–	–	600	–	–	662	10	–	650	–	–
Taking Affidavits in Bankruptcy	–	–	–	5	–	–	25	–	–	20	–	–
Comptroller of the Chamber, Salary	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	1,750	–	–
Expenses of Establishment	2,100	–	–	2,100	–	–	2,100	–	–	2,050	–	–
Remembrancer, Salary	1,500	–	–(*a*)	2,500	–	–(*b*)	2,000	–	–	2,000	–	–
Salaries and Disbursements	868	13	2	1,134	7	7	1,112	2	–	1,151	18	–
Solicitor, Salary	1,500	–	–	2,000	–	–	2,000	–	–	2,000	–	–
Expenses of Establishment	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–	1,500	–	–
Architect's Disbursements with reference to the Office of Superintendent of Labourers and Clerk of Works	300	–	–	200	–	–	250	–	–	203	16	2
Livery for Recorder's Clerk	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8	1	6	8
Livery for Common Serjeant's Clerk	2	13	4	2	13	4	2	13	4	2	13	4
Green Yard Keeper's Salary and Guarantee of Fidelity	100	4	–	104	4	–	112	4	–	125	5	5
Disbursements and Stationery	308	11	1	297	19	6	332	11	11	300	4	6
Guildhall, the Courts, and other Buildings connected with the Corporation:												
Printing in respect of Guildhall Common Council, Committees, &c.	1,075	17	2	1,575	–	4	1,320	18	9	1,269	15	11
Printing by Order of Court of Aldermen	136	7	7	67	7	1	45	3	11	75	4	10
Printing and Binding Pocket-books	319	6	–	307	1	–	302	18	–	300	16	–
Mr. Hallkeeper's disbursements for Expenses of Assistants, Watchmen, Firemen, Charwomen, Gazettes, Newspapers, Advertisements, Candles, &c.	1,800	–	–	1,900	–	–	2,000	–	–	1,900	–	–
Stationery, &c.	92	9	4	116	7	5	103	13	9	167	9	8
Coals, Coke, and Firewood	281	6	9	285	17	–	346	8	11	334	1	6
Gas Lighting	1,083	3	6	864	15	10	1,353	1	5	1,140	7	8
Speaking Tubes, Electric Bells, and Telephones	–	–	–	54	14	–	34	14	3	26	2	9
Clockmaker	23	9	6	19	16	–	21	18	6	21	7	–
Pictures, Herald Painting, and Armorial Bearings	–	–	–	31	15	–	36	5	6	199	9	3
Fire Hydrant and Appliances	29	5	–	–	–	–	14	17	10	–	–	–
Clothing for Firemen	13	18	8	16	18	8	17	18	8	17	18	8
Electric Lighting Installation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	800	–	–
Alterations to New Council Chamber and Improving External Lobby	2,236	5	4	798	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Heating Apparatus, Furniture, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	5	–	933	4	8
Rents, Rates, Taxes, Tithes, Assessments, and Water Rent	2,362	2	–	2,000	7	6	2,734	16	7	2,338	5	2
Fire Insurance	276	16	10	276	16	10	260	6	10	261	11	1
Sundry, Miscellaneous, and Incidental Expenditure:												
Committee's Allowances—												
Bridge House Estates	300	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–
Commissioners of Sewers	600	–	–	600	–	–	600	–	–	600	–	–
Coal, Corn, and Finance	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–
Carried forward	30,482	6	7	31,062	5	–	31,504	11	3	34,048	6	6

(*a*) Three-quarters of a year's salary. (*b*) One year and a quarter's salary.
(*c*) Architect and Surveyor, half-a-year and 57 days, £984 4*s.* 11*d.*; new City Surveyor, a quarter of a year and 61 days, £417 2*s.* 5*d.*

(9)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

6. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES—*continued*.

	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	30,482	6	7	31,062	5	–	31,504	11	3	34,048	6	6
Committee's Allowances—*continued.*												
General Purposes	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–
County Purposes	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–
Officers and Clerks	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–
Law and City Courts	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–	150	–	–
Local Government and Taxation ..	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–
Metage Duty on Grain	100	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–
Epping Forest	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–	200	–	–
Gresham	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–	50	–	–
Court of Common Council for Summer Excursions	750	–	–	750	–	–	750	–	–	750	–	–
Auditors of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Sewers	78	15	–	78	15	–	78	15	–	78	15	–
Mr. Hallkeeper's Disbursements and Expenses connected with his Office, Preachers at St. Paul's, &c. ..	1,200	–	–	500	–	–	300	–	–	400	–	–
Green Yard, City's Mews, St. Paul's Vestry—												
For Jobbing Work	73	3	7	126	9	9	255	18	9	129	15	7
For Rates, Taxes, Water Rent, &c.	114	11	1	91	9	3	127	6	10	110	6	4
Gas Supplied at Sundry Places ..	85	14	6	85	7	10	91	17	11	123	14	3
Disbursements by Chairman of Special Committee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	–
Comptroller and Solicitor's Disbursements—												
By Order of General Purposes Committee	–	–	–	91	4	9	6	10	4	–	18	2
By Order of Law and City Courts Committee	172	12	–	69	18	1	341	11	10	90	9	2
By Order of County Purposes Committee	–	–	–	236	16	5	94	5	5	16	17	1
By Order of Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee	250	–	–	106	10	2	35	11	–	60	7	4
By Order of Officers and Clerks Committee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	3	4
By Order of Local Government and Taxation Committee ..	77	17	2	122	17	4	25	–	5	36	19	5
Mr. Hallkeeper's Disbursements by Order of the County Purposes Committee	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–
Advertisements in relation to City Bonds and other matters	44	15	6	14	1	3	247	19	10	–	18	6
Plans *re* Tramways	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Coal Returns	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Circulating *City Press*, *re* Imposition of Coal Dues	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	4	2	–	–	–
Books, Frames, Portfolios, Printing, Valuation Lists, &c.	88	14	7	99	11	1	45	13	2	46	5	–
Day Census of the City	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,369	13	4	510	17	11
Remembrancer's Office Suspense Account less Transfers from other Accounts ..	533	–	10	2,995	3	9	1,558	9	7	-3,295	15	10
Chamberlain's Office—												
Chamberlain's Salary	2,500	–	–	2,500	–	–	2,500	–	–	1,926	–	7(*a*)
Principal Clerk	1,200	–	–	1,200	–	–	1,200	–	–	1,200	–	–
Chief Cashier	900	–	–	900	–	–	900	–	–	900	–	–
1st Assistant Clerk, Chamberlain's Court	550	–	–	550	–	–	550	–	–	550	–	–
Rent Cashier	450	–	–	450	–	–	450	–	–	450	–	–
Bond Registration Clerk ..	380	–	–	380	–	–	380	–	–	380	–	–
1st Assistant Clerk in Cash Office ..	345	13	8	345	13	8	345	13	8	345	13	8
2nd " " " ..	260	–	–	260	–	–	260	–	–	260	–	–
3rd " " " ..	234	2	–	234	2	–	234	2	–	234	2	–
4th " " " ..	165	–	–	165	–	–	165	–	–	165	–	–
5th " " " ..	120	–	–	120	–	–	120	–	–	120	–	–
6th " " " ..	100	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–	100	–	–
Messengers' Wages	272	14	–	272	14	–	272	14	–	273	16	6
Pension to 1st Assistant Clerk, Cash Office	260	–	–	260	–	–	260	–	–	195	–	–
Carried forward	42,943	10	6	45,432	19	4	45,879	18	6	41 588	10	6

(*a*) This includes £157 10*s.* 8*d.* paid to B. Scott, Chamberlain, Salary for 23 days, and £1,768 9*s.* 11*d.* to his successor, W. J. R. Cotton, Salary for three-quarters of a year and forty-nine days.

(10)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

6. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES—*continued*.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	42,943 10 6	45,432 19 4	45,879 18 6	41,588 10 6
Pension to Rent Cashier ..	350 – –	14 9 6(*a*)	– – –	– – –
Grant to Widow of 3rd Assistant Clerk	– – –	– – –	234 2 –	– – –
Guarantees of Fidelity	128 14 –	129 9 –	126 12 –	159 14 –
Office Expenses, Account Books, Engrossing, Copying, &c.	426 2 9	476 8 –	467 14 6	479 9 8
Allowance to Auditors of Chamberlain's, Bridge Masters' and City of London Court Accounts	176 5 –	176 5 –	176 5 –	176 5 –
Office Cleaning..	60 10 –	65 – –	65 – –	66 5 –
Paying Freemen's Widows' Tickets and Incidental Expenses	21 – –	21 – –	24 – –	33 5 –
General Market Charges and Expenses—				
Allowance to Market Committee ..	600 – –	600 – –	600 – –	600 – –
Solicitor's Disbursements	3 14 8	– – –	– – –	– – –
Comptroller's Disbursements	20 8 2	11 2 8	– – –	27 14 7
Architect's Disbursements	15 1 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Remembrancer's Disbursements ..	– – –	2 – 11	6 3 6	144 18 2
Surveyor's Charges	10 10 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Stationery	– – –	– – –	1 2 –	7 6 –
Printing	56 1 9	111 16 1	– – –	45 8 7
Advertising	48 5 3	88 – 3	29 3 10	30 1 9
Receipt Stamps	5 8 4	– – –	– – –	– – –
Jobbing Work, &c.	7 6 8	– – –	– – –	– – –
Gross Establishment Expenses ..	44,872 18 1	47,128 10 9	47,610 1 4	43,358 18 3
Less—Charges upon the Bridge House Estates Account, Apportionment of Salaries and Expenses of Comptroller's Office	852 19 1	897 5 7	573 16 4	915 13 1
Receipts of Comptroller's Office ..	1,041 2 8	908 5 2	1,878 10 11	853 – 10
Receipts of Solicitor's Office ..	1,217 15 3	447 5 9	275 17 –	332 3 –
Receipts from Architect in respect of Plans on Leases	29 18 –	—	—	—
Charges upon Market Accounts, Official and General Expenses, 2¼ per cent. on the gross receipts	5,134 4 6	5,089 11 11	5,211 7 –	5,259 8 5
Charges in respect of Chamberlain's Expenses upon—				
City Cash for Summoning Tenants	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
Bridge House Estates for Receiving Rents and Managing Loans..	900 – –	900 – –	900 – –	900 – –
Wilson's Loan Charity for Management	110 10 –	110 10 –	110 10 –	110 10 –
	9,336 9 6	8,402 18 5	9,000 1 3	8,420 15 4
Charges upon Special Funds for Town Clerk's Salary—				
Voluntary Metage	10 – –	10 – –	10 16 8	11 13 4
Bridge House Estates.. ..	100 – –	100 – –	108 6 8	116 13 4
City of London Grain Duty Fund..	50 – –	50 – –	54 3 4	58 6 8
Police Fund	150 – –	150 – –	162 10 –	175 – –
Coal Duties Expenses Fund (half year and 11 days) ..	318 1 8	– – –	– – –	– – –
Coal Duties Drawback Expenses Fund (half year and 11 days)	26 10 2	– – –	– – –	– – –
Carried forward ..	654 11 10	310 – –	335 16 8	361 13 4

(*a*) Pension for twenty-one days.

(11)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

6. GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES—*continued*.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	654 11 10	310 – –	335 16 8	361 13 4
Less—Charges upon Special Funds for Town Clerk's Salary—*continued.*				
4*d.* Coal Duty Fund	305 8 2(*a*)	650 – –	162 10 –(*b*)	– – –
City of London Court Fund ..	50 – –	50 – –	54 3 4	58 6 8
Holborn Valley Improvement Account	50 – –	50 – –	54 3 4	58 6 8
	1,060 – –	1,060 – –	606 13 4	478 6 8
Charges upon Special Funds towards Town Clerk's Establishment—				
Bridge House Estates.. ..	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
Police Fund	125 – –	125 – –	125 – –	125 – –
Coal Duties Expenses Fund (half year and 11 days) ..	123 14 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Coal Duties Drawback Expenses Fund (half year and 11 days)	61 17 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
4*d.* Coal Duty Fund	164 9 –(*a*)	350 – –	87 10 –	– – –
City of London Grain Duty Fund..	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Coal Market Fund	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
City of London Court Fund ..	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Holborn Valley Improvement Account	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
	975 – –	975 – –	712 10 –	625 – –
Charges upon Special Funds in respect of the Architect and Surveyor's Establishment—				
City's Estates, Management Account	1,632 10 –	1,662 10 –	1,097 15 5	1,892 17 5
Bridge House Estates.. ..	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,250 – –	1,500 – –
Coal Market Fund	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Holborn Valley Improvement Account	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Police Fund	150 – –	150 – –	200 – –	250 – –
City of London Court Fund ..	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
	3,082 10 –	3,112 10 –	2,847 15 5	3,942 17 5
Re-imbursement in respect of Electric Lighting at the Mansion House	– – –	– – –	– – –	270 – –
	14,453 19 6	13,550 8 5	13,167 – –	13,736 19 5
Summary:				
Gross Establishment Expenses (p. 10)	44,872 18 1	47,128 10 9	47,610 1 4	43,358 18 3
Deduct as above	14,453 19 6	13,550 8 5	13,167 – –	13,736 19 5
	30,418 18 7	33,578 2 4	34,443 1 4	29,621 18 10

(*a*) Half year less 11 days.

(*b*) Quarter of a year.

(12)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

7. Pensions to Civic Officials.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Late Clerk to the Lord Mayor	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –	700 – –
Widow of the late City Marshal	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –	100 – –
Widow of the late Bridge-master	54 12 –	54 12 –	54 12 –	54 12 –
Widow of the late Sword-bearer	220 – –	220 – –	213 19 6	– – –
	1,074 12 –	1,074 12 –	1,068 11 6	854 12 –

(13)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

8. PENSIONS TO SCHOOL AND LIBRARY OFFICERS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
City of London School:				
Late Head Master	– – –	400 – –	400 – –	400 – –
Widow of late 2nd Master	– – –	163 3 – (*a*)	200 – –	200 – –
Assistant Master (1)	– – –	– – –	– – –	125 19 2 (*g*)
Assistant Master (2)	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –	150 – –
Assistant Master (3)	– – –	– – –	137 18 11 (*d*)	200 – –
Writing Master and Widow	80 – –	32 6 1 (*b*)	18 15 – (*e*)	25 – –
Assistant Drawing Master	11 6 9	25 – –	25 – –	25 – –
French Master (1)	– – –	– – –	200 – –	50 – –
French Master (2)	– – –	– – –	62 6 6 (*f*)	90 – –
	241 6 9	770 9 1	1,194 – 5	1,265 19 2
Freemen's Orphan School:				
Head Master	– – –	31 5 –	250 – –	250 – –
Assistant Master	– – –	46 17 6 (*c*)	125 – –	125 – –
French Master	60 – –	60 – –	60 – –	60 – –
Porter at School	104 – –	104 – –	106 – –	104 – –
	164 – –	242 2 6	541 – –	539 – –
Guildhall Library Attendant's Pension	56 – –	52 – –	52 – –	52 – –
	461 6 9	1,064 11 7	1,787 – 5	1,856 19 2

(*a*) For half a year and fourteen days.
(*b*) For one year and a quarter.
(*c*) For a quarter of a year and forty-six days.
(*d*) For three-quarters of a year, less twenty-one days.
(*e*) For three-quarters of a year.
(*f*) For three-quarters of a year less twenty-one days.
(*g*) For a quarter of a year and sixty-two days.

(14)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

9. Law and Parliamentary (including Gas and Water Supply).

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bills in Parliament:				
Transfer to Remembrancer's Account—				
Re Markets generally for 1888 ..	6 16 2	– – –	– – –	– – –
City of London Ballot Act, 1887 ..	115 3 4	– – –	– – –	– – –
Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill, 1887	149 10 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
By Order of Special Committee (Session 1888)	396 9 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
By Order of City Lands Committee ..	3 4 3	8 1 10	– – –	– – –
London City Tithes Bill	55 6 9	– – –	– – –	– – –
By Order of the Law and City Courts Committee, Sundry Bills, 1888 ..	2 9 10	– – –	– – –	– – –
City of London and Metropolis (Fire Inquests) Bills	448 2 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Railway Rates and Charges and the Local Government Act, 1888 ..	– – –	206 4 11	– – –	– – –
Coal Duties Abolition Act				
Westminster Abbey Monumental Chapel	– – –	280 8 2	– – –	– – –
City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883				
By Order of the County Purposes Committee (Session 1889)	– – –	2 19 4	– – –	– – –
Central London Railway Bill	– – –	– – –	479 19 9	– – –
Railway Rates and Charges	– – –	– – –	864 9 5	– – –
Sundry Bills by Order of Local Government and Taxation Committee ..	– – –	– – –	– 12 6	– – –
London County Council (General Powers) Bill	– – –	– – –	450 2 6	– – –
London County Council (Money) Bill..	– – –	– – –	17 8 4	– – –
London Water Commission Bill ..	– – –	– – –	20 2 8	– – –
Water Supply Enquiry	– – –	– – –	28 3 4	– – –
Weights and Measures Act, 1889 ..	– – –	– – –	15 9 10	– – –
Sundry Bills by Order of County Purposes Committee	– – –	– – –	2 1 6	– – –
Central London Railway Bill	– – –	– – –	279 19 10	– – –
Subways and Overhead Wires Bill ..	– – –	– – –	207 2 5	– – –
Sundry Bills by Order of City Lands Committee	– – –	– – –	1 12 11	– – –
Central London Railway				
City and South London Railway ..	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,271 1 9
Railway Rates and Charges Bills ..				
By Order of Special Committee ..	– – –	– – –	– – –	13 8 1
By Order of City Lands Committee ..	– – –	– – –	– – –	8 4 3
By Order of Coal, Corn, and Finance Committee	– – –	– – –	– – –	15 1 5
Actions at Law:				
Esdaile *v.* Paine and Others, by Order of Law and City Courts Committee	302 19 9	– – –	– – –	– – –
Knill *v.* Towse, by Solicitor	– – –	– – –	120 – –	– – –
Christ's Hospital Scheme, by order of General Purposes Committee ..	592 6 9	– – –	– – –	– – –
Gas and Water Supply:				
Fixing, Repairing, and Examining Hydrants, and attending Water Pressure Recorders	203 9 9	192 2 10	53 1 1	– – –
Gas Instruments and Tests	8 4 6	– – –	– – –	– – –
Engineer to the Commissioners of Sewers for Professional Services..	52 10 –	73 10 –	– – –	– – –
Gas and Water Committees' Allowance	200 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Copies of *Gas and Water Journal*, and Report	3 13 –	7 2 –	– – –	– – –
Solicitor's Disbursements	7 – 4	– – –	– – –	– – –
Carried forward	2,547 5 5	770 9 1	2,540 6 1	1,307 15 6

(15)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

9. LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY (including Gas and Water Supply)—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	2,547 5 5	770 9 1	2,540 6 1	1,307 15 6
Gas and Water Supply—*continued.*				
Damages and Costs in an Action in Respect of an Accident through slipping on a Hydrant Cover ..	– – –	91 8 6	– – –	– – –
Gratuity in respect of a similar Accident	– – –	15 – –	– – –	– – –
Expenses of Water Inquiry:				
President's Fees (Sir W. G. Hunter) ..	– – –	220 10 –	– – –	– – –
Secretary's Salary (26 weeks) ..	– – –	163 16 –	– – –	– – –
Shorthand Writers and Accountants ..	– – –	281 11 8	– – –	– – –
Printing and Lithographing, &c. ..	– – –	470 6 6	– 10 6	– – –
Maps	– – –	83 7 6	– – –	– – –
Copies of "Metropolitan Water Supply," and Returns	– – –	16 5 8	– – –	– – –
Disbursements of County Purposes Committee in Travelling and other Expenses in Examining the Water Supply in Manchester and Glasgow, and in Sittings at the Guildhall ..	– – –	942 8 8	– – –	– – –
Transferred to Remembrancer's Account for Disbursements in Session 1891, *re* Water Bills, by order of County Purposes Committee ..	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,697 13 3
Copies of *City Press, re* Water Supply Enquiry	– – –	– – –	– – –	5 13 9
Less—Reimbursement for Fire Hydrants	–15 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
Balance from late Gas and Water Committee	– – –	–11 6 10	– – –	– – –
	2,552 5 5	3,043 16 9	2,540 16 7	6,011 2 6

(16)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

10. DONATIONS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Freemen:				
Widows of Freemen, by Aldermen ..	210 – –	210 – –	210 – –	210 – –
Widows of Freemen, by Common Council	500 – –	500 – –	500 – –	500 – –
Widows of Freemen, by General Purposes Committee	–14 – –	41 – –	7 – –	1 – –
	696 – –	751 – –	717 – –	711 – –
To Hospitals, Medical and Nursing Institutions:				
Hospital Sunday Fund	105 – –	105 – –	105 – –	105 – –
Hospital Sunday Fund (New Offices)..	105 – –	—	—	—
Surrey Association for the Welfare of the Blind	52 10 –	—	—	—
Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution	105 – –	—	—	—
National Orthopœdic Hospital ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
City Dispensary	105 – –	—	—	105 – –
Italian Hospital, Bloomsbury.. ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
London Nursing Society	52 10 –	—	—	—
Victoria Hospital for Children's Convalescent Home, Margate	105 – –	—	—	—
King's College Hospital	210 – –	—	—	—
Charing Cross Hospital	210 – –	—	—	—
City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest	210 – –	—	—	—
Royal Maternity Charity	105 – –	—	—	—
Royal General Dispensary, Bartholomew Close	210 – –	—	—	—
Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate	—	105 – –	—	—
Metropolitan Provident Medical Association	—	105 – –	—	—
Local Hospital at West Ham ..	—	52 10 –	—	—
Dispensary, Stanhope Street, Clare Market	—	52 10 –	—	—
Hampstead Home Hospital and Nursing Institute	—	105 – –	—	—
East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women ..	—	105 – –	—	—
French Hospital and Dispensary ..	—	262 10 –	—	—
Royal Blind Pension Society	—	105 – –	—	—
Royal Westminster Opthalmic Hospital	—	105 – –	—	—
North London Nursing Association for the Sick Poor	—	105 – –	—	—
Association for Oral Instruction of Deaf and Dumb	—	105 – –	—	—
North-Eastern Hospital for Children	—	—	210 – –	—
Royal Hospital for Children and Women	—	—	105 – –	—
Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows	—	—	52 10 –	—
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital	—	—	105 – –	—
City Orthopœdic Hospital	—	—	52 10 –	—
Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road	—	—	262 10 –	—
Evelina Hospital for Sick Children ..	—	—	105 – –	—
London Hospital	—	—	315 – –	—
Metropolitan Convalescent Institution	—	—	—	210 – –
Women's Help Society, Bloomsbury,..	—	—	—	26 5 –
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields	—	—	—	210 – –
East London Nursing Society ..	—	—	—	52 10 –
City of London Lunatic Asylum Benevolent Fund	—	—	—	10 – –
Seaside Convalescent Home for Working Men, Dover	—	—	—	52 10 –
Carried forward	1,680 – –	1,312 10 –	1,312 10 –	771 5 –

(17)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

10. DONATIONS—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	1,680 – –	1,312 10 –	1,312 10 –	771 5 –
To Hospitals, Medical and Nursing Institutions—continued.				
Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road	—	—	—	105 – –
Home Teaching Society for the Blind	—	—	—	52 10 –
Gordon Hospital for Fistula	—	—	—	52 10 –
Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary ..	—	—	—	105 – –
Royal Ear Hospital, Soho Square ..	—	—	—	52 10 –
	1,680 – –	1,312 10 –	1,312 10 –	1,138 15 –
To Orphanages, Homes and Reformatories:				
Home for Working Boys in London ..	105 – –	—	—	105 – –
Girls' Home for Destitute Children ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
Children's Fresh Air Mission	52 10 –	—	—	52 10 –
St. Jude's, Chelsea, Industrial Home ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, Wood Green	105 – –	—	—	—
Boys' and Girls' Industrial Home, Forest Hill	52 10 –	—	—	—
Children's Country Holidays' Fund ..	52 10 –	—	—	26 5 –
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum ..	210 – –	—	—	—
Reformatory Ship "Cornwall" ..	105 – –	—	—	—
Kingsdown Orphanage, Holloway ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
Home for little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent	210 – –	—	—	—
Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum ..	—	105 – –	—	—
National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children	—	210 – –	—	—
Ragged School Union	—	105 – –	—	—
Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel	—	157 10 –	—	—
Islington Industrial Home for Boys ..	—	—	200 – –	—
Fox Court Ragged School and Mission	—	—	52 10 –	—
London Schools Dinner Association ..	—	—	100 – –	100 – –
Army Guilds' Orphanage	—	—	105 – –	—
London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution	—	—	105 – –	—
Boys' Farm Home Industrial School	—	—	105 – –	—
Field Lane Ragged School and Night Refuges	—	—	105 – –	—
London Orphan Asylum, Watford ..	—	—	210 – –	—
L. & S. W. Railway Servants' Orphanage, Clapham	—	—	52 10 –	—
Princess Louise Home and National Society for the Protection of Young Girls	—	—	105 – –	—
Brixton Orphanage for Girls	—	—	105 – –	—
St. Bride's Youths' Institute	—	—	105 – –	—
All Saints Boys' Orphanage, Lewisham	—	—	—	26 5 –
Boys' Home, Regent's Park Road ..	—	—	—	52 10 –
North London Homes for Aged Christian Blind Men and Women ..	—	—	—	105 – –
Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Kensington	—	—	—	105 – –
Walthamstow Home for Destitute and Orphan Girls	—	—	—	21 – –
Ogle Mews Ragged School	—	—	—	26 5 –
East End Mothers' Home	—	—	—	52 10 –
Seaside Camp for London Working Boys	—	—	—	52 10 –
Strangers' Home for Asiatics, Africans, and South Sea Islanders	—	—	—	52 10 –
Less—Balance of Grant for sending Children into the country, &c. ..	—	– 48 13 10	—	—
	1,050 – –	528 16 2	1,350 – –	777 5 –

(18)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

10. DONATIONS—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Relief Funds:				
Metropolitan Destitute Workmen Aid Society	21 – –	—	—	—
Armagh Railway Accident	52 10 –	—	—	—
Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society	210 – –	—	—	—
Portrush Lifeboat Disaster	52 10 –	—	—	—
Colliery Explosion, Llanerch	—	210 – –	—	—
Colliery Disaster, Morfa	—	210 – –	—	—
Survivors of Light Brigade	—	105 – –	—	—
Sufferers by Fire at Salonica	—	105 – –	—	—
West of Ireland Distress Fund	—	—	210 – –	—
H.M.S. "Serpent" Disaster	—	—	52 10 –	—
Inundations in Spain	—	—	210 – –	—
Sufferers by gales off Great Yarmouth	—	—	—	105 – –
" " Lowestoft	—	—	—	105 – –
" " Newfoundland	—	—	—	52 10 –
Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress	—	—	—	105 – –
Calamities in Mauritius	—	—	—	105 – –
Fire in St. John's, Newfoundland	—	—	—	210 – –
Collision at Bishopsgate Station	—	—	—	52 10 –
Colliery Accident in South Wales	—	—	—	315 – –
	336 – –	630 – –	472 10 –	1,050 – –
To Public Objects:—				
Public Baths and Wash-houses, Whitechapel	105 – –	—	—	105 – –
Sending Representative Body of London Working Men to the Paris Exhibition	105 – –	—	—	—
Howard Association	26 5 –	—	—	—
East London Emigration Fund	105 – –	—	—	—
London Society for the Extension of University Teaching	105 – –	105 – –	105 – –	105 – –
Municipal Corporations' Association	10 10 –	10 10 –	10 10 –	10 10 –
Equipment of a Volunteer Force within the Metropolitan Area	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
Fourth Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's West Surrey Regiment	52 10 –	—	—	—
British Dairy Farmers' Association	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –	50 – –
Mansion House United Association on Railway Rates	105 – –	—	—	—
Fund for Encouraging the Growth of Fruit in our Homesteads	250 – –	—	—	—
National Schools of St. Bartholomew, Bethnal Green	—	105 – –	—	157 10 –
Finsbury Polytechnic	—	105 – –	—	—
Grant to London Cart Horse Parade Society	—	26 5 –	26 5 –	—
Grant for Providing a Supply of Pure Water for Canvey Island	—	50 – –	—	—
Farrier's Company towards a Scheme for the Examination and Registration of Farriers	—	—	26 5 –	—
Metropolitan Public Gardens Association	—	—	52 10 –	—
Seward Street Burial Ground	—	—	105 – –	—
Albany Institute, Albany Road, S.E.	—	—	21 – –	—
Grant to Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead	—	—	26 5 –	—
Carried forward	1,914 5 –	1,451 15 –	1,422 15 –	1,428 – –

(19)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

10. DONATIONS—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	1,914 5 –	1,451 15 –	1,422 15 –	1,428 – –
To Public Objects—continued.				
Recreative Evening Schools Association	—	—	—	52 10 –
Parish School, St. James', Ratcliff ..	—	—	—	10 10 –
Norfolk Broads' Protection Society ..	—	—	—	210 – –
Removal of Duke of Wellington's Monument to New Site in St. Paul's Cathedral	—	—	—	105 – –
National Sea Fisheries' Protection Association	—	—	—	26 5 –
Chamber of Arbitration	—	—	—	65 6 –
	1,914 5 –	1,451 15 –	1,422 15 –	1,897 11 –
To Objects of a Religious Nature:				
Church of England Scripture Readers' Association	52 10 –	—	—	—
Vicar of St. Olave, Mile End, in Aid of Mission Work	26 5 –	—	—	—
St. Giles' Christian Mission to Discharged Prisoners	105 – –	—	—	—
Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society	52 10 –	—	52 10 –	—
St. Mark's, Victoria Docks, Repairs to Parsonage House, &c.	250 – –	—	105 – –	—
Lay Mission, Old Ford, Bow	10 10 –	—	—	—
Southwark Sunday School Society ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
St. Mark's, Deptford, Parish Room ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
Missions to Seamen	105 – –	—	—	—
St. Mark's Church, Forest Gate ..	52 10 –	—	—	—
St. Stephen's Mission Hall, Wandsworth..	26 5 –	—	—	—
Parochial Hall, St. Matthew's, Brixton	—	26 5 –	—	—
Factory Girls' Association and Mission Rooms, Old Ford	—	52 10 –	—	—
London Young Women's Christian Association	—	52 10 –	—	—
Midnight Meeting Movement for the Reclamation of Fallen Women ..	—	52 10 –	—	—
Restoration of Burnham-Thorpe Church	—	52 10 –	—	—
Theatrical Mission, Henrietta Street ..	—	—	105 – –	—
Mission to Deep-Sea Fishermen ..	—	—	105 – –	—
Mission Hall, St. Paul's, Stratford ..	—	—	52 10 –	—
Mission Room, St. George's-in-the-East	—	—	26 5 –	—
Billingsgate Christian Mission ..	—	—	—	52 10 –
Church of England's Young Men's Society	—	—	—	52 10 –
Young Men's Christian Association ..	—	—	—	52 10 –
St. Mark's Vicarage, Silvertown ..	—	—	—	99 – –
	785 10 –	236 5 –	446 5 –	256 10 –
Education and Art:				
Royal Female School of Art	52 10 –	—	—	—
Royal Literary Fund	—	105 – –	—	—
Disbursements, *re* Paris Exhibition ..	—	2 17 –	—	—
„ „ Turin Exhibition ..	—	38 4 5	—	—
Development of University and King's College, London	—	—	210 – –	—
Loan Collection of the Musical and Dramatic Exhibition, Vienna ..	—	—	—	105 – –
	52 10 –	146 1 5	210 – –	105 – –

(20)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

10. DONATIONS—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Personal and Miscellaneous:				
Widows of two Constables at the London Central Markets	100 – –	—	—	—
Two Serjeants City Police, Gratuities in addition to Superannuation ..	200 – –	—	—	—
Royal Military Exhibition for the Benefit of Soldiers' Institutes ..	—	105 – –	—	—
Shaftesbury Memorial Halls	—	26 5 –	—	—
Widows' Friend Society	—	105 – –	—	—
City of London General Pension Society	—	105 – –	—	—
Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants	—	105 – –	—	52 10 –
Late Comptroller of Wine Dues, in consideration of his Compulsory Retirement	—	300 – –	—	—
Late Inspectors of Road Coal Traffic —Compulsory Retirement	—	165 – –	—	—
Assistant on Launch "Corporation" —Compulsory Retirement	—	19 10 –	—	—
Inspector of Weights and Measures —Gratuity	—	210 – –	—	—
Widow of late Clerk of Works, Guildhall	—	149 10 –	—	—
Widow of Assistant in Architect's Office	—	50 – –	—	—
Widow of late Keeper of the Monument	—	100 – –	—	—
Widow of a Clerk in the Comptroller's Office	—	50 – –	—	—
Widow of a Painter at the Central Markets	—	25 – –	—	—
Night Constable at Central Markets..	—	25 – –	—	—
Widow of Lairman at the Metropolitan Cattle Market	—	100 – –	—	—
Assistant Clerks in Clerk and Registrar's Office on Compulsory Retirement	—	—	73 16 3	—
Widow of late Messenger, Town Clerk's Office	—	—	100 – –	—
Widow of Labourer, Billingsgate Market	—	—	25 – –	—
Late Clerk in the Mayor's Court ..	—	—	150 – –	—
Towards the Relief of Two Girls injured during Lord Mayor's Procession	—	—	52 10 –	—
British and Foreign Sailors Society ..	—	—	—	105 – –
Widow of Principal French Master, City of London School	—	—	—	200 – –
Second Assistant-Master, Freemen's Orphan School	—	—	—	90 – –
Widow of a late Clerk at the City of London Court	—	—	—	100 – –
Widow of a Gatekeeper, Metropolitan Cattle Market	—	—	—	20 – –
Gasfitter at London Central Markets—Gratuity on sustaining an Accident	—	—	—	25 – –
Gratuity to Isaac Durrant	—	—	—	26 5 –
Annual Corporation Prize, National Artillery Association	26 5 –	26 5 –	26 5 –	26 5 –
National Rifle Association Prize and other Prizes for Colonial and Indian Volunteers	157 10 –	157 10 –	157 10 –	157 10 –
City of London Rifle Association ..	26 5 –	—	26 5 –	—
Guildhall Cricket and Athletic Club ..	—	—	—	52 10 –
Carried forward	510 – –	1,824 – –	617 6 3	855 – –

(21)

DETAILS OF CORPORATION EXPENDITURE UNDER CERTAIN HEADS—(*continued*).

10. DONATIONS—*continued.*

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward ..	510 – –	1,824 – –	617 6 3	855 – –
Personal and Miscellaneous—continued.				
Grant to Mr. Layard towards his costs in Blount *v.* Layard	—	—	—	150 – –
St. Brides' Foundation..	—	—	—	26 5 –
National Rifle Association, Grant ..	—	262 10 –	—	—
Memorial of Lord Napier of Magdala, Constable of the Tower	—	105 – –	—	—
	510 – –	2,191 10 –	617 6 3	1,031 5 –
Summary:				
To Freemen	696 – –	751 – –	717 – –	711 – –
„ Hospitals, Medical and Nursing Institution	1,680 – –	1,312 10 –	1,312 10 –	1,138 15 –
„ Orphanages, Homes, and Reformatories	1,050 – –	528 16 2	1,350 – –	777 5 –
„ Relief Funds	336 – –	630 – –	472 10 –	1,050 – –
„ Public Objects	1,914 5 –	1,451 15 –	1,422 15 –	1,897 11 –
„ Religious Objects	785 10 –	236 5 –	446 5 –	256 10 –
„ Education and Art	52 10 –	146 1 5	210 – –	105 – –
„ Personal and Miscellaneous	510 – –	2,191 10 –	617 6 3	1,031 5 –
	7,024 5 –	7,247 17 7	6,548 6 3	6,967 6 –

APPENDIX XVIII.

CITY MARKETS ACCOUNTS.

STATEMENT HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CITY MARKETS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND ON REVENUE ACCOUNT, SHOWING TO WHAT EXTENT THE MARKETS OF THE CITY OF LONDON HAVE BEEN A SOURCE OF PROFIT OR OF LOSS TO THE CORPORATION DURING THE THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS 1855 TO 1892.

PREPARED BY MR. G. L. GOMME,
Statistical Officer of the Council.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

1. Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account:—
   - i. Metropolitan Cattle Market .. .. (9)
   - ii. Central Markets:—
     - Meat and Poultry, Site and Approaches .. .. (10)
     - Meat and Poultry, Western Approach .. .. (11)
     - Meat and Poultry, Construction .. .. (12)
     - Meat and Poultry, Western Extension .. .. (13)
     - Fruit and Vegetable, Fish and General Markets .. .. (14)
   - iii. Leadenhall Market .. .. (15)
   - iv. Billingsgate Market .. .. (16)
   - v. Deptford Cattle Market .. .. (17)
   - vi. Summary .. .. (18)

2. Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account:—
   - i. Metropolitan Cattle Market .. .. (19)–(20)
   - ii. Central Markets:—
     - Meat and Poultry .. .. (21)–(22)
     - Meat and Poultry, Tolls .. .. (23)–(24)
     - Fish Market .. .. (25)–(26)
     - Central Markets (amalgamated) .. .. (27)–(28)
   - iii. Leadenhall Market .. .. (29)–(30)
   - iv. Billingsgate Market .. .. (31)–(36)
   - v. Farringdon Market .. .. (37)–(38)
   - vi. Smithfield Market .. .. (39)–(40)
   - vii. Columbia Market .. .. (41)–(42)
   - viii. Newgate .. .. (43)–(44)

   General Market Charges and Expenses .. .. (45)
   Market Salaries paid out of Chamberlain's Account .. .. (46)
   Market Pensions and Donations .. .. (47)
   Parliamentary and Special Market Expenditure .. .. (48)
   Discounts and Premiums on renewing Bonds for Market Debt .. .. .. (49)–(50)
   Summary .. .. (51)

MEMORANDUM.

1.—Capital Accounts.

The analysis deals with the figures that appear in the City's accounts from the year 1855 to 1892. The Market accounts are in some cases kept separately from the City's cash account, and in other cases they form a part of the City's cash. The analysis will show how the balances of market capital affected the City's general estates.

i. The Metropolitan Cattle Market account (page 2) has been kept as a part of the City's cash. The Capital Account therefore does not show its own separate balances; but putting all the figures together, both for the original construction and for the later extension of lairs and slaughter houses, there is shown a net deficit of £4,612 1*s.* 10*d.*, which was paid out of the City's cash.

This allows for certain payments on account of interest, rent, rates, &c., incurred before the Market was open. The entire loan borrowed—namely, £478,600, is still outstanding.

ii. The Central Markets were formed out of the former Meat and Poultry, Central Fish and Fruit and Vegetable Markets. The Capital Accounts of each of these former sections are kept separate until the date of their fusion as the Central Markets. The Meat and Poultry Site and Approaches Account (page 3) commenced in 1862. The total amount received from loans and other capital sources was £621,915 3 9
The expenditure amounted to 620,005 9 3

Which shows a surplus of .. £1,909 14 6

This account was charged with transfers to the Tolls Account in 1870, 1871, and 1872, amounting to £5,359 7 6
There was transferred to it in 1874 from the same account £2,021 9 4

Leaving a net transfer to Tolls Account of £3,337 18 2
In 1875, to close the account, there was transferred from the City's cash a sum of 1,428 3 8

Therefore the net amount transferred from capital to revenue is £1,909 14 6

(3)

(*b*) The Western Approach Account (page 4) shows that the capital receipts from loans and other sources amounted to £454,439 8 8

The expenditure amounted to £454,595 7 3

Which shows a deficit of. . .. £155 18 7

As in the case of the Site and Approaches Account, this deficit was made good by a transfer from the City's cash in 1875, and the account closed. There was, however, in 1877, a sum of £28,000 received from the sale of some surplus lands belonging to the improvement, which was applied to the repayment of loans.

(*c*) The construction of the Meat and Poultry Market, was begun in 1866 (page 5). To effect it, loans were borrowed amounting to £285,000, and the total receipts amounted to £286,358 10 8

The expenditure amounted to 298,199 18 9

Leaving a deficit of £11,841 8 1

(*d*) The Meat and Poultry, Western Extension, was begun in 1873 (page 6). After clearing the accounts of sundry transfers from one account to another, the net result in respect of this particular market is that loans and other capital receipts amounted to £269,802 4 7

And a total expenditure was incurred of .. £257,376 2 1

Showing a net surplus .. £12,426 2 6

This surplus was reduced in 1883 without any entry of expenditure to account for the reduction, as stated in note (*f*) to page 6. Unless there is some explanation of this transaction not revealed by the printed accounts the effect of this reduction of a capital balance in a general cash account is a transfer from capital to revenue.

(*e*) The Fruit and Vegetable Market was begun in 1875, was altered to the Fish Market in 1882, and became part of the Central General Market in 1886 (page 7). The loan and incidental capital receipts amounted to £604,223 18 8

and the expenditure to £610,044 15 5

Showing a deficit upon this capital account of £5,820 16 9

This deficit includes two items which have been treated by the City as revenue expenditure and some differences as to the method of bringing forward balances, as follows:—

(4)

	£	s.	d.
In 1874 expenditure of £810 3*s.* 6*d.* was paid for out of revenue, and in 1889 an expenditure of £26 2*s.* 4*d.* was similarly paid for, making together a sum here regarded as capital expenditure, but paid for out of revenue of ..	836	5	10
In 1883 the capital balance of this account shows the expenditure to have been more by £163 10*s.* than the details given in the account, and in 1889 a similar discrepancy in the balances shows the expenditure to have been less by £11 5*s.* 2*d.* than the details given in the account; these two discrepancies are therefore a net deduction from the above amount of ..	152	4	10
Being an addition to the capital expenditure as shown in the City accounts of	£684	1	–

As this sum is here included in the capital expenditure, it is not included in the expenditure on revenue account, the result, of course, being the same as shown by the City's method of accounting for it. This is the only market, with the exception of the Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford, on which the capital expenditure still continues, and the account had not been closed in 1892. The deficit of £5,820 16*s.* 9*d.* cannot therefore yet be considered a charge upon the City's estate, and the expenditure is taken to be the same as the receipts.

iii. The enlargement of Leadenhall Market was begun in 1880 (page 8), the total receipts for the construction of the market itself being £98,475 – –

And a corresponding expenditure of	£102,261	19	5
Showing a net deficit on this part of the account of	£3,786	19	5

The account was, however, continued for the construction of the market approaches and avenues, the loan raised for this purpose and other incidental capital receipts amounting to £147,805 16 8

And the expenditure to	155,161	3	2
Showing a deficit upon this part of the account of	£7,355	6	6

iv. The Billingsgate Market extension was begun in 1872, and the expenditure on this account continued till 1880 (page 9). Loans to the extent of £272,000 were raised, and the total receipts amounted to £273,165. The expenditure amounts to the same figure, so that this account balances exactly.

v. The Foreign Cattle Market at Deptford was begun in 1870 (page 10), the total amount of the loans raised for the original construction of the market was £230,000, with the incidental receipts the total sum for the construction of the market amounted to £232,475 11 5

Of which there was expended	228,719	8	–
Leaving a surplus of	£3,756	3	5

As the construction account of this market formed a part of the City's cash account, this balance has been absorbed into the City's cash. The parliamentary expenditure was, however, paid for out of the City's

(5)

cash (see page 41), and is accounted for in the Revenue Expenditure on Markets.

For the construction of chill rooms and the improvement of the market further loans to the amount of £127,500 were borrowed. This account, however, does not affect the City's cash, because it has been kept separately. Of the total amount borrowed for the Deptford Cattle Market, namely, £382,500 (£357,500 for capital expenditure, and £25,000 in 1874 to meet amount overdrawn on the revenue account of the market), £306,500 has been paid off out of the market profits, and a debt of £76,000 remained at the end of 1892.

The result of this examination of the capital accounts of the markets shows that the expenditure usually classed in the City's account as market expenditure contains some elements which partake more of the character of street improvements than purely market construction. In all the markets, no doubt, certain capital expenditure on roads and approaches was necessary; but it is almost certain that in the formation of the ordinary roads and approaches it has been necessary to acquire property which, being on the fringes of the market area, has not ultimately been used for market purposes. This property has accrued to the Corporation credit, and has helped to increase the general revenue of the Corporation, instead of being carried to the Market Account, although the cost of it is borne on market capital. It is not possible, therefore, to give an exact account of the market finance without having access to documents which are not made public. Subject to this general remark, however, the Capital Account discloses two cases where the expenditure on roads is differentiated from ordinary market expenditure by the Corporation itself—namely, the Western Approach to the Central Market, and the Approaches and Avenues to the Leadenhall Market.

The following Summary represents the results of the Capital Expenditure on Markets :—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.					
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Purchase of sites and construction of Markets	2,865,015	9	1				2,849,655	9	10
Approaches and Streets:—									
Western approach (Central Markets) .	454,439	8	8	454,595	7	3			
Leadenhall approach	147,805	16	8	155,161	3	2			
Charterhouse Street (Meat and Poultry)	–	–	–	4,495	7	–			
Long Lane, Smithfield (Fruit and Vegetable)	–	–	–	6,000	–	–			
							620,251	17	5
Special Expenditure:—									
Ceremonial Expenses:—									
Cattle Market				1,395	19	10			
Central Markets				5,171	3	4			
Billingsgate				317	13	–			
Leadenhall				128	5	–	7,013	1	2
Totals as extracted from the City Accounts	3,467,260	14	5				3,476,920	8	5
Leaving a net deficiency on the whole account of				£9,659	14	–			

2.—Revenue Accounts.

As in the Capital Accounts the whole receipts and expenditure of the Corporation on Revenue Account are included in the analysis. This does not, however, include Deptford Cattle Market which is not a part of the City's General Estate. For the purpose of setting out the results in relation to market finance, each account is examined separately.

i. The Metropolitan Cattle Market (pp. 12–13) shows a loss to the Corporation of £293,291 15*s.* 2*d.*

From this must be deducted a charge of £10,022 6*s.* 9*d.* for building the dwellings for the poor, which is not properly a market charge, and in respect of which the Corporation is now receiving an annual profit derived from the rents.

ii. The Meat and Poultry Market General Account (pp. 14–15) shows a net loss of £9,370 16*s.* 10*d.* This is mainly due to an exceptionally large expenditure in 1873 in respect of repainting the market. The receipts of this market include £10,865 13*s.* 6*d.*, interest received from the Tolls Account for advances to meet deficiencies. This is credited to Market Account, because the Corporation had enough surplus from general market revenue to allow of this advance being made from it without encroaching on their general funds.

(*b*) The Tolls Account (pp. 16–17), which is charged with the interest credited to the last account, shows a net loss of £3,337 18*s.* 2*d.*

(*c*) The Central Fish Market (pp. 18–19) was a loss of £62,758 4*s.* 2*d.*

(*d*) The Central Markets, as amalgamated (pp. 20–21), result in a profit of £186,121 9*s.* 4*d.*

iii. Leadenhall Market (pp. 22–23) results in a profit of £70,431 7*s.* 3*d.*

iv. Billingsgate Market (General Account, pp. 24–25) results in a profit (1855–1876) of £80,074 14*s.* 11*d.* This includes a charge of £10,114 5*s.* 4*d.*, being payments to officers of Lord Mayor's Household for surrendering the right of alienating their places. The Tolls Account (pp. 26–27) of the same market (1855–1876) shows a net loss of £4,642 2*s.* 11*d.* The amalgamated account (1877–1892) shows a net profit (pp. 28–29) of £93,207 5*s.* 3*d.*

v. Farringdon Market (pp. 30–31) shows a net profit of £17,187 6*s.* 8*d.* In addition to this it was sold in 1892 for £98,100, and £85,000 of this capital sum was applied to the extinction of debt on the Central Markets. Reckoning this at 3½ per cent. it has supplied the Corporation with a revenue of £3,433 in the future.

vi. Smithfield Market (pp. 32–33) shows a net loss of £3,219 19*s.* 1*d.*; up to 1869 it was a yearly loss; since that date it has been a yearly profit, owing mainly to the ceasing of expenditure for works.

vii. Columbia Market (1872–1875) was a loss of £2,462 6*s.* 10*d.* (pp. 34–35). This, however, includes a payment of £850 to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in lieu of repairing the market.

(7)

viii. Newgate Market (1855-1869), shows a total net profit of £56,886 16*s.* 11*d.* (pp. 36–37). It was closed in 1869, and on its site has been erected Newgate Buildings. The sale of the site is authorised by the Act 24 Vict., cap. lii (1861), and the accounts are to be presented to Parliament.

Besides the market accounts proper, there are certain items of expenditure incurred by the Corporation for market purposes which are tabulated on pp. 38–43.

The following Summary represents the results of the Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue Account :—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Ordinary maintenance of the Markets	3,743,322	13	5	3,433,849	15	6
Special Expenditure :—						
Compensation to Officers of Lord Mayor's Household ..	–	–	–	10,148	10	11
Premiums and Discounts on Loans	–	–	–	36,899	–	–
Dwellings of the Poor	–	–	–	10,022	6	9
Committee's Allowances ..	–	–	–	20,000	–	
Market Approaches—						
Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market (Western approach) — interest on loan..	–	–	–	206,201	10	4
Leadenhall Market approach —interest included in Leadenhall Market Account	–	–	–	5,734	8	2
Totals as extracted from the City Accounts	3,743,322	13	5	3,722,855	11	8
Showing on the whole account a net surplus of receipts over expenditure				£20,467	1	9

Summary.

The net result of the Market Finance to the Corporation therefore is as follows :—

	Surplus.			Deficiency.			Net.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital :—									
Purchase of sites and construction of markets	15,359	19	3	–	–	–	–9,659	14	–
Extra Expenditure	–	–	–	25,019	13	3			
Revenue :—									
Ordinary maintenance of the markets	309,472	17	11	–	–	–	20,467	1	9
Extra expenditure on approaches, &c.	–	–	–	289,005	16	2			

Or a total net surplus of receipts over expenditure of £10,807 7*s.* 9*d.* This surplus has been absorbed in the City's cash, but it is not the sole profit to the Corporation from markets. Through the market operations the Corporation has been enabled to construct the street approaches to the markets and dwellings for the poor. From the latter they obtain revenue, which goes yearly to the General Account of the Corporation, and from the former there are the surplus properties to be taken into consideration.

1.—Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account.

i.—Metropolitan Cattle Market.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.					
	Loan raised.	Expenditure on purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total expenditure.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1852	55,000 – –	58,855 12 2	20 – –	432 9 3	– – –	59,303 1 5	Construction of the market.
1853	50,000 – –	40,860 14 6	266 – 10	1,925 – –	– – –	42,991 15 4	
1854	171,000 – –	210,760 19 1	892 1 11	5,649 6 4	– – –	217,302 7 4	
1855	147,000 – –	106,656 5 9	1,887 19 2(a)	– – –	– – –	108,544 4 11	
1856	20,000 – –	19,910 19 9	172 – 4	– – –	– – –	20,083 – 1	
1857	– – –	1,007 4 10	17 8 –	– – –	– – –	1,024 12 10	
	443,000 – –(b)	438,051 16 1	3,195 10 3	8,006 15 7	– – –	449,254 1 11	
1873	2,600 – –	1,697 2 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,697 2 8	Extension of lairs and slaughter-houses.
1874	– – –	256 12 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	256 12 –	
1875	16,000 – –	8,500 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	8,500 – –	
1876	17,000 – –	19,444 16 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	19,444 16 11	
1877	– – –	4,059 8 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,059 8 4	
	35,600 – –	33,957 19 11	– – –	– – –	– – –	33,957 19 11	
	478,600 – –	472,009 16 –	3,195 10 3	8,006 15 7	– – –	483,212 1 10	
					Net deficit on this Account paid for out of City's cash	4,612 1 10	
						£478,600 – –	

(a) Including £1,395 19s. 10d. expenditure at the inauguration of the market.
(b) The Reserve Fund advanced £103,000 in 1859 and 1860. In 1860 and 1862 £158,000 was repaid. It is assumed therefore that at £55,000 was due to the Reserve Fund prior to 1859, when the account of that fund was first printed.

(10)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

ii.—CENTRAL MARKETS, METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY—SITE AND APPROACHES.

EXTRACT FROM CITY STATEMENT (p. 191):—"An Act establishing the Meat, Poultry and Provision Market, was passed in 1860 (23 & 24 Vic., cap. cxciii), authorising the use of part of site of Old Smithfield Market . . . and conferring powers of purchasing additional lands.

"The Act authorised the borrowing of £235,000 for the purchase of the additional land required, and £200,000 for the construction of the Market.

"By 24 Vic., cap. lii. (1861), Newgate Market was to be discontinued on the opening of the New Market."

	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
Year.	Loans.	Rents, sales of old materials, &c.	Total.	Purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	3,000 – –(a)	– – –	3,000 – –	400 – –	2,460 3 10	– – –	– – –	2,860 3 10
1863	123,000 – –(a) 78,500 – –	5 2 1	201,505 2 1	112,389 10 6	6,196 13 5	5,519 16 3	– – –	124,106 – 2
1864	174,000 – –	4,742 15 9	178,742 15 9	106,486 7 7	9,099 1 1	11,485 8 2	– – –	127,070 16 10
1865	– – –	1,535 7 11	1,535 7 11	2,827 18 6	3,103 12 2	16,988 15 –	17,500 – –	40,420 5 8
1866	– – –	1,036 8 5	1,036 8 5	– – –	2,391 13 9	16,245 – –	– – –	18,636 13 9
1867	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,608 14 –	16,245 – –	– – –	17,853 14 –
1868	– – –	– – –	– – –	14,500 – –	1,109 – 11	16,245 – –	– – –	31,854 – 11
1869	234,000 – –	– – –	234,000 – –	97,587 11 1	942 6 10	15,450 16 9(b)	126,000 – –(c)	239,980 14 8
1870	– – –	95 9 7	95 9 7	9,040 18 1	80 14 7	– – –	– – –	9,121 12 8(d)
1871	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	734 13 3	– – –	– – –	734 13 3(e)
1872	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,174 6 10	311 2 –	– – –	– – –	2,485 8 10(f)
1873	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,000 – –(g)	348 14 11	– – –	– – –	2,348 14 11
1874	– – –	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	2,524 16 10(h)	5 3 4	– – –	– – –	2,530 – 2
1875	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2 9 7	– – –	– – –	2 9 7
	612,500 – –	9,415 3 9	621,915 3 9	349,931 9 5	28,394 3 8	98,179 16 2	143,500 – –	620,005 9 3
				Net surplus on this Account of				1,909 14 6
								£621,915 3 9

(a) Advances from the Reserve Fund.

(b) The amount of interest paid was £18,821 15*s*. 5*d*.; but £3,370 18*s*. 8*d*. was received from the Tolls Account for this purpose, leaving therefore a net £15,450 16*s*. 9*d*. paid for out of capital.

(c) This is a repayment of the loan of £126,000 to the Reserve Fund.

(d) This does not include a transfer to the Tolls Account of £2,671 0 1, "to be repaid with interest."

(e) This does not include a transfer to the Tolls Account of £1,659 1 6, "to be repaid with interest."

(f) This does not include a transfer to the Tolls Account of £1,029 5 11, "to be repaid with interest." The total transfer to Tolls Account was therefore £5,359 7*s*. 6*d*., but the final deficiency of this account having been made good out of the City's cash (see *post* p. 23), it is better to keep the Capital Account free from these transfers. This plan does not, of course, alter the net result of this market in relation to the finances of the Corporation.

(g) This is for formation of Roadway over Metropolitan Railway for the extension of Charterhouse Street.

(h) Including £2,495 7*s*. 0*d*. for Charterhouse Street.

(11)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

ii.—Central Markets—Metropolitan Meat and Poultry—Western Approach.

Extract from City Statement (p. 191).—"The 25 and 26 Vic., cap. clxxiv., (1862), was passed for the purpose of improving the Western Approach to the new market, and further sums of £70,000 and £115,000 were authorised to be borrowed for the purposes of the Act.

"Another Act was passed in 1864, authorising the raising of further capital."

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				
	Loans raised.	Rents, sales of old materials, &c.	Total.	Purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	308 5 –	– – –	– – –	308 5 –
1863	50,000 – –	– – –	50,000 – –	18,318 4 11	988 – 1	– – –	– – –	19,306 5 –
1864	70,000 – –	888 14 7	70,888 14 7	79,962 3 11	1,833 19 5	1,994 3 6	– – –	83,790 6 10
1865	– – –	290 – –	290 – –	13,388 2 11	1,105 8 10	5,436 19 8	– – –	19,930 11 5
1866	2,000 – –	2,263 13 4	4,263 13 4	25,491 – –	2,591 11 8	5,400 – –	– – –	33,482 11 8
1867	63,000 – –	2,949 18 5	65,949 18 5	52,533 4 8	1,186 16 11	7,721 17 –	– – –	61,441 18 7
1868	– – –	– – –	– – –	13,148 – –	959 6 2	2,287 – 7(*a*)	– – –	16,394 6 9
1869	136,000 – –	– – –	136,000 – –	63,850 19 3	1,573 14 5	– – –(*a*)	– – –	65,424 13 8
1870	– – –	– – –	– – –	421 1 11	300 11 –	4,955 14 3	– – –	5,677 7 2
1871	– – –	– – –	– – –	7 10 3	325 8 10	5,137 10 –	– – –	5,470 9 1
1872	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	13 2 5	5,137 10 –	– – –	5,150 12 5
1873	– – –	89,495 16 2 (*b*)	89,495 16 2	– – –	92 16 1	5,137 10 –	– – –	5,230 6 1
1874	– – –	6,810 3 3	6,810 3 3	– – –	14,153 5 9(*c*)	5,212 14 6	85,000 – –	104,366 – 3
1875	– – –	2,741 2 11	2,741 2 11	– – –	21 13 4	600 – –	– – –	621 13 4
1876	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1877	– – –	28,000 – –(*d*)	28,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	28,000 – –	28,000 – –
	321,000 – –	133,439 8 8	454,439 8 8	267,120 7 10	25,453 19 11	49,020 19 6	113,000 – –	454,595 7 3
				Net deficit on this Account of				155 18 7(*e*)
								£454,439 8 8

(*a*) In 1868, the amount paid for interest was £8,325, and in 1869, £13,040 15*s.* 11*d.* There was transferred from Tolls Account to meet interest, £19,078 15*s.* 4*d.*, so that the net payment by capital was £2,287 0*s.* 7*d.*

(*b*) This includes £84,500 received from the Market Account (p. 6) for land sold. Exclusive of investment transactions it is made up as follows:—

	£ s. d.
London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company for right to maintain railway	4,675 9 3
City Bonds interest	70 6 11
Rent	250 – –
Land sold to the Market	84,500 – –
	£89,495 16 2

(*c*) Including £14,000 to Metropolitan Railway Company in settlement of outstanding claims.

(*d*) Sale of ground and premises in Charterhouse Street.

(*e*) This deficit was made good out of City's cash at the closing of the Account.

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

—CENTRAL MARKETS, METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY—CONSTRUCTION.

Year.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	Loan.	Other.	Total receipts.	Works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total expenditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1866	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,000 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,000 – –
1867	200,000 – –	– – –	200,000 – –	73,500 – –	494 10 6 (*a*)	947 19 10 (*b*)	– – –	74,942 10 4
1868	85,000 – –	1,358 10 8 (*c*)	86,358 10 8	156,651 1 7	3,398 8 11 (*d*)	7,418 19 10 (*b*)	– – –	167,468 10 4
1869	– – –	– – –	– – –	37,191 10 1 (*e*)	2,507 3 9 (*f*)	– – –	– – –	39,698 13 10 (*e*)
1870	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,780 2 7	35 2 1 (*g*)	– – –	– – –	6,815 4 8
1871	– – –	– – –	– – –	579 12 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	579 12 4
1872	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1873	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1874	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,695 7 3	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,695 7 3
	285,000 – –	1,358 10 8	286,358 10 8	283,397 13 10	6,435 5 3	8,366 19 8	– – –	298,199 18 9
						Net deficit on this account of		11,841 8 1
								£286,358 10 8

(*a*) Includes £130 1*s*. 0*d*. expenses in connection with laying the chief corner stone.
(*b*) This is less the interest received on the temporary investment of amount in hand for the construction of the market.
(*c*) This is the profit on the temporary investment of part of the loan of £200,000 raised in 1867; £160,226 2*s*. 0*d*. being invested in 1867, and £161,584 12*s*. 8*d*. received on the sale of the investments in 1868.
(*d*) Including for the inauguration of the market £2,859 15*s*.
(*e*) A reimbursement from the Site and Approaches Account of £7,850 was brought into account in 1870, and it is deducted from the gross charge for this year, which was £45,041 10*s*. 1*d*.
(*f*) Including for the inauguration of the market £1,672 9*s*. 9*d*.
(*g*) Including £16 15*s*. 7*d*. in connection with the inauguration of the market.

(13)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

ii.—CENTRAL MARKETS, METROPOLITAN MEAT AND POULTRY—WESTERN EXTENSION.

[Poultry and Provision Market after 1874.]

Year.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	Loan.	Rents, sale of old materials, &c.	Total receipts.	Purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1873	172,000 – –	633 15 –(*a*)	172,633 15 –	106,700 – –	266 17 3	2,032 11 6	– – –	108,999 8 9
1874	– – –	– – –	– – –	40,553 19 2	– – –	4,704 17 8 (*b*)	– – –	45,258 16 10
1875	47,000 – –(*c*)	– – –	47,000 – –	45,650 – –	565 1 11 (*d*)	9,036 9 10 (*b*)	– – –	55,251 11 9
1876	– – –	– – –	– – –	16,550 7 7	394 2 5	2,111 3 11 (*b*)	– – –	19,055 13 11
1877	25,000 – –	–375 – –(*e*)	24,625 – –	9,075 11 8	227 1 7	160 15 9	– – –	9,463 9 –
1878	25,000 – –	–281 5 –(*e*)	24,718 15 –	14,890 8 11	150 4 2	1,546 8 11 (*b*)	– – –	16,587 2 –
1879	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,652 14 –	107 5 10	– – –	– – –	2,759 19 10
1880	– – –	500 – –	500 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1881	– – –	324 14 7	324 14 7	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
	269,000 – –	802 4 7	269,802 4 7	236,073 1 4	1,710 13 2	19,592 7 7	– – –	257,376 2 1
				Net surplus on this Account				12,426 2 6(*f*)
								£269,802 4 7

(*a*) This is a premium on the issue of the loan.
(*b*) This is less the interest received on amounts in hand for the construction of the market.
(*c*) This is exclusive of £63,000, which was transferred to the Fruit and Vegetable Section, and is there treated as a receipt from loan (see p. 7).
(*d*) Including £350 for expenses of déjeûner on the occasion of the inauguration of the market.
(*e*) These amounts are the discounts on the loans raised.
(*f*) This balance was decreased in 1883 to £7,524 17*s.* 7*d.* There was, however, no capital expenditure in that year on account of this market, and therefore this decrease in the capital balance has the effect of a transfer from market capital to the City's cash for current purposes. In 1886, the balance of £7,524 17*s.* 7*d.* was transferred to the capital balance of the Fish and General Market.

(14)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

ii.—CENTRAL MARKETS, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET [CENTRAL FISH MARKET, 1882].

EXTRACT FROM CITY STATEMENT (pp. 192–3).—"First section constructed under the powers of the London Central Markets Act, 1875 (38 Vict., cap. lix.), and was originally intended for a Fruit, Vegetable, and Flower Market, as expressed in the preamble. An Act was, however, obtained in 1882 for the conversion of the market into an inland Fish Market, and it was in due course opened as such. In 1886 further parliamentary powers were obtained to extend the area of the inland Fish Market and make it available for the sale of Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables, &c."

Year.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.				
	Loan.	Incidental receipts, sale of materials, &c.	Total receipts.	Purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	810 3 6 (*a*)	– – –	– – –	810 3 6
1875	63,000 – – (*b*)	– – –	68,000 – –	29,839 10 3	– – –	100 – –	– – –	29,939 10 3
1876	115,000 – –	725 – – (*c*) 462 10 6	116,187 10 6	117,552 15 5	679 3 –	1,835 17 4	5,000 – –	125,067 15 9
1877	– – –	– – –	– – –	21,618 15 –	1,389 1 4	4,056 5 3 (*d*)	– – –	27,064 1 7
1878	16,000 – –	–560 – – (*e*)	15,440 – –	28,300 – –	185 12 5	4,533 8 2	– – –	33,019 – 7
1879	80,000 – –	–1,400 – – (*e*)	78,600 – –	61,659 17 – (*f*)	810 6 8	6,055 5 –	– – –	68,525 8 8
1880	79,000 – –	–591 5 – (*e*)	78,408 15 –	44,668 17 5	483 3 8	8,607 5 7	– – –	53,759 6 8
1881	70,000 – –	– – –	70,000 – –	58,599 16 10	464 17 6	11,747 8 4	– – –	70,812 2 8
1882	20,000 – –	–350 – – (*e*)	19,650 – –	19,470 – 6	386 8 –	12,875 – –	– – –	32,731 8 6
1883	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,424 12 3	1,183 10 8	6,787 9 10	– – –	9,395 12 9
1884	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,036 16 11	21 10 –	– – –	– – –	4,058 6 11
1885	– – –	1,772 13 2	1,772 13 2	4,072 12 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,072 12 –
1886	10,000 – –	3,000 – – (*g*)	13,000 – –	2,656 2 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,656 2 –
1887	– – –	– – –	– – –	10,571 6 –	827 4 5 (*h*)	331 5 6	– – –	11,729 15 11
1888	27,000 – –	– – –	27,000 – –	18,867 18 2 (*i*)	51 12 2	656 4 4	– – –	19,575 14 8
1889	13,000 – –	– – –	13,000 – –	12,998 6 9	26 2 4 (*j*)	– – –	– – –	13,024 9 1
1890	– – –	– – –	– – –	19,127 6 7	121 3 4 (*k*)	– – –	– – –	19,248 9 11
1891	81,000 – –	– – –	81,000 – –	60,677 8 6 (*l*)	1,694 – 3 (*m*)	2,383 8 2	– – –	64,754 16 11
1892	22,000 – –	165 – –	22,165 – –	18,422 18 –	60 14 1	1,316 5 –	– – –	19,799 17 1
	601,000 – –	3,223 18 8	604,223 18 8	534,564 19 7	9,194 13 4	61,285 2 6	5,000 – –	610,044 15 5
							Net deficit on this Account	5,820 16 9
								£604,223 18 8

(*a*) This is preliminary capital expenditure, but it was paid by the Corporation out of its General Cash.
(*b*) Including £63,000 transferred from London Central (Western Extension) Capital Account.
(*c*) This is a premium on the issue of the loan.
(*d*) This is less interest on the amounts in hand for the construction of the market.
(*e*) These are discounts on the issue of the loans.
(*f*) £52,000 of this was paid to the Holborn Valley Improvement Fund for land taken for the purposes of the market.
(*g*) For land sold to the Commissioners of Sewers.
(*h*) Including £59 19*s.* 0*d.* expenses in laying the first stone of the Fish Market.
(*i*) £6,000 of this is a contribution to the Commissioners of Sewers "towards improvement in Long Lane, Smithfield."
(*j*) This is preliminary capital expenditure which was paid out of the City's Cash.
(*k*) Including £82 3*s.* 0*d.* expenses in connection with laying the foundation stone of the new market. It also includes £11 5*s.* 2*d.*, which was paid for out of City's Cash (*see* analysis, p. ii, note *c*).
(*l*) £24,750 of this was paid to the Clerkenwell Improvement Fund for purchase of part of site.
(*m*) This includes £1,590 19*s.* 3*d.* paid for the redemption of the land tax on the site of *Farringdon* Market, and £97 15*s.* 8*d.* for advertisements *re* the sale of the site.

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

iii.—LEADENHALL MARKET.

Year.	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.					—
	Loans.	Rents, sales of old materials, &c.	Total.	Purchase of Site and Works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1880	10,000 – –	175 – –(*a*)	9,825 – –	38,435 16 3	98 15 3	– – –	– – –	38,534 11 6	Construction of the Market.
1881	89,000 – –	350 – –(*a*)	88,650 – –	60,921 2 4	328 7 11 (*b*)	2,477 17 8	– – –	63,727 7 11	
	99,000 – –	525 – –	98,475 – –	99,356 18 7	427 3 2	2,477 17 8	– – –	102,261 19 5	
1882	53,800 – –	604 – –(*a*)	53,196 – –	41,892 8 10	– – –	2,086 16 3	– – –	43,979 5 1	Approaches and avenues.
1883	55,000 – –	575 – –(*a*)	54,425 – –	52,293 7 9	– – –	2,930 5 4	– – –	55,223 13 1	
1884	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,770 9 5	51 12 –	3,575 5 –	– – –	6,397 6 5	
1885	15,000 – –	75 – –(*a*)	14,925 – –	11,429 7 5	– – –	3,730 11 7	– – –	15,168 19 –	
1886	25,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –	6,772 19 7	– – –	4,770 10 –	– – –	11,543 9 7	
1887	– – –	259 16 8	259 16 8	13,550 – –	9 11 10	– – –	– – –	13,559 11 10	
1888	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,623 10 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	6,623 10 8	
1889	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,566 19 –	98 8 6	– – –	– – –	2,665 7 6	
	148,800 – –	994 3 4	147,805 16 8	137,899 2 8	159 12 4	17,102 8 2	– – –	155,161 3 2	
	247,800 – –	1,519 3 4	246,280 16 8	237,256 1 3	586 15 6	19,580 5 10		257,423 2 7	
				Net deficit on this Account				11,142 5 11	
								£246,280 16 8	

(*a*) These are discounts on the issue of the loans.
(*b*) Including £128 5*s*. 0*d*. expenses connected with laying the first stone of the new market.

(16)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

iv.—Billingsgate Market.

Extract from City's Statement.—"In 1871 an Act was passed for the extension of the market (34 Vic., cap. lv.) under which ıe Corporation was authorised to purchase additional lands, and to raise a sum of £150,000 for the purpose. . . .

"The total sum expended by the Corporation since 1849 in the enlargement of Billingsgate Market was £318,981, and the existing ebt amounted, at the end of 1892, to £268,000."

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				
	Loans.	Rents, sales of old materials, &c.	Total.	Purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
871	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	1,050 – –	– – –	– – –	1,050 – –
872	80,000 – –	– – –	80,000 – –	20,693 15 6	492 1 3	1,348 12 1	– – –	22,534 8 10
873	– – –	1,037 10 –	1,037 10 –	24,813 11 8	180 – 5	3,400 – –	– – –	28,393 12 1
874	50,000 – –	425 – –	50,425 – –	54,648 8 3	280 5 6	2,749 17 3(*a*)	– – –	57,678 11 –
875	70,000 – –	– – –	70,000 – –	37,416 11 5	972 14 4	6,475 17 10(*a*)	– – –	44,865 3 7
876	35,000 – –	350 – –(*b*)	35,350 – –	43,367 15 1	529 1 –	4,805 14 11(*a*)	– – –	48,702 11 –
877	– – –	– – –	– – –	26,799 18 8	379 12 10(*c*)	1,841 8 2(*a*)	– – –	29,020 19 8
878	37,000 – –	647 10 –(*d*)	36,352 10 –	35,640 18 –	378 11 5	– – –	– – –	36,019 9 5
879	– – –	– – –	– – –	4,616 13 7	27 – –	– – –	– – –	4,643 13 7
880	– – –	– – –	– – –	256 10 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	256 10 10
	272,000 – –	1,165 – –	273,165 – –	248,254 3 –	4,289 6 9	20,621 10 3	– – –	273,165 – –

(*a*) This is less the interest on the amounts in hand for the enlargement of the market.
(*b*) This is a premium on the loan raised.
(*c*) Including £317 13*s.* 0*d.* for the inauguration of the market.
(*d*) This is a discount on the loan raised.

(17)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

v.—Foreign Cattle Market.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.				
	Loans raised.	Rent, sale of old materials, &c.	Total.	Purchase of site and works.	Incidental expenses.	Interest on loans.	Loans repaid.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1870	30,000 – –	– – –	30,000 – –	27,381 13 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	27,381 13 10
1871	180,000 – –	– – –	180,000 – –	126,734 5 10	803 10 11	3,313 5 –	– – –	130,851 1 9
1872	20,000 – –	2,356 18 1	22,356 18 1	70,225 3 6	599 16 2	–3,245 11 1(*b*)	– – –	67,579 8 7
1873	– – –	– – –	– – –	2,725 15 –	181 8 10(*c*)	– – –	– – –	2,907 3 10
1874	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1875	– – –	118 13 4	118 13 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
	230,000 – –	2,475 11 5	232,475 11 5	227,066 18 2	1,584 15 11	67 13 11	– – –	228,719 8 –
						Net surplus on this Account (*a*)		3,756 3 5
								£232,475 11 5

(*a*) There has been further capital expenditure on the market in recent years as set forth in the following table. This, however, does not affect the City's cash as the account is kept separate, and the market shows a considerable profit in working.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	Loans raised.	Other.	Total.	Works.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	25,000 – –	–437 10 –(*)	24,562 10 –	13,000 – –
1880	1,500 – –	–26 5 –(*)	1,473 15 –	18,183 2 10
1881	25,000 – –	–500 – –(*)	24,500 – –	16,911 19 6
1882	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,612 9 11
1883	25,000 – –	– – –	25,000 – –	24,615 8 11
1884	– – –	– – –	– – –	944 – –
1885	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1886	20,000 – –	– – –	20,000 – –	14,985 18 6
1887	18,000 – –	180 – –(†)	18,180 – –	21,788 13 4
1888	– – –	– – –	– – –	200 – –
1889	10,000 – –	– – –	10,000 – –	8,959 14 6
1890	3,000 – –	– – –	3,000 – –	1,056 4 7
1891	– – –	– – –	– – –	5,256 – –
1892	– – –	– – –	– – –	500 – –
	127,500 – –	–783 15 –	126,716 5 –	132,013 12 1
			Balance overpaid at the end of 1892	5,297 7 1(‡)
				£126,716 5 –

(*) These are discounts on the loans raised.
(†) This is a premium on the loan.
(‡) This is the balance worked out on the figures of the capital account for each year. The balance given in the account, however, is £1,519 19*s.* 11*d.* (overpaid), or a difference of £3,777 7*s.* 2*d.*, which is accounted for in the revenue account, there being a corresponding difference in the balances.
(*b*) This is a re-imbursement from the revenue account of the market for interest on the loans raised.
(*c*) Includes £108 15*s.* 0*d.* "for photographic views."

(18)

1.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (*continued*).

SUMMARY.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	Market.	Period.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
i	Metropolitan Cattle Market	1852–7 / 1873–7	478,600 – –	483,212 1 10	—	4,612 1 10
ii	Central Markets:—					
	Meat and Poultry—					
	Site and approaches	1862–75	621,915 3 9	620,005 9 3	1,909 14 6	—
	Western approach	1862–77	454,439 8 8	454,595 7 3	—	155 18 7
	Construction	1866–74	286,358 10 8	298,199 18 9	—	11,841 8 1
	Western extension	1873–81	269,802 4 7	257,376 2 1	12,426 2 6	—
	Fruit and Vegetable, Fish and General Markets	1874–92	604,223 18 8 (*a*)	604,223 18 8 (*a*)	—	—
iii	Leadenhall Market (including approaches and avenues)	1880–9	246,280 16 8	257,423 2 7	—	11,142 5 11
iv	Billingsgate Market	1871–80	273,165 – –	273,165 – –	—	—
			3,234,785 3 –	3,248,201 – 5	14,335 17 –	27,751 14 5
					£13,415 17 5	
v	Deptford Cattle Market	1870–5	232,475 11 5	228,719 8 –	3,756 3 5	
			3,467,260 14 5	3,476,920 8 5		
	Net deficit on Capital Accounts				**£9,659 14 –**	

(*a*) The expenditure on this market is taken as equal to the receipts (see memorandum p. iii) as the account is not yet closed.

2.—Receipts and Expenditure

i.—Metropolitan Cattle

	Receipts.	Expenditure.				
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.	
						2¼ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	4,941 7 –	– – –	12,628 2 5	—	37 10 –	– – –	– – –
1856	12,870 11 2	– – –	19,127 19 6	1,821 1 1	653 – –	– – –	49 13 10
1857	12,057 17 3(*a*)	– – –	20,188 7 6	1,128 18 1	1,114 11 –	– – –	51 5 –
1858	867 17 7	– – –	5,725 1 1(*b*)	—	25 – –	– – –	24 13 6
1859	20,511 12 11	– – –	20,710 17 6	4,886 16 7	342 10 –	– – –	1,379 4 4
1860	22,884 – 6	– – –	19,763 19 9	5,495 – 8	321 – –	– – –	1,187 14 11
1861	21,495 18 –	– – –	20,361 8 2	6,252 8 2	1,536 12 4	– – –	52 15 –
1862	23,263 7 –	– – –	17,428 18 5	6,697 9 1	1,548 10 –	– – –	103 3 10
1863	23,215 18 2	– – –	19,064 15 –	6,002 15 8	1,571 5 –	– – –	64 12 11
1864	25,143 10 5	– – –	19,064 6 11	6,849 8 –	1,662 11 –	– – –	80 18 9
1865	24,507 9 –	– – –	19,311 – 9	9,212 3 8	2,385 – –	– – –	272 13 4
1866	27,476 16 4	– – –	20,885 1 11	23,533 10 3	3,049 12 –	– – –	229 16 6
1867	30,828 8 5	– – –	20,666 4 10	15,609 2 5	3,098 1 –	– – –	547 4 9
1868	34,704 10 –	– – –	20,355 19 –	14,315 10 9	3,283 13 7	– – –	452 14 6
1869	32,674 9 11	– – –	19,759 19 4	12,652 12 3	3,165 16 6	– – –	462 2 7
1870	29,643 14 5	– – –	20,662 3 8	10,244 19 –	2,879 6 4	– – –	399 9 3
1871	29,174 15 –	– – –	20,418 – 2	11,658 15 4	3,020 5 6	– – –	343 15 4
1872	26,469 12 6	– – –	19,893 16 3	6,207 16 –	2,757 3 6	– – –	165 14 6
1873	30,900 14 6	– – –	20,130 6 8	9,457 14 10	2,404 13 6	– – –	83 14 3
1874	35,296 9 10	– – –	19,120 17 5	9,246 19 –	2,722 18 –	– – –	542 11 7
1875	36,437 – 2	– – –	19,341 11 1	11,248 14 6	2,961 10 –	– – –	311 13 3
1876	41,811 10 –	– – –	19,261 7 –	16,288 – 10	3,065 17 –	– – –	372 9 –
1877	28,593 18 1	– – –	19,453 17 –	14,356 13 2	2,877 1 6	– – –	361 11 3
1878	30,869 16 4	– – –	19,055 9 11	14,683 9 1	2,778 8 6	– – –	124 11 2
1879	32,282 9 6	– – –	18,818 12 7	14,975 4 2	3,056 7 1	– – –	487 13 4
1880	30,897 17 11	– – –	18,889 10 1	13,630 15 6	3,523 2 –	– – –	379 11 5
1881	34,470 16 11(*c*)	– – –	17,931 5 –	13,070 14 7	3,415 16 –	– – –	754 5 5
1882	27,843 12 8	– – –	17,495 19 7	14,168 15 3	3,468 7 –	– – –	439 7 11
1883	24,663 12 –	– – –	16,956 8 4	9,650 3 5	4,032 3 8	– – –	456 9 1
1884	25,851 11 3	– – –	16,753 10 –	10,695 6 6	3,800 16 8	– – –	277 15 8
1885	30,542 14 5	– – –	16,873 10 –	15,083 1 5	3,826 7 2	– – –	264 1 11
1886	33,438 13 7	– – –	16,899 10 –	15,529 10 4	3,673 9 –	– – –	335 9 7
1887	36,510 14 6	– – –	16,987 5 –	19,170 3 3	3,863 12 –	878 6 6	350 18 7
1888	29,192 9 8	– – –	17,018 15 –	12,836 9 8	3,932 15 –	717 8 5	397 10 2
1889	27,782 16 10	– – –	16,791 – –	12,111 7 4	4,124 10 2	682 12 9	104 5 6
1890	24,992 12 10	– – –	16,791 – –	8,588 6 9	3,560 1 8	623 8 5	207 16 7
1891	25,462 12 –	– – –	16,791 – –	9,926 13 –	3,555 17 –	629 5 9	191 12 –
1892	25,037 5 6	– – –	16,776 – –	15,629 19 8	3,995 4 1	625 11 4	662 2 10
	1,015,620 4 1	– – –	694,152 16 10	402,916 9 3	101,090 4 9	4,156 13 2	12,973 3 4

(*a*) Includes £2,543 19*s.* 7*d.* transfer from Metropolitan Market Account, being the produce of the Market from the 10th August, 1857, the period of passing the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 135, to 31st December, 1857. In 1857 a separate account was kept as "The Metropolitan Market Account" under the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 135, but it was not printed until 1859. Deficiencies on this account were made up by transfers from the City's cash. In 1866 the separate account was re-transferred to the City's cash. From 1859 to 1866 the figures of the separate account are incorporated with the City's cash as one account.

(*b*) This amount is the deficit made up from the City's cash. The full Market Account was not printed until 1859. The omission from both sides of the account of receipts and expenditure covered by those receipts does not affect the net result.

(*c*) Includes £4,154 3*s.* 2*d.* "from Great Northern Railway Company in respect of right of user of tunnel."

on Revenue Account.

MARKET (OPENED IN 1855).

EXPENDITURE.																				
Rent, rates, taxes and insurance.			Legal and Parliamentary.			Special. —			Amount.			Total Expenditure.			Profit.			Loss.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	12,665	12	5				7,724	5	5			
1,652	15	2	–	–	–		–	–	–	23,304	9	7				10,433	18	5			
1,350	11	2	–	–	–		–	–	–	23,833	12	9				11,775	15	6			
1	15	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	5,776	9	7				4,908	12	–			
2,033	15	4	128	6	11		–	–	–	29,481	10	8				8,969	17	9			
1,972	17	8	3	–	6		–	–	–	28,743	13	6				5,859	13	–			
1,105	18	9	42	5	9		–	–	–	29,351	8	2				7,855	10	2			
2,940	10	3	3	9	–		–	–	–	28,722	–	7				5,458	13	7			
2,119	3	10	180	17	8		–	–	–	29,003	10	1				5,787	11	11			
1,691	1	9	13	16	3		–	–	–	29,362	2	8				4,218	12	3			
1,631	4	6	989	14	1		–	–	–	33,801	16	4				9,294	7	4			
1,871	14	11	306	15	1	Dwellings for the poor	4,000	–	–	53,876	10	8				26,399	14	4			
2,064	10	1	337	18	9	Ditto	6,022	6	9	48,345	8	7				17,517	–	2			
2,113	10	11	1,235	14	4		–	–	–	41,757	3	1				7,052	13	1			
1,956	9	–	70	18	–	Lamp p. h. ..	218	3	9	38,286	1	5				5,611	11	6			
2,054	10	3	78	7	11		–	–	–	36,318	16	5				6,675	2	–			
2,356	12	–	18	17	–	Roads adjoining market	178	5	–	37,994	10	4				8,819	15	4			
2,150	4	1				Accountant's charges	482	14	–	31,657	8	4				5,187	15	10			
1,603	17	10				Roads adjoining	23	14	4	33,704	1	5				2,803	6	11			
1,879	9	8					–	–	–	33,512	15	8	1,783	14	2						
2,037	16	3					–	–	–	35,901	5	1	535	15	1						
2,447	7	7				Assessment appeal	150	–	–	41,585	1	5	226	8	7						
2,798	4	10								39,847	7	9				11,253	9	8			
2,587	18	4								39,229	17	–				8,360	–	8			
3,622	5	6	117	15	–					41,077	17	8				8,795	8	2			
2,897	10	5	500	–	–					39,820	9	5				8,922	11	6			
3,092	7	10								38,264	8	10				3,793	11	11			
3,223	4	6								38,795	14	3				10,952	1	7			
2,733	9	2								33,828	13	8				9,165	1	8			
2,702	11	1								34,229	19	11				8,378	8	8			
2,867	5	–								38,914	5	6				8,371	11	1			
2,052	6	10								38,490	5	9				5,051	12	2			
1,653	16	4								42,904	1	8				6,384	7	2			
1,652	10	10								36,555	9	1				7,362	19	5			
1,778	9	2								35,592	4	11				7,809	8	1			
1,862	1	6				Valuation of taverns	67	15	–	31,700	9	11				6,707	17	1			
1,879	7	8				To unemployed drovers	105	–	–	32,973	15	5				7,511	3	5			
1,907	11	10								39,701	9	9				14,664	4	3			
78,346	16	10	4,027	16	3		11,247	18	10	1,308,911	19	3	2,545	17	10	295,837	13	–			
										Net loss ..			£293,291 15 2								

(21)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

ii.—CENTRAL MARKETS—METROPOLITAN MEAT AND

Year	Receipts.			Expenditure.			
	Rent, tolls, dues, &c.	Other.	Total receipts.	Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869	35,191 5 11	—	35,191 5 11	— — —	21,362 1 5	782 7 —	1,300 9 2
1870	34,068 18 7	2,031 7 6(a)	36,100 6 1	— — —	28,625 — —	1,677 4 3	1,745 11 6
1871	34,154 2 10	2,138 4 3(a)	36,292 7 1	— — —	28,625 — —	2,088 16 6	1,918 6 —
1872	34,586 8 1	2,204 11 7(a)	36,790 19 8	— — —	28,625 — —	2,998 8 4	2,138 18 —
1873	34,347 7 3	2,245 15 1(a)	36,593 2 4	— — —	28,625 — —	10,551 17 6	2,545 15 —
1874	34,275 13 3	2,245 15 1(a)	36,521 8 4	— — —	28,625 — —	2,189 6 9	2,191 3 9
	206,623 15 11	10,865 13 6	217,489 9 5	— — —	164,487 1 5	20,288 — 4	11,840 3 5

(a) This is interest at 4 per cent. on "money advanced by the Corporation to the Tolls Account," but as this account is charged with the advance it is credited with the interest.

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

POULTRY (GENERAL). (Became Central Markets in 1875.)

EXPENDITURE.																	PROFIT.			LOSS.		
Establishment.			Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal and Parliamentary.			Special.				Total.									
										Amount.												
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
141	1	–	4,930	14	7	–	–	–	Rates on St. Sepulchre, Middlesex	401	12	–	28,918	5	2(*a*)		6,273	–	9	–	–	–
235	5	3	4,871	9	–	–	–	–	do.	1,342	3	10	38,496	13	10		–	–	–	2,396	7	9
404	9	8	3,655	15	4	–	–	–	do.	519	10	2	37,327	10	–		–	–	–	1,035	2	11
									Compensation, accident, St. John Street	115	12	4										
683	5	9	3,869	10	2	–	–	–	Rates, St. Sepulchre	914	2	8	39,229	4	11		–	–	–	2,438	5	3
81	2	9	2,761	10	7	238	14	11	do.	713	2	4	45,517	3	1		–	–	–	8,924	–	9
242	8	–	3,411	3	9	–	–	–	do.	712	7	–	37,371	9	3		–	–	–	850	–	11
1,787	12	5	23,500	3	5	238	14	11		4,718	10	4	226,860	6	3		6,273	–	9	15,643	17	7
																Net loss..				£9,370	16	10

(*a*) Exclusive of £10,000 transferred to Tolls Account { partly repaid in 1873 £6,136 2 7 and „ „ 1874 3,863 17 5 = £10,000 – –

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Metropolitan Meat and Poultry (Tolls

Year.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.					
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.	
						2¼ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1869	14,850 – –	– – –	22,449 14 –(a)	132 13 6	1,861 11 7	200 – –(h)	206 – 11
1870	15,823 3 6	– – –	15,756 7 6(b)	608 16 1	1,645 11 6	200 – –(h)	283 8 6
1871	16,400 – –	– – –	15,558 4 3(c)	312 10 3	1,810 16 –	200 – –(h)	177 11 –
1872	16,980 – –	– – –	15,167 1 7(d)	404 16 11	2,038 18 –	200 – –(h)	198 9 5
1873	24,852 16 3	– – –	15,208 5 1(e)	628 19 4	2,445 15 –	200 – –(h)	233 14 3
1874	23,906 10 10	– – –	15,208 5 1(f)	343 15 11	2,091 3 9	200 – –(h)	177 19 4
1875	1,338 16 3(g)	– – –	– – –	173 13 4	783 6 6	50 – –(h)	88 9 1
	114,151 6 10	– – –	99,347 17 6	2,605 5 4	12,677 2 4	1,250 – –	1,365 12 6

(a) This amount is made up of £19,078 15*s.* 4*d.* transferred to Western Approach Account to pay for interest on back loans and £3,370 18*s.* 8*d.* *net* transfer to Site and Approaches Account for the like purpose. The last transfer is complicated by several transfers and re-transfers, the net result being a payment from tolls on account of interest.
(b) This includes a sum of £2,031 7*s.* 6*d.* interest on amount advanced by the Corporation.
(c) This includes a sum of £2,138 4*s.* 3*d.* interest on amount advanced by the Corporation.
(d) This includes a sum of £2,204 11*s.* 7*d.* interest on amount advanced by the Corporation.
(e) This includes a sum of £2,245 15*s.* 1*d.* interest on amount advanced by the Corporation.
(f) This includes a sum of £2,245 15*s.* 1*d.* interest on amount advanced by the Corporation.
(g) From 1st January to 14th June, 1875.
(h) Proportion transferred from Architect's and Surveyor's Establishment Account.

(24)

N REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

CCOUNT). (Became Central Markets in 1875.)

| EXPENDITURE. | | |

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

CENTRAL FISH MARKET. (Became

Year	Total receipts.	Expenditure.					
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.	
						$2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	2,063 4 11	– – –	6,562 10 –	401 15 1	1,704 19 4	– – –	233 16 8
1884	6,945 6 7	– – –	13,301 5 –	1,586 12 –	1,540 4 –	– – –	334 19 2
1885	6,298 9 9	– – –	13,300 – –	2,298 19 7	965 1 4	– – –	217 9 2
1886	6,565 14 –	– – –	13,415 – –	1,515 16 7	1,057 19 6	– – –	325 11 3
1887	6,640 16 6	– – –	13,367 10 –	3,422 11 –	956 19 2	149 8 4	474 1 10
1888	6,019 15 11	– – –	13,300 – –	2,038 13 5	835 2 –	135 11 10	26 14 4
	34,533 7 8	– – –	73,246 5 –	11,264 7 8	7,060 5 4	285 – 2	1,612 12 5

N REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

terwards Central Markets.)

Expenditure.				Profit.	Loss.
Rent, rates, xes, insurance, &c.	Legal.	Special.			
			Amount.	Total.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
206 6 2	– – –	– – –	– – –	9,109 7 3	– – –	7,046 2 4
404 7 6	32 – 6	Accident.	48 15 –	17,248 3 2	– – –	10,302 16 7
415 9 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	17,196 19 1	– – –	10,898 9 4
962 11 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	17,276 19 2	– – –	10,711 5 2
854 12 10	– – –	– – –	– – –	19,225 3 2	– – –	12,584 6 8
873 18 5	– – –	Accident.	25 – –	17,235 – –	– – –	11,215 4 1
3,717 5 9	32 – 6		73 15 –	97,291 11 10	– – –	62,758 4 2
			Net loss		£62,758 4 2	

(27)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

LONDON CENTRAL

	Total receipts.	Expenditure.					
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.	
						$2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1875	54,155 17 1	– – –	42,187 10 –	3,027 11 10(a)	4,286 15 6	150 – –	389 11 7
1876	69,229 7 –	– – –	51,772 3 9	6,919 14 2	5,964 11 –	– – –	625 – 8
1877	76,430 3 2	– – –	53,785 9 5	3,365 – 6	6,852 2 6	– – –	1,175 16 6
1878	74,320 15 11	– – –	46,660 12 6	3,477 3 –	7,286 5 6	– – –	1,366 14 3
1879	78,942 – 7	– – –	47,705 – –	5,483 6 8	8,104 8 –	– – –	656 6 3
1880	79,347 13 4	– – –	47,864 2 6	6,469 7 7	9,417 14 –	– – –	1,332 5 8
1881	81,075 10 8	– – –	47,830 15 –	2,859 3 4	8,890 11 6	– – –	1,420 18 –
1882	78,924 18 9	– – –	45,561 15 –	15,734 9 8	10,358 7 6	– – –	848 13 –
1883	83,121 6 5	– – –	45,283 10 –	3,520 16 10	10,410 15 6	– – –	608 3 –
1884	82,248 14 9	– – –	45,283 10 –	3,190 8 4	10,705 2 –	– – –	747 4 –
1885	82,916 19 1	– – –	45,283 10 –	1,701 10 11	12,339 3 6	– – –	564 9 –
1886	83,468 – 7	– – –	45,283 10 –	3,362 16 9	13,180 16 8	– – –	764 6 1
1887	85,202 3 3	– – –	45,599 5 –	2,665 13 –	9,920 4 3	1,953 5 3	1,090 – –
1888	86,691 15 9	– – –	45,457 10 –	929 12 6	10,905 10 6	2,014 16 10	1,432 4 –
1889	96,245 14 3	– – –	59,160 8 4	7,274 18 4	10,541 2 10	2,184 – 10	705 14 –
1890	102,672 18 –	– – –	59,408 10 –	5,762 12 –	10,703 15 5	2,320 5 8	597 9 –
1891	106,273 16 1	– – –	59,366 13 6	8,009 19 10	11,316 3 5	2,408 10 10	1,081 4 –
1892	112,406 3 7(b)	– – –	59,692 18 2	5,802 4 9	12,556 17 4	2,581 18 10	1,137 9 –
	1,513,673 18 3	– – –	893,186 13 2	89,556 10 –	173,740 6 11	13,612 18 3	16,543 12 –

(a) Excluding transfers on the passing of the London Central Markets Act to—
Site and Approaches Account £1,428 3 8
Western Approach Account £155 18 7
these deficit balances being shown in the Capital Accounts.
(b) Exclusive of £2,000 deposit on an electric lighting agreement.

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKETS.

EXPENDITURE.																		PROFIT.			LOSS.		
Rent, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal.			Special.						Total.											
							Amount.																
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4,444	4	8	42	4	10	Rates, St. Sepulchre	748	12	1			55,276	10	6				–	–	–	1,120	13	5
5,487	13	6	99	5	4	,,	886	–	9			71,754	9	2				–	–	–	2,525	2	2
5,333	7	11	–	–	–	,,	724	3	1			71,235	19	11				5,194	3	3	–	–	–
6,159	18	11	–	–	–	,,	740	–	7			65,690	14	8				8,630	1	3	–	–	–
5,812	19	2	–	–	–	,,	784	3	8			68,546	3	11				10,395	16	8	–	–	–
6,249	15	1	–	–	–	,,	789	7	2			72,122	12	–				7,225	1	4	–	–	–
6,266	6	7	–	–	–	,,	790	1	2			68,057	15	8				13,017	15	–	–	–	–
6,009	7	3	35	–	–	,,	891	6	6			79,438	19	4				–	–	–	514	–	7
6,138	5	3	–	–	–	,, Accident	895 5	18 0	9 0			66,862	9	5				16,258	17	–	–	–	–
7,171	7	11	–	–	–	,,	843	19	5			67,941	12	2				14,307	2	7	–	–	–
7,684	14	1	–	–	–	,,	790	12	–			68,363	19	7				14,552	19	6	–	–	–
7,440	10	9	–	–	–	,,	833	7	4			70,865	8	4				12,602	12	3	–	–	–
7,058	8	6	–	–	–	,,	863	19	–			69,150	15	2				16,051	8	1	–	–	–
7,459	11	7	–	–	–	,, Accidents	866 72	2 10	– –			69,137	18	1				17,553	17	8	–	–	–
8,842	1	5	–	–	–	Rates, St. Sepulchre	776	11	–			89,484	16	10				6,760	17	5	–	–	–
8,993	2	8	–	–	–	,,	789	13	–			88,575	8	5				14,097	9	7	–	–	–
9,480	14	6	–	–	–	,,	846	14	2			92,510	–	5				13,763	15	8	–	–	–
9,839	3	4	30	18	–	,,	895	5	2			92,536	15	4				19,869	8	3	–	–	–
125,871	13	1	207	8	2		14,833	6	10			1,327,552	8	11				190,281	5	6	4,159	16	2
						Net Profit..												£186,121	9	4			

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

LEADENHALL

Year.	Total receipts.	Loans repaid.	Expenditure.				
			Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	2¼ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Establishment. Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	2,721 2 9	– – –	– – –	225 4 –	224 1 4	– – –	– – –
1856	2,704 5 5	– – –	– – –	342 14 6	189 7 7	– – –	– – –
1857	2,763 18 9	– – –	– – –	151 18 6	188 2 6	– – –	– – –
1858	2,809 5 3	– – –	– – –	394 12 6	151 3 2	– – –	– – –
1859	2,920 1 –	– – –	– – –	338 10 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1860	3,021 12 5	– – –	– – –	177 7 2	– – –	– – –	– – –
1861	2,922 10 10	– – –	– – –	314 17 5	– – –	– – –	3 14 –
1862	2,882 17 11	– – –	– – –	210 18 3	– – –	– – –	1 1 –
1863	3,078 2 7	– – –	– – –	205 3 –	– – –	– – –	– 6 –
1864	2,978 15 –	– – –	– – –	507 6 6	– – –	– – –	– – –
1865	2,960 11 3	– – –	– – –	244 7 6	– – –	– – –	– – –
1866	3,175 17 9	– – –	– – –	465 2 8	– – –	– – –	– – –
1867	3,351 4 2	– – –	– – –	399 1 –	95 – –	– – –	– – –
1868	3,400 11 –	– – –	– – –	253 12 –	105 – –	– – –	– – –
1869	2,035 10 6	– – –	– – –	610 7 4	101 2 –	– – –	– – –
1870	1,818 7 6	– – –	– – –	346 6 11	97 8 –	– – –	– 14 6
1871	1,978 7 6	– – –	– – –	217 16 2	75 – –	– – –	12 18 –
1872	2,028 4 –	– – –	– – –	247 4 6	132 11 –	– – –	1 10 3
1873	2,080 4 –	– – –	– – –	206 6 7	86 16 –	– – –	– – –
1874	2,065 – 6	– – –	– – –	374 12 11	101 7 6	– – –	– – –
1875	2,148 5 6	– – –	– – –	373 14 6	126 6 –	– – –	– – –
1876	2,328 9 –	– – –	– – –	267 1 3	117 19 6	– – –	1 5 3
1877	2,601 14 –	– – –	– – –	408 5 2	112 16 –	– – –	– – –
1878	3,631 10 6	– – –	– – –	313 8 9	119 13 –	– – –	10 13 –
1879	3,732 12 6	– – –	– – –	334 7 2	109 12 –	– – –	– 4 11
1880	3,515 5 6	– – –	– – –	316 – 3	165 18 6	– – –	– 16 6
1881	3,376 7 6	– – –	– – –	212 19 10	281 2 11	– – –	1 10 1
1882	6,692 12 7	– – –	2,086 16 2	350 12 11	243 19 6	– – –	134 8 2
1883	7,140 2 4	– – –	2,930 5 4	1,311 6 11	252 19 –	– – –	98 2 2
1884	8,106 6 11	– – –	3,575 5 –	851 11 5	352 9 2	– – –	2 15 7
1885	7,546 – 6	– – –	3,739 11 8	1,459 – 8	354 5 6	– – –	117 16 9
1886	7,650 9 4	– – –	3,342 10 –	661 11 –	403 12 6	– – –	243 9 8
1887	7,842 16 9	– – –	3,342 10 –	888 14 2	548 17 8	176 9 3	316 8 –
1888	7,620 8 9	– – –	3,377 10 –	858 7 8	463 19 8	177 1 8	73 14 2
1889	7,430 18 8	– – –	3,342 10 –	1,944 – 7	468 9 6	167 3 11	24 9 5
1890	7,675 3 –	– – –	3,342 10 –	981 17 6	478 16 7	172 13 10	20 3 3
1891	7,546 7 7	– – –	3,342 10 –	–2,418 19 10(a)	311 – 7	169 15 10	204 11 6
1892	7,667 12 4	– – –	3,342 10 –	596 11 1	324 7 1	172 10 5	179 6 –
	157,949 13 4	– – –	35,764 8 2	15,944 – 5	6,783 3 9	1,035 14 11	1,449 18 2

(a) There was a reimbursement in this year of £2,937 5*s.* 1*d.* in respect of Leadenhall Market approaches and avenues.

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET.

EXPENDITURE.								PROFIT			LOSS.		
Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance.			Legal.			Special.		Total expenditure.					
						—	Amount.						
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
541	17	11	–	–	–		– – –	994	3	3	1,726	19	6	–	–	–
487	4	6	–	–	–	Arbitration *re* purchase of ground	16 16 –	1,036	2	7	1,668	2	10	–	–	–
440	8	2	–	–	–	Purchase of ground	540 – –	1,320	9	2	1,443	9	7	–	–	–
485	9	9	–	–	–		– – –	1,031	5	5	1,777	19	10	–	–	–
459	15	–	–	–	–		– – –	798	5	–	2,121	16	–	–	–	–
555	8	5	–	–	–		– – –	732	15	7	2,288	16	10	–	–	–
575	19	3	–	–	–		– – –	894	10	8	2,028	–	2	–	–	–
572	8	1	–	–	–		– – –	784	7	4	2,098	10	7	–	–	–
488	10	11	–	–	–		– – –	693	19	11	2,384	2	8	–	–	–
478	13	1	–	–	–		– – –	985	19	7	1,992	15	5	–	–	–
477	9	–	–	–	–		– – –	721	16	6	2,238	14	9	–	–	–
449	1	11	–	–	–		– – –	914	4	7	2,261	13	2	–	–	–
453	2	6	–	–	–		– – –	947	3	6	2,404	–	8	–	–	–
323	16	11	–	–	–		– – –	682	8	11	2,718	2	1	–	–	–
386	16	4	–	–	–		– – –	1,098	5	8	937	4	10	–	–	–
401	16	11	–	–	–		– – –	846	6	4	972	1	2	–	–	–
389	18	5	–	–	–		– – –	695	12	7	1,282	14	11	–	–	–
353	–	5	–	–	–		– – –	734	6	2	1,293	17	10	–	–	–
396	14	3	–	–	–		– – –	689	16	10	1,390	7	2	–	–	–
446	2	4	–	–	–		– – –	922	2	9	1,142	17	9	–	–	–
415	6	10	–	–	–		– – –	915	7	4	1,232	18	2	–	–	–
393	9	2	–	–	–		– – –	779	15	2	1,548	13	10	–	–	–
331	14	9	–	–	–		– – –	852	15	11	1,748	18	1	–	–	–
424	3	9	–	–	–		– – –	867	18	6	2,763	12	–	–	–	–
378	11	1	–	–	–		– – –	822	15	2	2,909	17	4	–	–	–
385	5	4	–	–	–		– – –	868	–	7	2,647	4	11	–	–	–
481	5	11	–	–	–		– – –	976	18	9	2,399	8	9	–	–	–
752	11	–	–	–	–		– – –	3,568	7	9	3,124	4	10	–	–	–
1,143	5	8	–	–	–		– – –	5,735	19	1	1,404	3	3	–	–	–
1,156	5	7	–	–	–		– – –	5,938	6	9	2,153	–	2	–	–	–
1,197	5	11	–	–	–		– – –	6,868	–	6	678	–	–	–	–	–
1,454	16	5	–	–	–		– – –	6,105	19	7	1,544	9	9	–	–	–
1,864	5	2	–	–	–		– – –	7,137	4	3	705	12	6	–	–	–
1,271	15	11	–	–	–		– – –	6,222	9	1	1,397	19	8	–	–	–
1,534	13	5	–	–	–		– – –	7,481	6	10	–	–	–	50	8	2
1,147	6	10	–	–	–		– – –	6,143	8	–	1,531	15	–	–	–	–
1,294	13	7	–	–	–		– – –	2,903	11	8	4,642	15	11	–	–	–
1,190	14	3	–	–	–		– – –	5,805	18	10	1,861	13	6	–	–	–
25,984	4	8	–	–	–	–	556 16 –	87,518	6	1	70,481	15	5	50	8	2
								Net Profit			£70,431	7	3			

(31)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

BILLINGSGATE

Year.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.				
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and Services.	Salaries and Wages.	Establishment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	3,586 18 –(a)	– – –	– – –	247 18 6	266 13 4	– – –
1856	5,112 12 10(a)	– – –	– – –	688 8 4	266 13 4	6 8 6
1857	5,630 10 10(a)	– – –	– – –	624 – –	265 10 4	2 2 8
1858	5,588 18 2(a)	– – –	– – –	456 13 –	200 – –	– – –
1859	5,636 13 5	– – –	– – –	599 16 2	– – –	– – –
1860	5,942 12 10	– – –	– – –	483 6 –	237 – –	– – –
1861	5,276 – 3	– – –	– – –	636 8 10	156 – –	8 14 4
1862	5,702 7 8	– – –	– – –	571 19 10	156 – –	– 16 6
1863	5,752 – 2	– – –	– – –	530 16 –	156 – –	1 – 6
1864	5,729 4 1	– – –	– – –	423 15 5	196 13 4	6 8 2
1865	5,578 14 11	– – –	– – –	611 8 11	248 13 4	– – –
1866	5,544 9 3	– – –	– – –	812 – 2	222 13 4	2 15 4
1867	5,662 4 5	– – –	– – –	657 8 11	478 6 8	– – –
1868	6,032 11 9	– – –	– – –	536 10 9	567 14 8	– – –
1869	6,222 5 9	– – –	– – –	631 16 1	540 14 11	83 12 –
1870	6,239 3 9	– – –	– – –	786 12 4	536 12 –	30 5 7
1871	5,976 3 –	– – –	– – –	636 18 7	530 16 –	59 15 8
1872	6,041 19 –	– – –	– – –	872 16 5	568 18 1	11 4 8
1873	6,042 5 9	– – –	– – –	730 15 5	486 18 –	– – –
1874	6,518 2 6	– – –	– – –	971 18 10	636 17 4	– – –
1875	6,482 11 6	– – –	– – –	833 1 9	661 15 8	91 1 10
1876	6,906 15 3	– – –	3,200 – –	899 – 10	743 2 –	38 18 11
	127,205 5 1	– – –	3,200 – –	14,243 11 1	8,123 12 4	343 4 8

(a) "Profits of Billingsgate Market and other payments under the arrangement for purchasing the right of alienating certain offices of the Lord Mayor's household (Order of Common Council, 20th December, 1822)."

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET. (GENERAL.)

EXPENDITURE.						PROFIT.	LOSS.
Rent, rates, taxes and insurance.	Legal.	Special. —	Special. Amount.	Total.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
254 11 –		To officers of Lord Mayor's household	1,002 – –	1,771 2 10(*a*)		1,815 15 2	– – –
			1,002 – –	3,055 15 10(*a*)		2,056 17 –	– – –
238 10 10	726 18 –	Deepening river	126 16 10				
210 3 4	– – –	To officers of Lord Mayor's household for surrendering right of alienating their places	747 15 1	1,849 11 5		3,780 19 5	– – –
242 – 4	– – –		630 – –	1,528 13 4		4,060 4 10	– – –
220 12 11	– – –	Levelling foreshore	547 10 –	1,467 19 1		4,168 14 4	– – –
			100 – –				
231 13 4	– – –	do.	227 19 8	1,727 9 –		4,215 3 10	– – –
		Officers of Lord Mayor's household	547 10 –				
239 12 10	– – –	do.	562 5 11	1,603 1 11		3,672 18 4	– – –
259 17 6	– – –	do.	397 10 –	1,386 3 10		4,316 3 10	– – –
198 18 3	– – –	do.	397 10 –	1,284 4 9		4,467 15 5	– – –
286 5 4	– – –	do.	397 10 –	2,310 12 3		3,418 11 10	– – –
		Purchase of claim to office of Deputy Day, oyster-meter	1,000 – –				
286 7 7	– – –	To officers of Lord Mayor's household	397 10 –	1,543 19 10		4,034 15 1	– – –
262 7 11	– – –		397 10 –	1,697 6 9		3,847 2 6	– – –
311 5 3	28 15 6	—	397 10 –	1,873 6 4		3,788 18 1	– – –
532 18 8	130 3 9	—	397 10 –	2,210 7 10		3,822 3 11	– – –
		Market enquiry	45 10 –				
486 16 8	– – –	To officers of Lord Mayor's household	397 10 –	2,140 9 8		4,081 16 1	– – –
621 11 6	– – –	do.	365 – –	2,340 4 5		3,898 19 4	– – –
548 12 5	– – –	do.	430 – –	2,219 9 4		3,756 13 8	– – –
		Extra police, Thames Street	13 6 8				
504 3 10	207 5 4	—	397 10 –	2,561 18 4		3,480 – 8	– – –
597 18 10	– – –	Compensation to officers of Lord Mayor's household	312 14 4	2,128 6 7		3,913 19 2	– – –
622 18 10	53 6 8		130 – –	2,415 1 8		4,103 – 10	– – –
582 6 4	111 1 6		130 – –	2,409 7 1		4,073 4 5	– – –
594 16 4	– – –		130 – –	5,605 18 1		1,300 17 2	– – –
8,334 12 10	1,257 10 9		11,627 18 6	47,130 10 2		80,074 14 11	– – –
				Net profit ..		£80,074 14 11	

(*a*) Exclusive of amount transferred to the Tolls Account, which account was not printed in these years.

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Billingsgate Market

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.				
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855						
1856						
1857						
1858						
1859	1,103 14 –	– – –	– – –	207 14 10	– – –	4 3 –
1860	962 4 2	2,000 – – (a)	– – –	121 8 6	– – –	– 7 6
1861	853 19 9	1,000 – – (a)	– – –	221 1 10	– – –	7 19 2
1862	1,138 2 1	– – –	– – –	283 11 8	– – –	2 16 3
1863	1,109 6 4	1,000 – – (a)	– – –	262 7 10	– – –	3 10 3
1864	1,066 3 6	1,000 – – (a)	– – –	210 8 9	33 6 8	4 8 1
1865	1,055 4 4	1,000 – – (a)	– – –	304 15 5	33 6 8	1 4 –
1866	1,011 12 7	– – –	– – –	401 2 10	39 8 –	1 7 8
1867	1,262 3 4	– – –	– – –	135 6 10	158 13 4	2 8 –
1868	1,317 2 –	1,500 – – (a)	– – –	196 13 8	210 6 8	3 – 8
1869	1,192 16 3	1,000 – – (a)	– – –	314 14 4	198 6 8	9 4 9
1870	1,213 16 –	– – –	– – –	392 1 9	203 6 8	29 6 2
1871	1,276 13 6	1,000 – – (a)	– – –	318 9 6	203 6 8	46 2 6
1872	1,309 7 –	– – –	– – –	432 3 11	202 – 5	128 12 8
1873	1,321 15 5	500 – – (a)	– – –	365 7 5	185 – –	6 9 –
1874	1,301 2 –	– – –	– – –	485 19 11	255 – –	38 2 –
1875	1,386 5 6	– – –	– – –	416 10 2	283 6 8	68 1 2
1876	1,442 6 10	959 4 11 (a)	– – –	449 10 –	330 – –	35 – 5
	21,323 14 7	10,959 4 11	– – –	5,519 9 2	2,335 8 5	392 3 3

(aa) The tolls of the market were specially charged by Act of Parliament with the maintenance and repair of the market, one-third of the expenditure being charged to this account and two-thirds to the Billingsgate Market (General) Account.
(a) Reimbursed to City's cash for loans advanced before 1860.

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

(TOLLS ACCOUNT) (*aa*).

EXPENDITURE.																			
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance.			Legal.			Special.			Total.			Profit.			Loss.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
									700	10	7 (*a*)	–	–	–	700	10	7
									114	1	7 (*a*)	–	–	–	114	1	7
									453	2	7 (*a*)	453	2	7	–	–	–
									2,620	11	– (*a*)	–	–	–	2,620	11	–
110	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	322	4	–	781	10	–	–	–	–
115	16	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,237	12	4	–	–	–	1,275	8	2
119	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,348	17	–	–	–	–	494	17	3
129	18	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	416	6	5	721	15	8	–	–	–
99	8	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,365	6	10	–	–	–	256	–	6
143	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,391	6	1	–	–	–	325	2	7
143	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,482	9	10	–	–	–	427	5	6
131	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	573	2	4	438	10	3	–	–	–
155	12	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	452	–	7	810	2	9	–	–	–
266	9	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,176	10	6	–	–	–	859	8	6
243	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,765	14	5	–	–	–	572	18	2
310	17	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	935	12	3	278	3	9	–	–	–
274	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,842	5	2	–	–	–	565	11	8
252	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,014	19	–	294	8	–	–	–	–
298	19	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,355	16	–	–	–	–	34	–	7
311	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,090	11	6	210	10	6	–	–	–
372	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,140	4	–	246	1	6	–	–	–
299	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,072	18	8	–	–	–	630	11	10
3,777	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	25,965	17	6	4,234	5	–	8 876	7	11
									Net loss			£4,642	2	11			

(*a*) The account was first printed in 1859, but as the balances of the account for each year are given it is possible from these to estimate the gain or loss, and the figures here given are arrived at in this way.

(35)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

BILLINGSGATE MARKET. [After the amalgamation of the

Year	Total receipts.	Expenditure.					
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans	Works and services.	Salaries, wages, and allowances on surrender of office.	Establishment.	
						2¼ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1877	18,208 11 10	– – –	7,200 – –	1,963 8 4	1,228 9 –	– – –	137 16 2
1878	24,542 4 5	– – –	10,167 12 7	2,028 17 7	1,155 7 –	– – –	118 13 1
1879	25,664 13 8	– – –	10,787 5 –	4,211 6 7	1,933 8 6	– – –	539 14 4
1880	24,522 10 2	– – –	10,295 – –	4,589 – 3	2,015 8 –	– – –	206 11 1
1881	24,948 12 1	– – –	10,223 15 –	5,782 3 2	2,522 9 11	– – –	232 6 –
1882	26,241 19 4	4,000 – –	9,605 – 9	4,115 13 9	2,727 17 –	– – –	709 2 –
1883	26,266 1 4	– – –	9,467 10 –	3,472 14 6	2,708 18 –	– – –	498 18 11
1884	27,241 6 6	– – –	9,380 – –	3,998 6 10	2,868 3 –	– – –	74 19 5
1885	26,904 2 4	– – –	9,380 – –	7,059 3 7	2,737 13 6	– – –	388 6 5
1886	27,846 9 4	– – –	9,456 – –	5,628 16 1	2,867 12 6	– – –	647 2 4
1887	26,457 9 7	– – –	9,380 – –	3,831 12 4	2,774 4 3	600 2 8	609 13 –
1888	24,723 4 7	– – –	9,436 15 –	5,061 10 11	2,906 18 2	696 2 1	314 16 8
1889	24,023 4 9	– – –	9,371 – –	3,819 – 7	2,637 15 11	555 3 9	80 8 8
1890	23,846 14 2	– – –	9,371 – –	4,118 17 4	3,267 11 5	683 4 1	89 13 11
1891	23,727 11 8	– – –	9,366 15 –	3,560 12 10	3,224 9 2	546 17 10	219 1 8
1892	24,214 10 11	– – –	9,350 – –	3,843 3 3	3,180 12 9	557 17 5	391 19 1
	399,379 6 8	4,000 – –	152,237 13 4	67,084 7 11	40,756 18 1	3,639 7 10	5,259 2 9

(36)

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

Tolls Account with the General Account of the Market.]

Expenditure.																		Profit.			Loss.		
Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal.			Special. —			Amount.			Total.											
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
998	10	–	–	–	–	To an officer of the Lord Mayor's household	34	5	7	14,062	9	1	4,146	2	9	–	–	–
						To 12 oyster meters surrendering places	2,500	–	–									
1,196	6	7	–	–	–	"George" Tavern	40	–	–	14,759	1	10	9,783	2	7	–	–	–
						Committee to Paris, *re* electric light	52	5	–									
1,371	1	6	–	–	–	Electric light experiments	1,045	5	6	19,888	1	5	5,776	12	3	–	–	–
1,346	4	8	–	–	–		–	–	–	18,452	4	–	6,070	6	2	–	–	–
1 415	19	2	143	17	–		–	–	–	20,320	10	3	4,628	1	10	–	–	–
1,240	15	5	–	–	–	"George" Tavern	2	19	9	22,401	8	8	3,840	10	8	–	–	–
1,536	2	6	80	9	2	"Three Tuns" Tavern	10	10	–	17,775	3	1	8,490	18	3	–	–	–
1,894	7	6	–	–	–		–	–	–	18,215	16	9	9,025	9	9	–	–	–
1,919	17	1	–	–	–		–	–	–	21,485	–	7	5,419	1	9	–	–	–
1,886	19	3	–	–	–	To Col. Hayward, *re* traffic	52	10	–	20,539	–	2	7,307	9	2	–	–	–
2,367	19	6	–	–	–	Accident ..	96	6	–	19,659	17	9	6,797	11	10	–	–	–
2 134	2	2	–	–	–	Accident ..	10	–	–	20,560	5	–	4,162	19	7	–	–	–
2,376	13	10	–	–	–		–	–	–	18,840	2	9	5,183	2	–	–	–	–
2,326	13	11	–	–	–		–	–	–	19,857	–	8	3,989	13	6	–	–	–
2,576	1	10	–	–	–		–	–	–	19,493	18	4	4,233	13	4	–	–	–
2,483	3	7	–	–	–	Accident ..	55	5	–	19,862	1	1	4,352	9	10	–	–	–
29,070	18	6	224	6	2		3,899	6	10	306,172	1	5	93,207	5	3	–	–	–
												Net Profit.. ..				£93,207	5	3

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

FARRINGDON

Year.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.				
		Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.	
					2¼ per cent. on the gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	969 17 –		36 12 –	119 12 –	– – –	– – –
1856	943 13 10		30 14 –	119 12 –	– – –	– – –
1857	971 14 7		83 2 –	149 10 –	– – –	– – –
1858	954 7 5		102 9 6	89 14 –	– – –	– – –
1859	794 3 10		170 9 7	29 18 –	– – –	– – –
1860	1,007 5 8		257 13 10	– – –	– – –	– – –
1861	896 1 10		279 2 2	– – –	– – –	– – –
1862	921 5 5		20 4 3	– – –	– – –	1 1 –
1863	1,030 17 7		200 4 2	– – –	– – –	– – –
1864	971 4 3		279 18 –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1865	975 6 6		197 – 3	– – –	– – –	– – –
1866	1,054 16 3		333 17 8	– – –	– – –	– – –
1867	1,260 19 11		312 15 4	175 – –	– – –	– – –
1868	1,268 1 9		217 9 3	241 2 –	– – –	– – –
1869	1,308 2 4		203 3 –	193 3 –	– – –	– – –
1870	1,250 17 1	No	260 7 4	196 11 9	– – –	– – –
1871	1,129 13 4		207 14 7	230 16 6	– – –	– – –
1872	1,091 1 –	loans have	278 16 –	203 – –	– – –	– – –
1873	1,110 14 –		202 12 4	194 10 –	– – –	– – –
1874	1,639 10 2	been	484 19 –	228 9 –	– – –	15 17 –
1875	2,537 2 1		623 1 9	436 18 10	– – –	21 8 –
1876	2,723 4 11	raised.	325 9 6	395 10 1	– – –	9 1 2
1877	2,491 15 1		332 – 1	394 4 2	– – –	14 13 4
1878	2,616 10 9		237 17 1	424 4 2	– – –	13 12 4
1879	2,652 7 8		187 6 4	408 14 2	– – –	20 18 7
1880	2,549 5 9		229 10 2	513 6 8	– – –	17 2 11
1881	2,359 – 8		169 11 6	527 1 7	– – –	16 16 8
1882	2,390 15 8		354 5 –	540 2 9	– – –	13 11 5
1883	2,362 9 3		201 7 11	611 8 6	– – –	7 3 –
1884	2,235 5 –		248 11 5	628 11 6	– – –	11 10 9
1885	2,035 13 2		209 1 3	525 9 6	– – –	17 13 3
1886	2,026 9 11		164 11 6	639 4 –	– – –	10 3 6
1887	2,017 5 10		156 16 3	615 11 –	45 7 9	14 14 8
1888	1,904 13 2		142 19 7	609 3 4	42 17 1	14 1 9
1889	1,949 1 2		167 2 6	641 16 6	43 17 6	10 – 7
1890	1,651 18 10		207 7 –	623 19 5	37 3 4	26 13 8
1891	1,565 1 7		181 17 8	399 19 –	35 4 4	13 18 1
1892	661 14 1		206 10 4	312 3 6	14 17 9	11 6 3
	60,279 8 4		8,504 11 1	11,418 6 11	219 7 9	281 7 11

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET.

EXPENDITURE.																				
Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal.			Special.			Total expenditure.			Profit.			Loss.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,280	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,436	5	6	–	–	–	466	8	6
1,015	15	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,166	1	7	–	–	–	222	7	9
944	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,177	5	5	–	–	–	205	10	10
1,002	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,194	4	10	–	–	–	239	17	5
746	15	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	947	3	4	–	–	–	152	19	6
739	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	996	19	10	10	5	10	–	–	–
816	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,095	8	8	–	–	–	199	6	10
828	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	850	3	5	71	2	–	–	–	–
779	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	979	14	6	51	3	1	–	–	–
714	7	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	994	5	11	–	–	–	23	1	8
695	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	892	–	8	83	5	10	–	–	–
738	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,071	19	–	–	–	–	17	2	9
694	16	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,182	11	6	78	8	5	–	–	–
763	12	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,222	3	8	45	18	1	–	–	–
629	18	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,026	4	2	281	18	2	–	–	–
598	18	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,055	17	4	194	19	9	–	–	–
467	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	905	17	4	223	16	–	–	–	–
468	14	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	950	10	4	140	10	8	–	–	–
429	17	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	827	–	2	283	13	10	–	–	–
416	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,145	19	1	493	11	1	–	–	–
521	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,602	17	7	934	4	6	–	–	–
495	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,225	7	5	1,497	17	6	–	–	–
479	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,220	10	10	1,271	4	3	–	–	–
495	16	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,171	10	1	1,445	–	8	–	–	–
491	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,108	6	2	1,544	1	6	–	–	–
494	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,254	5	1	1,295	–	8	–	–	–
457	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,170	12	9	1,188	7	11	–	–	–
459	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,367	11	2	1,023	4	6	–	–	–
478	17	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,298	17	–	1,063	12	3	–	–	–
498	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,387	4	4	848	–	8	–	–	–
540	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,293	–	–	742	13	2	–	–	–
412	18	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,226	17	5	799	12	6	–	–	–
359	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,191	16	–	825	9	10	–	–	–
380	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,189	7	–	715	6	2	–	–	–
399	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,262	13	1	686	8	1	–	–	–
368	15	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,263	18	9	388	–	1	–	–	–
360	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	991	4	1	573	17	6	–	–	–
203	8	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	748	6	8	—			86	12	7
22,668	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	43,092	1	8	18,800	14	6	1,613	7	10
									Net profit ..			£17,187	6	8			

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

SMITHFIELD

Year.	Total receipts.	Expenditure.					
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.	
						2¼ per cent. on gross receipts transferred to General Establishment.	Charged in the Market Account.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	3,667 16 10		– – –	407 4 9	399 10 –	– – –	– – –
1856	118 – 4		– – –	206 10 –	12 – –	– – –	– – –
1857	91 18 4		– – –	142 7 –	12 – –	– – –	– – –
1858	128 19 5		– – –	246 3 6	12 – –	– – –	– – –
1859	233 7 11		– – –	179 7 –	33 14 2	– – –	– – –
1860	252 15 6		– – –	136 16 –	75 8 6	– – –	– – –
1861	260 6 1		– – –	179 13 –	74 15 5	– – –	2 – –
1862	270 9 2		– – –	156 12 –	77 12 3	– – –	7 – 6
1863	252 11 8		– – –	171 16 8	76 10 9	– – –	5 7 6
1864	261 12 2		– – –	102 2 3	75 15 7	– – –	– – –
1865	238 9 8		– – –	103 9 6	74 11 11	– – –	– – –
1866	261 5 10		– – –	168 1 10	75 12 6	– – –	– – –
1867	270 4 9		– – –	14 14 11	76 7 10	– – –	– – –
1868	261 9 10		– – –	– – –	76 15 10	– – –	– – –
1869	199 17 1		– – –	– – –	70 2 1	– – –	– – –
1870	173 8 –	No	– – –	80 9 1	51 2 8	– – –	– – –
1871	148 4 6		– – –	– – –	80 7 –	– – –	– – –
1872	171 19 –	loans have	– – –	– – –	66 4 2	– – –	– – –
1873	165 16 11		– – –	– – –	66 15 5	– – –	– – –
1874	155 15 6	been	– – –	– – –	66 9 4	– – –	– – –
1875	160 18 6		– – –	– – –	65 14 6	– – –	– 12 6
1876	154 8 5	raised.	– – –	– – –	65 8 –	– – –	1 3 4
1877	173 8 2		– – –	– – –	67 5 10	– – –	2 2 7
1878	184 16 8		– – –	– – –	55 6 1	– – –	8 7 3
1879	276 2 6		– – –	– – –	61 19 8	– – –	5 15 3
1880	296 2 10		– – –	– – –	59 17 7	– – –	– – –
1881	264 2 11		– – –	– – –	52 5 6	– – –	3 17 –
1882	245 15 1		– – –	– – –	49 1 7	– – –	1 13 4
1883	248 14 8		– – –	1 7 6	49 5 7	– – –	4 19 11
1884	210 3 4		– – –	– – –	45 18 9	– – –	1 16 10
1885	197 – 9		– – –	– – –	45 – 8	– – –	5 8 2
1886	176 10 4		– – –	– – –	42 2 6	– – –	4 7 11
1887	158 17 7		– – –	– – –	40 17 11	3 11 7	3 – –
1888	137 3 4		– – –	– – –	38 12 –	3 1 9	2 6 3
1889	129 8 3		– – –	– – –	37 19 11	2 18 3	6 10 –
1890	105 13 4		– – –	– – –	35 14 5	2 7 6	2 8 2
1891	97 9 6		– – –	– – –	1 5 4	2 13 8	2 3 10
1892	86 16 9		– – –	– – –	– – –	2 17 5	1 19 1
	10,888 1 5		– – –	2,296 15 –	2,367 11 3	17 10 2	72 19 5

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET.

EXPENDITURE.									PROFIT.			LOSS.		
Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal.			Special.			Total.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,165	12	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,972	7	3	1,695	9	7	–	–	–
692	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	910	12	7	–	–	–	792	12	3
533	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	687	18	11	–	–	–	596	–	7
528	19	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	787	3	4	–	–	–	658	3	11
539	13	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	752	14	10	–	–	–	519	6	11
580	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	792	5	–	–	–	–	539	9	6
593	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	849	14	3	–	–	–	589	8	2
671	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	912	16	–	–	–	–	642	6	10
629	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	883	5	5	–	–	–	630	13	9
521	16	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	699	14	5	–	–	–	438	2	3
515	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	693	13	7	–	–	–	455	3	11
592	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	836	4	4	–	–	–	574	18	6
534	14	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	625	17	2	–	–	–	355	12	5
506	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	583	1	1	–	–	–	321	11	3
335	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	405	5	6	–	–	–	205	8	5
34	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166	7	9	7	–	3	–	–	–
16	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	96	15	8	51	8	10	–	–	–
32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	98	4	2	73	14	10	–	–	–
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	15	5	83	1	6	–	–	–
23	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	16	–	65	19	6	–	–	–
24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	7	–	70	11	6	–	–	–
17	10	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	1	8	70	6	9	–	–	–
15	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	84	10	2	88	18	–	–	–	–
15	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	4	7	105	12	1	–	–	–
15	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	83	1	5	193	1	1	–	–	–
15	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	13	7	220	9	3	–	–	–
16	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	5	7	191	17	4	–	–	–
16	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	15	8	178	19	5	–	–	–
15	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	4	3	177	10	5	–	–	–
15	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	2	1	147	1	3	–	–	–
16	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	66	14	4	130	6	5	–	–	–
16	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	13	6	113	16	10	–	–	–
15	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	16	–	96	1	7	–	–	–
15	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	11	3	77	12	1	–	–	–
18	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	14	–	63	14	3	–	–	–
18	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	13	7	46	19	9	–	–	–
18	10	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	13	5	72	16	1	–	–	–
5	9	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	9	76	11	–	–	–	–
9,353	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	14,108	–	6	4,098	19	7	7,318	18	8
									Total net loss			£3,219	19	1			

(41)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

COLUMBIA

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.				
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1872	780 6 7		– – –	262 2 4	347 10 –	63 8 –
1873	1,170 7 –	No loans have	– – –	372 1 1	490 – –	– – –
1874	1,131 13 6	been raised.	– – –	1,352 13 6	380 13 6	– – –
1875	3 17 –(a)		– – –	117 – 2	83 6 6	3 16 4
	3,086 4 1		– – –	2,103 17 1	1,301 10 –	67 4 4

(a) On hand when the market was surrendered.

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET.

EXPENDITURE.										Profit.			Loss.		
Rents, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal.			Special. —	Special. Amount.		Total expenditure.						
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
374	11	3	–	–	–	Tramway communication with the market	25	18	–	1,073	9	7	–	–	–
374	8	8	–	–	–	*re* licence in Mortmain	75	15	6	1,312	5	3	–	–	–
375	6	1	–	–	–		–	–	–	2,108	13	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	To Baroness Burdett-Coutts in lieu of repairing market	850	–	–	1,054	3	–	–	–	–
1.124	6	–	–	–	–		951	13	6	5,548	10	11	–	–	–
													2,462	6	10
						Net loss							£2,462	6	10

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

NEWGATE

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.				
		Loans repaid.	Interest on loans.	Works and services.	Salaries and wages.	Establishment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	4,277 19 6		– – –	139 2 6	199 13 6	– – –
1856	4,107 17 4		– – –	138 14 9	200 11 3	– – –
1857	4,247 4 3		– – –	127 11 –	209 2 8	– – –
1858	4,489 17 7		– – –	157 9 6	204 3 7	– – –
1859	4,452 17 2		– – –	109 3 6	40 17 9	– – –
1860	4,487 9 11	No loans have been raised.	– – –	157 8 –	– – –	– – –
1861	4,482 10 11		– – –	134 14 8	– – –	2 4 –
1862	4,353 7 8		– – –	116 19 1	– – –	– – –
1863	4,500 16 11		– – –	115 8 2	– – –	6 4 6
1864	5,343 1 –		– – –	162 8 10	– – –	– – –
1865	5,703 15 9		– – –	57 10 2	– – –	– – –
1866	5,781 4 3		– – –	312 13 2	– – –	– – –
1867	5,983 18 6		– – –	247 3 7	100 0 –	– – –
1868	5,530 12 11		– – –	113 11 7	99 10 –	– – –
1869	Nil.		– – –	39 18 6	1 4 –	– – –
	67,742 13 8		– – –	2,129 17 –	1,055 2 9	8 8 6

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET.

Expenditure.									Profit.			Loss.		
Rent, rates, taxes, insurance, &c.			Legal.			Special.			Total.					
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
466	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	805	9	4	3,472	10	2	–	–	–
562	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	901	16	–	3,206	1	4	–	–	–
575	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	911	13	8	3,335	10	7	–	–	–
347	18	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	709	11	5	3,780	6	2	–	–	–
590	12	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	740	13	9	3,712	3	5	–	–	–
650	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	807	8	–	3,680	1	11	–	–	–
547	18	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	684	17	–	3,797	13	11	–	–	–
601	13	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	718	13	–	3,634	14	8	–	–	–
570	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	691	17	11	3,808	19	–	–	–	–
546	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	709	–	9	4,634	–	3	–	–	–
453	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	510	18	3	5,192	17	6	–	–	–
493	13	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	806	6	7	4,974	17	8	–	–	–
544	11	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	891	14	9	5,092	3	9	–	–	–
621	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	834	9	9	4,696	3	2	–	–	–
90	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	6	7	–	–	–	131	6	7
7,662	8	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	10,855	16	9	57,018	3	6	131	6	7
									Net profit ..			£56,886	16	11			

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

General Market Charges and Expenses.

Year.	Allowance to Committees. (*a*)	Allowance to Markets Improvement Committee.	Printing, advertising, &c.	Travelling and other disbursements.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	200 – –	200 – –	116 12 2	– – –	516 12 2
1856	200 – –	200 – –	41 8 6	– – –	441 8 6
1857	200 – –	200 – –	23 16 6	– – –	423 16 6
1858	200 – –	200 – –	66 10 6	– – –	466 10 6
1859	200 – –	200 – –	30 12 9	– – –	430 12 9
1860	200 – –	200 – –	48 8 11	– – –	448 8 11
1861	200 – –	200 – –	12 7 5	– – –	412 7 5
1862	200 – –	200 – –	22 12 9	– – –	422 12 9
1863	200 – –	200 – –	45 1 11	– – –	445 1 11
1864	200 – –	200 – –	9 13 6	– – –	409 13 6
1865	200 – –	200 – –	48 1 2	500 – – (*b*)	948 1 2
1866	300 – –	200 – –	77 8 8	10 – –	587 8 8
1867	300 – –	200 – –	44 4 3	44 5 2	588 9 5
1868	300 – –	200 – –	37 10 10	23 – 9	560 11 7
1869	300 – –	200 – –	80 10 3	130 10 5	711 – 8
1870	300 – –	200 – –	72 – 3	107 3 2	679 3 5
1871	300 – –	200 – –	43 10 5	45 4 5	588 14 10
1872	400 – –	200 – –	39 4 5	83 15 4	722 19 9
1873	400 – –	200 – –	105 7 11	85 2 11	790 10 10
1874	400 – –	200 – –	113 7 7	63 3 10	776 11 5
1875	600 – –	– – –	67 2 5	3 13 6	670 15 11
1876	600 – –	– – –	279 19 6	40 – –	919 19 6
1877	600 – –	– – –	5 11 –	20 – –	625 11 –
1878	600 – –	– – –	114 7 7	– – –	714 7 7
1879	600 – –	– – –	34 3 6	– – –	634 3 6
1880	600 – –	– – –	10 9 6	3 15 8	614 5 2
1881	600 – –	– – –	75 9 3	136 3 6	811 12 9
1882	600 – –	– – –	57 7 1	61 8 11	718 16 –
1883	600 – –	– – –	62 18 9	– – –	662 18 9
1884	600 – –	– – –	67 19 6	– – –	667 19 6
1885	600 – –	– – –	48 6 7	– – –	648 6 7
1886	600 – –	– – –	69 12 2	14 17 10	684 10 –
1887	600 – –	– – –	36 14 7	14 18 7	651 13 2
1888	600 – –	– – –	84 15 9	– – –	684 15 9
1889	600 – –	– – –	109 15 4	30 18 2	740 13 6
1890	600 – –	– – –	199 16 4	13 3 7	812 19 11
1891	600 – –	– – –	30 5 10	6 3 6	636 9 4
1892	600 – –	– – –	82 16 4	172 12 9	855 9 1
	16,000 – –	4,000 – –	2,516 1 8	1,610 2 –	24,126 3 8

(*a*) Prior to 1872 the Committees were the Markets Committee and the Markets Improvement Committee. In 1872 a Cattle Markets Committee was added, the allowance to each of the three Committees being £200. In 1875 the three became one under the name of the Markets Committee, the allowance to this Committee being the same as to the three Committees.

(*b*) For designs for Meat and Poultry Market.

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

MARKET SALARIES PAID OUT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S ACCOUNT (*a*).

Year.	Leadenhall.	Newgate.	Billingsgate.	Farringdon.	Metropolitan.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859	150 4 4	203 5 2	300 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	1,073 1 6
1860	151 – 4	205 11 9	300 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	1,076 4 1
1861	151 – 7	208 5 9	375 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	1,153 18 4
1862	150 16 9	203 9 5	400 – –	119 12 –	225 – –	1,098 18 2
1863	113 12 11	208 3 4	400 – –	119 12 –	375 – –	1,216 8 3
1864	150 11 8	241 16 1	300 – –	119 12 –	304 14 6	1,116 14 3
1865	151 7 4	207 4 6	300 – –	121 18 –	150 – –	930 9 10
1866	150 3 2	305 15 9	300 – –	89 14 –	388 11 1	1,234 4 –
1867	189 11 6	251 18 5	300 – –	149 10 –	326 16 6	1,217 16 5
1868	152 3 6	254 16 7	300 – –	119 12 –	267 2 5	1,093 14 6
1869	148 3 6	– – –	300 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	867 15 6
1870	111 – 1	– – –	300 – –	89 14 –	300 – –	800 14 1
1871	110 19 8	– – –	300 – –	151 16 –	300 – –	862 15 8
1872	185 14 2	– – –	248 12 8	119 12 –	300 – –	853 18 10
1873	149 10 10	– – –	300 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	869 2 10
1874	149 7 2	– – –	300 – –	126 7 2	300 – –	875 14 4
1875	149 3 2	– – –	225 – –	142 12 –	300 – –	816 15 2
1876	149 12 6	– – –	375 – –	121 18 –	375 – –	1,021 10 6
1877	149 16 8	– – –	300 – –	119 12 –	225 – –	794 8 8
1878	146 19 3	– – –	300 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	866 11 3
879	55 6 7	– – –	300 – –	119 12 –	300 – –	774 18 7
	3,016 5 8	2,290 6 9	6,523 12 8	2,548 5 2	6,237 4 6	20,615 14 9

(*a*) These are the salaries of the Market Collectors paid by arrangement out of the profits of the Chamberlain's Office.

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

Market Pensions and Donations.

Year.	Leadenhall.	Farringdon.	Billingsgate.	Newgate.	Central Markets.		Metropolitan.	Total.
					Central Meat and Poultry Market.	Central Markets.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1856	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1857	– – –	– – –	36 19 9	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	36 19 9
1858	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1859	– – –	50 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	50 – –
1860	– – –	– – –	– – –	31 10 –	– – –	– – –	– – –	31 10 –
1861	– – –	– – –	– – –	11 15 6	– – –	– – –	– – –	11 15 6
1862	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1863	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1864	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –
1865	– – –	– – –	– – –	85 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	85 – –
1866	– – –	– – –	12 2 8	83 6 8	– – –	– – –	– – –	95 9 4
1867	– – –	– – –	– – –	86 13 4	– – –	– – –	– – –	86 13 4
1868	– – –	– – –	42 15 –	86 13 4	– – –	– – –	25 – –	154 8 4
1869	– – –	– – –	39 – –	76 13 4	– – –	– – –	18 10 –	134 3 4
1870	– – –	– – –	42 – –	86 13 4	– – –	– – –	29 10 –	158 3 4
1871	– – –	– – –	39 – –	88 6 8	– – –	– – –	27 – –	154 6 8
1872	– – –	– – –	133 6 4	86 13 4	– – –	– – –	25 10 –	245 9 8
1873	– – –	– – –	189 – –	86 13 4	– – –	– – –	26 10 –	302 3 4
1874	– – –	– – –	189 – –	86 13 4	– – –	– – –	25 10 –	301 3 4
1875	– – –	– – –	189 – –	13 17 9	– – –	– – –	26 10 –	229 7 9
1876	– – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	24 10 –	213 10 –
1877	– – –	– – –	214 – –	– – –	– – –	25 – –	22 10 –	261 10 –
1878	– – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	55 – –	244 – –
1879	118 18 1	– – –	239 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	32 – –	389 18 1
1880	140 – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	23 6 –	352 6 –
1881	113 16 2	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	15 10 –	318 6 2
1882	70 – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	26 – –	285 – –
1883	45 – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	27 – –	261 – –
1884	75 – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	26 – –	290 – –
1885	75 – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	210 2 1	– – –	24 10 –	498 12 1
1886	45 – –	– – –	241 10 –	– – –	250 – –	– – –	27 10 –	564 – –
1887	99 – –	– – –	189 – –	– – –	250 – –	– – –	27 – –	565 – –
1888	138 – –	– – –	32 1 1	– – –	350 – –	– – –	24 10 –	544 11 1
1889	123 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	187 10 –	145 – –	26 – –	481 10 –
1890	78 – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	250 – –	128 – –	126 – –	582 – –
1891	103 – –	– – –	25 – –	– – –	250 – –	72 – –	116 – 7	566 – 7
1892	84 – –	– – –	2 10 –	– – –	250 – –	109 – –	97 – –	542 10 –
	1,307 14 3	50 – –	3,367 4 10	910 9 11	1,997 12 1	479 – –	924 6 7	9,036 7 8

(48)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

PARLIAMENTARY AND SPECIAL MARKET EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Purpose.	Amount.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
1859	Model of proposed Meat Market	35	–	–
1860	Disbursements in relation to Smithfield Market, Streets and Improvement Bill	1,700	–	–
	Expenses in relation to proposed Meat Market	138	15	10
1861	Disbursements in relation to Newgate and Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Markets Bill	700	–	–
	Expenses in relation to proposed Meat Market	141	17	6
	Occupiers of slaughterhouses' costs in relation to Newgate Market Act	100	–	–
1870	Disbursements by Remembrancer *re* Billingsgate Market Act and Leadenhall Market	1,000	–	–
1871	Disbursements by Remembrancer *re* Billingsgate Market Act and Leadenhall Market	100	–	– (*a*)
	Licence in relation to Columbia Market	90	–	–
	Déjêuner at Columbia Market on its transfer by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts	210	14	5
1872	Model of proposed new Poultry Market, Leadenhall	39	4	–
	Disbursements in 1870 by order of the Cattle Markets Committee	6	10	6
	Disbursements in relation to Columbia Market Approaches and Tramway Bill	300	–	–
	Déjêuner at Columbia Market	25	5	1
1873	Resolution of thanks to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in relation to the transfer of Columbia Market	27	–	–
	Disbursements in relation to Columbia Market Approaches and Tramway Bill	770	–	–
	Disbursements in relation to Leadenhall Market	127	16	8
1874	Disbursements in relation to Metropolitan Cattle and Foreign Cattle Market Bill	250	–	–
	Disbursements in relation to Central Markets (Smithfield) Bill	200	–	–
	Disbursements in relation to Columbia Market Approaches and Tramway Bill	16	15	6
1875	Disbursements in relation to Metropolitan Cattle and Foreign Cattle Market Bills	500	–	–
	Disbursements in relation to Central Market (Smithfield) Bill	850	–	–
1878	Disbursements in relation to Leadenhall Market Bill	500	–	–
	Costs in relation to a Writ of Mandamus to distribute Newgate Market Fund	79	6	9
1879	Disbursements *re* Leadenhall Market and Improvements Bill, by order of the City Lands Committee	1,400	–	–
	Disbursements by Remembrancer by order of the Markets Committee	600	–	–
	Disbursements in relation to Newgate Market Abolition Fund	87	9	1
1880	Disbursements in relation to Newgate Market Abolition Fund	27	6	6
	Disbursements *re* Leadenhall Market Bill	331	10	10
1882	Transfer to Remembrancer's account by order of Markets Committee	61	8	11
1883	Transfer to Remembrancer's account by order of the Markets Committee	97	17	3
	Transfer to Remembrancer's account *re* London Riverside Fish Market Bill	2,049	2	1
1885	Disbursements in relation to Leadenhall Market Bill	8	19	6
	Disbursements in relation to Metropolitan Markets Bill	7	8	9
1888	Disbursements in relation to Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Bills (1887)	1,095	4	–
1889	Disbursements in relation to Markets generally by order of Markets Committee	6	16	2
	Total Parliamentary and Special Expenditure	£13,681	9	4

(*a*) The total payment for this purpose in the year was £1,150, of which £1,050 seems to have been paid out of Capital and is included in the Billingsgate Capital Account (p. 9).

(49)

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

DISCOUNTS AND PREMIUMS ON RENEWING

Year.	Metropolitan.				Central Markets.			
	Amount of loan.	Premium or discount.			Amount of loan.	Premium or discount.		
	£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
1875	70,000	+200	–	–	—	–	–	–
1878	—	–	–	–	647,000	–7,321	10	–
1879	54,000	–1,224	10	–	—	–	–	–
1880	82,600	–1,445	10	–	257,000	–4,497	10	–
1881	131,900	–1,692	5	–	727,000	–9,770	5	–
1882	110,000	–1,218	–	–	110,000	–1,902	10	–
1883	47,000	–181	10	–	115,000	–1,223	10	–
1884	53,100	–910	5	–	225,500	–2,175	15	–
1885	—	–	–	–	—	–	–	–
1891	86,000	+185	–	–	45,000	+183	–	–
	634,600	–6,287	–	–	2,126,500	–26,708	–	–

(50)

ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

BONDS FOR MARKET DEBT.

Billingsgate.				Total.			
Amount of loan.	Premium or discount.			Loans.	Premiums or discounts.		
£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
—	–	–	–	70,000	+200	–	–
—	–	–	–	647,000	–7,321	10	–
80,000	–1,400	–	–	134,000	–2,624	10	–
—	–	–	–	339,600	–5,943	–	–
50,000	–769	–	–	908,900	–12,231	10	–
66,000	–1,275	–	–	286,000	–4,395	10	–
35,000	–367	10	–	197,000	–1,772	10	–
—	–	–	–	278,600	–3,086	–	–
37,000	–92	10	–	37,000	–92	10	–
—	–	–	–	131,000	+368	–	–
268,000	–3,904	–	–	3,029,100	–36,899	–	–

2.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT (*continued*).

SUMMARY—REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Metropolitan Cattle Market	1,015,620 4 1	1,308,911 19 3	– – –	293,291 15 2
Meat and Poultry—General	217,489 9 5	226,860 6 3	– – –	12,708 15 –
Tolls	114,151 6 10	117,489 5 –		
Central Fish	34,533 7 8	97,291 11 10	– – –	62,758 4 2
Central Markets	1,513,673 18 3	1,327,552 8 11	186,121 9 4	– – –
Leadenhall	157,949 13 4	87,518 6 1	70,431 7 3	– – –
Billingsgate—General	127,205 5 1	47,130 10 2		
Tolls	21,323 14 7	25,965 17 6	168,639 17 3	– – –
Amalgamated	399,379 6 8	306,172 1 5		
Farringdon	60,279 8 4	43,092 1 8	17,187 6 8	– – –
Smithfield	10,888 1 5	14,108 – 6	– – –	3,219 19 1
Columbia	3,086 4 1	5,548 10 11	– – –	2,462 6 10
Newgate	67,742 13 8	10,855 16 9	56,886 16 11	– – –
	3,743,322 13 5	3,618,496 16 3	499,266 17 5	374,441 – 3
General charges and Expenses—				
Committee allowances	– – –	20,000 – –		
Printing, advertising, &c.	– – –	2,516 1 8		
Travelling and other disbursements	– – –	1,610 2 –		
		24,126 3 8		
Salaries paid out of Chamberlain's account	– – –	20,615 14 9		
Pensions and donations paid out of City's cash	– – –	9,036 7 8		
Special Parliamentary and other expenditure paid out of City's cash	– – –	13,681 9 4		
Discounts on renewals of market loans	– – –	36,899 – –		
		80,232 11 9	– – –	104,358 15 5
Totals on Revenue Account ..	3,743,322 13 5	3,722,855 11 8	499,266 17 5	478,799 15 8
**Net profit on Revenue Accounts .. ..

APPENDIX XIX.

County of London.

LONDON LOCAL AREAS.

MEMORANDUM PREPARED AND HANDED IN BY THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AND STATISTICS OF THE SEVERAL AREAS INTO WHICH LONDON IS DIVIDED FOR THE VARIOUS PURPOSES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AND FOR ELECTORAL PURPOSES.

INDEX.

	Reference No. of Parish.	Reference No. of Poor Law area.	Reference No. of Local Government area.	Reference No. of County Division.	Reference No. of Parliamentary Borough.
Aldgate	40	—	—	—	—
Battersea	57	—	30	46	20
Bermondsey	67	—	35	52	—
Bethnal-green	3	3	3	3, 4	3
Bow	35	—	—	41	—
Brixton	—	—	—	23	—
Bromley	34	—	—	41	—
Camberwell	11	11	11	25	—
Charlton	78	—	—	—	11
Charterhouse	55	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	1	1	1	1	1
Christchurch, Southwark	65	—	—	—	—
Christchurch, Spitalfields	42	—	—	—	—
City of London	83	30	43	58	28
Clapham	58	—	—	47	—
Clerkenwell	56	—	29	—	—
Deptford, St. Nicholas	81	—	—	—	—
" St. Paul	82	—	—	57	27
Dulwich	—	—	—	27	—
Eltham	75	—	—	—	—
Finsbury	—	—	—	44, 45	19
Fulham	14	13	14	31	13
Furnival's Inn	49	—	—	—	—
Glasshouse-yard	53	—	—	—	—
Gray's Inn	47	—	—	—	—
Greenwich	80	29	42	56	26
Hackney	12	12	12	28–30	12
Haggerston	—	—	—	16	—
Hammersmith	15	—	15	32	14
Hampstead	2	2	2	2	2
Holborn	—	23	27	43	—
Horselydown	71	—	—	—	—
Hoxton	—	—	—	15	—
Inner Temple	83	—	—	—	—
Islington	7	7	7	11–14	7
Kennington	—	—	—	22	—
Kensington	5	5	5	7, 8	5
Kidbrooke	79	—	—	—	—
Lambeth	10	10	10	21	10
Lee	74	—	39	—	—
Lewisham	73	27	38	54	24
Limehouse	32	—	23	39	—
Lincoln's Inn	46	—	—	—	—
Marylebone	4	4	4	5, 6	4
Middle Temple	83	—	—	—	—
Mile-end New-town	36	—	—	—	—
Mile-end Old-town	27	17	21	36	—
Minories	43	—	—	—	—
Newington	63	—	32	49	22
Norton Folgate	39	—	—	—	—
Norwood	—	—	—	24	—
Old Artillery Ground	38	—	—	—	—
Old Tower Without	37	—	—	—	—
Paddington	6	6	6	9, 10	6
Peckham	—	—	—	26	—
Penge	72	—	—	—	—
Plumstead	77	—	41	—	—
Poplar	33	20	24	40	—
Putney	59	—	—	—	—
Ratcliff	31	—	—	—	—
Rolls	25	—	—	—	—
Rotherhithe	48	—	—	36	53
Saffron-hill	51	—	—	—	—
St. Andrew, Holborn	50	—	—	—	—
St. Anne, Westminster	20	—	—	—	—
St. Botolph, Aldersgate	53	—	—	—	—
St. Botolph, Aldgate	40	—	—	—	—
St. Clement Danes	24	—	—	—	—
St. George-in-the-East	28	18	22	38	—
St. George, Hanover-square	16	14	16	33	15
St. George, Southwark	66	—	34	—	—
St. Giles and St. George	45	22	26	—	—
St. James, Westminster	19	—	18	—	—
St. Katherine	41	—	—	—	—
St. Luke	54	—	28	—	—
St. Margaret and St. John	17	—	17	—	—
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	26	—	20	—	—
St. Marylebone	4	4	4	5, 6	4
St. Mary-le-Strand	23	—	—	—	—
St. Olave	69	26	37	—	—
St. Pancras	9	9	9	17–20	9
St. Paul, Covent-garden	21	—	—	—	—
St. Peter, Westminster	18	—	—	—	—
St. Saviour, Southwark	64	25	33	—	—
St. Sepulchre	52	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas	70	—	—	—	—
Savoy	22	—	—	—	—
Shadwell	30	—	—	—	—
Shoreditch	8	8	8	—	8
Southwark	—	—	—	51	23
Staple Inn	48	—	—	—	—
Stepney	—	19	—	37	—
Stoke Newington	13	—	13	—	—
Strand	—	16	19	35	17
Streatham	60	—	—	—	—
Tooting	61	—	—	—	—
Tower Hamlets	—	—	—	—	12
Walworth	—	—	—	50	—
Wandsworth	62	24	31	48	21
Wapping	29	—	—	—	—
Westminster	—	15	—	34	16
Whitechapel	44	21	25	42	—
Woolwich	76	28	40	55	25

MEMORANDUM.

This return has been prepared with the view of setting out in a form to be easily appreciated the different areas into which London is divided for the purposes of local government.

The constituent units are the old parishes. These appear in the first division; they number 195, of which 78 are wholly within the County of London, 113 wholly within the City of London, and 4 partly within and partly without the City of London. The Poor Law areas appear in the second division. The third division gives the Local Government areas, *i.e.*, the areas administered by the vestries or district boards constituted under the Metropolis Management Acts, and, for the City of London, the Commissioners of Sewers. The two last divisions of the return relate to electoral purposes, the fourth division giving the electoral divisions for which the members of the County Council are elected, and the fifth division the Parliamentary boroughs.

These different areas are arranged so that the parishes constituting each of the areas appear opposite that area, and by means of transverse lines it is seen at a glance where the areas are co-terminous, and where they differ and the respect in which they differ. The areas are named in sequence so as to show first those which are entirely co-terminous, next those that are slightly complicated, and lastly a few which are inextricably confused. It appears that there are 14 parishes which are both Parish, Poor Law area, and Local Government area. Beyond these there are three Poor Law Unions co-terminous with areas administered by district boards of works, and six other Poor Law Unions containing two or more local areas under vestries or district boards. Thus out of 30 unions 23 are co-terminous to a greater or less degree with the areas administered for purposes of local government by vestries or district boards. Of the seven remaining unions, Westminster Union and Strand Union would, if united, be co-terminous with the Local Government districts contained within them; and Whitechapel Union is irregular only by reason of a small part of St. Mary which is in the City for Local Government and Electoral purposes. The other four, viz., Holborn, Lewisham, Woolwich, and the City, would need some considerable alterations to correct their irregularities.

There are some anomalies which, slight as they are in their effect upon the interests of the areas concerned, tend to considerable confusion in the consideration of the government of London as a whole. A portion of the parish of St. Botolph Without Aldersgate, known as Glasshouse-yard, and which is for Poor Law purposes included with that parish in the City of London Union, is in the East Finsbury division for electoral purposes, and for Local Government purposes is under the jurisdiction of the Holborn District Board for the greater part and under the City Commissioners of Sewers for the rest. Staple Inn and Furnival's Inn are wholly in the Holborn Union for Poor Law purposes, and are included in Schedule C of the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, for Local Government purposes; a small portion of Staple Inn, consisting of one house with three inhabitants, and a portion of Furnival's Inn, consisting of five houses with 24 inhabitants, are, however, in the City of London and are included in the City for electoral purposes. A small portion of St. Mary Whitechapel, consisting of five houses with 42 inhabitants, is in the City of London for electoral purposes and under the City Commissioners of Sewers for Local Government purposes, while for Poor Law purposes it is included with the remainder of the parish in the Whitechapel Union. The greater part of The Liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden and Ely-rents is under the jurisdiction of the Holborn District Board; a small portion of the Liberty, however (being part of Ely-place, Holborn), is under the jurisdiction of the City Commissioners of Sewers for Local Government purposes, although it is included with the remainder of the Liberty in the Holborn Union for Poor Law purposes and in the Holborn division of Finsbury for electoral purposes. A small part of Holy Trinity Minories, "frontages in Minories," is under the administration of the City Commissioners of Sewers for Local Government purposes, but is included with the main portion of the parish for all other purposes. Penge is in the Lewisham District for Local Government purposes, in the Dulwich Division of the Borough of Camberwell for electoral purposes, in Croydon Union for Poor Law purposes, and in the Registration County of Surrey.

The return gives also statistics showing the population, acreage, number of houses and rateable value of each area. In these respects there exists the greatest disparity between the various areas. The Guardians of the Poor of the Wandsworth Union have 307,500 inhabitants in their union, whereas the Strand Union contains only 27,421 inhabitants. Amongst the Local Government areas Islington contains a population of 319,143, and St. James, Westminster, has only 24,995. The acreage of the Unions varies from 216 to 11,454, and the rateable value from £186,826 to £4,063,211. The acreage of the local government areas varies from 163 to 9,285, and the rateable value from £136,826 to £1,999,763, not counting the City. The average number of inhabitants per poor law area is 140,376, and the average rateable value £1,093,136. The average number of inhabitants of a local government area is 98,378 and the average rateable value £765,525. A further item of information is given, namely, the number of members constituting the various boards. The average number of members of a board of guardians is 33, that of a vestry 79, and that of a district board 49.

The electoral areas of the School Board are different from those used for any other purpose. They are so anomalous that it has been found impossible to incorporate them in the first part of the return, and they have been separately treated with similar information to that given for the other areas, and a reference to the parishes as arranged in the first part.

(4)

Distribution and Statistics of the several areas into which London is divi

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, Cou

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1889-93.		Ratable value, 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Rata valu 189
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s.	d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			£
1. Chelsea St. Luke	88,128	96,253	794	11,091	12,214	60	5	3	689,542	1. Chelsea	88,128	96,253	794	11,091	12,214	20	5	689
2. Hampstead St. John	45,452	68,416	2,248	5,873	9,517	72	5	3	669,765	2. Hampstead	45,452	68,416	2,248	5,873	9,517	11	7	669
3. Bethnal-green St. Matthew	126,961	129,132	755	16,606	16,542	57	6	2	425,504	3. Bethnal-green	126,961	129,132	755	16,606	16,542	24	2	425
4. Marylebone, St.	154,910	142,404	1,506	16,033	15,386	120	4	11	1,510,051	4. Marylebone	154,910	142,404	1,506	16,033	15,386	18	35	1,510
5. Kensington St. Mary Abbotts	163,151	166,308	2,188	20,171	22,084	120	5	2	1,999,763	5. Kensington	163,151	166,308	2,188	20,171	22,084	18	36	1,999
6. Paddington	107,058	117,846	1,256	13,221	14,473	72	4	10	1,322,982	6. Paddington	107,058	117,846	1,256	13,221	14,473	18	19	1,322
7. Islington St. Mary	282,865	319,143	3,109	34,046	37,875	120	5	–	1,658,655	7. Islington	282,865	319,143	3,109	34,046	37,875	20	8	1,658

(5)

r the various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes.

uncil Electoral divisions, and Parliamentary boroughs.

Local Government area.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891.	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
Chelsea Parish	88,128	96,253	794	11,091	12,214	60	£ 689,542	1. Chelsea	88,128	96,253	794	11,091	12,214	2	1. Chelsea	1
Hampstead Parish	45,452	68,416	2,248	5,873	9,517	72	669,765	2. Hampstead	45,452	68,416	2,248	5,873	9,517	2	2. Hampstead	1
Bethnal-green Parish	126,961	129,132	755	16,606	16,542	57	425,504	3. North-east Bethnal-green North Ward East Ward	60,203	62,397	755	7,659	7,658	2	3. Bethnal-green	2
								4. South-west Bethnal-green South Ward West Ward	66,758	66,735		8,947	8,884	2		
Marylebone Parish	154,910	142,404	1,506	16,033	15,386	120	1,510,051	5. East Marylebone St. John's Wood Ward Dorset-square Ward Portland-place Ward Cavendish-sq. Ward	71,039	66,690	906	7,778	7,526	2	4. Marylebone	2
								6. West Marylebone Hamilton Town Ward New Church-st. Ward Bryanstone Ward Portman Ward	83,871	75,714	600	8,255	7,860	2		
Kensington Parish	163,151	166,308	2,188	20,171	22,084	120	1,999,763	7. North Kensington North of Uxbridge-road	82,517	82,633	2,188	20,171	9,507	2	5. Kensington	2
								8. South Kensington South of Uxbridge-road	80,634	83,675			12,577	2		
Paddington Parish	107,058	117,846	1,256	13,221	14,473	72	1,322,982	9. North Paddington Ward 2	45,719	64,668	1,256	5,310	6,911	2	6. Paddington	2
								10. South Paddington Wards 1, 3, and 4	61,339	53,178		7,911	7,562	2		
Islington Parish	282,865	319,143	3,109	34,046	37,875	120	1,658,655	11. North Islington Upper Holloway Ward	67,946	90,235	1,028	8,431	11,280	2	7. Islington	4
								12. West Islington Lower Holloway Ward Thornhill Ward	70,096	74,162	2,081	7,169	7,205	2		
								13. East Islington Highbury Ward Canonbury Ward	77,890	83,558		10,434	11,539	2		
								14. South Islington Barnsbury Ward St. Mary's Ward St. Peter's Ward	66,933	71,188		8,012	7,860	2		

(6)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided fo

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, County Counc

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1889-93.	Ratable value. 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Ratable value, 1891.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s. d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			£
8. Shoreditch, St. Leonard	126,591	124,009	648	15,156	13,768	120	5 4	678,807	8. Shoreditch	126,591	124,009	648	15,156	13,768	18	2	678,8
9. St. Pancras	236,363	234,379	2,672	24,705	24,443	120	5 4	1,590,253	9. St. Pancras	236,363	234,379	2,672	24,705	24,443	21	12	1,590,2
10. Lambeth St. Mary	253,699	275,203	3,941	35,404	38,556	120	5 8	1,530,054	10. Lambeth	253,699	275,203	3,941	35,404	38,556	20	3	1,530,0
11. Camberwell St. Giles	186,593	235,344	4,450	27,316	33,849	84	6 –	1,034,749	11. Camberwell	186,593	235,344	4,450	27,316	33,849	19	4	1,034,9
Penge Hamlet (See No. 72).									In Croydon Union.								

(7)

e various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

ectoral divisions, and Parliamentary boroughs—(*continued*).

ocal Government area.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891.	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			
Shoreditch Parish (*a*)	126,591	124,009	648	15,156	13,768	120	678,807	15. Hoxton Moorfields Ward Church Ward Hoxton Ward Wenlock Ward	69,590	67,651	648	8,279	7,122	2	8. Shoreditch	2
								16. Haggerston Whitmore Ward Kingsland Ward Haggerston Ward Acton Ward	57,001	56,358		6,877	6,646	2		
St. Pancras Parish	236,363	234,379	2,672	24,705	24,443	120	1,590,253	17. North St. Pancras Ward 1.	52,351	59,233	1,153	5,617	6,380	2	9. St. Pancras	4
								18. East St. Pancras Wards 3, 6.	61,502	60,666	632	6,632	6,256	2		
								19. West St. Pancras Wards 2, 4, 5.	64,534	60,704	589	7,080	6,753	2		
								20. South St. Pancras Wards 7, 8.	57,976	53,776	298	5,376	5,054	2		
Lambeth Parish	253,699	275,203	3,941	35,404	38,556	120	1,530,054	21. North Lambeth N. Marsh Ward S. Marsh Ward Bishop's Ward	67,051	62,586		7,831	7,080	2	10. Lambeth	4
								22. Kennington Prince's Ward Vauxhall Ward (West part)	68,556	73,850	3,941		9,608	2		
								23. Brixton Stockwell Ward (North part) Brixton Ward (North part) Vauxhall Ward (East part)	59,077	70,356		27,573	10,939	2		
								24. Norwood Norwood Ward Stockwell Ward (South part) Brixton Ward (South part)	59,015	68,411			10,929	2		
Camberwell Parish	186,593	235,344	4,450	27,316	33,849	84	1,034,749	25. North Camberwell St. George's West Ward St. George's East Ward Camden Ward	72,478	88,916	708	9,589	11,143	2	11. Camberwell	3
								26. Peckham North Peckham Ward South Peckham Ward	71,089	83,483	1,202	10,767	12,594	2		
								27. Dulwich Dulwich Ward Penge (Hamlet)	61,676	83,320	3,310	9,799	13,450	2		
In Lewisham District (see No. 38 below).																

(*a*) A small part of Shoreditch is under the jurisdiction of the City Commissioners of Sewers.

(8)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided fo

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, County Coun

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1889-93.	Ratable value, 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Ratable value, 1891.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s. d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			£
12. Hackney, St. John	163,681	198,606	3,299	23,934	28,422	120	5 6	962,592	12. Hackney Union	186,462	229,542	3,937	27,476	33,189	25	7	1,154,1
13. Stoke Newington	22,781	30,936	638	3,542	4,767	60	5 2	191,579									
14. Fulham	42,900	91,639	1,701	5,833	12,869	72	6 5	426,551	13. Fulham Union	114,839	188,878	3,987	16,369	26,918	19	1	964,
15. Hammersmith	71,939	97,239	2,286	10,536	14,049	72	6 1	538,346									
16. Hanover-sq., St. George	89,573	78,364	1,117	11,577	11,204	120	4 6	1,841,761	14. St. George's Union	149,748	134,138	1,940	17,805	16,812	30	82	2,612,
17. St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster	59,926	55,539	813	6,205	5,583	96	4 8	766,516									
18. Close of St. Peter	249	235	10	23	25	—	4 –	3,833									
19. St. James', Westminster	29,941	24,995	163	3,022	2,592	48	4 –	743,348	15. Westminster Union	46,549	37,312	216	4,285	3,530	18	5	879,
20. St. Anne, Soho	16,608	12,317	53	1,263	938	24	4 10	136,280									
21. St. Paul, Covent-garden	2,919	2,142	26	366	253	18	5 1	94,717	16. Strand Union	33,487	27,421	399	3,261	2,686	22	5	908,
22. Savoy (precinct)	245	201	7	45	35	18	5 1	22,876									
23. St. Mary-le-Strand	1,989	1,549	14	152	142	18	5 4	41,604									
24. St. Clement Danes	10,280	8,492	55	905	714	24	5 3	194,335									
25. Rolls Liberty	546	421	11	77	66	18	5 1	38,398									
26. St. Martin-in-the-Fields	17,508	14,616	286	1,716	1,476	36	4 8	516,487									

(9)

e various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

ectoral divisions, and Parliamentary boroughs—(*continued*).

ocal Government area.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891.	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
. Hackney Parish	163,681	198,606	3,299	23,934	28,422	120	£ 962,592	28. South Hackney South Hackney Ward Homerton Ward Hackney Ward (East part)	69,737	87,601	3,299	23,934	11,759	2	12. Hackney	3
								29. Central Hackney De Beauvoir Ward Dalston Ward Hackney Ward (West part)	62,093	64,760			9,200	2		
								30. North Hackney Stamford Road Ward West Hackney Ward Hackney Ward (North part) Stoke Newington Parish	54,632	77,181			12,230	2		
3. Stoke Newington Parish	22,781	30,936	638	3,542	4,767	60	191,579									
4. Fulham Parish	42,900	91,639	1,701	5,833	12,869	72	426,551	31. Fulham	42,900	91,639	1,701	5,833	12,869	2	13. Fulham	1
5. Hammersmith Parish	71,939	97,239	2,286	10,536	14,049	72	538,346	32. Hammersmith	71,939	97,239	2,286	10,536	14,049	2	14. Hammersmith	1
6. St. George's, Hanover-sq. Parish.	89,573	78,364	1,117	11,577	11,204	120	1,841,761	33. St. George's, Hanover-sq.	89,573	78,364	1,117	11,577	11,204	2	15. St. George's, Hanover-sq.	1
7. St. Margaret and St. John Westminster Parish Extra Parochial Schedule C.	59,926	55,539	813	6,205	5,583	96	766,510	34. Westminster	60,175	55,774	823	6,228	5,608	2	16. Westminster	1
8. St. James, Westminster Parish	29,941	24,995	163	3,022	2,592	48	743,348	35. Strand	80,036	64,733	615	7,546	6,216	2	17. Strand	1
9. Strand District	32,587	25,122	166	2,808	2,148	49	528,210									
0. St. Martin-in-the-Fields Parish.	17,508	14,616	286	1,716	1,476	36	516,487									

(10)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided f

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, County Coun

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1893-93.	Ratable value, 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Ratable value, 1891.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s. d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			£
27. Mile End Old Town Hamlet	105,613	107,592	677	14,039	14,066	90	6 1	376,103	17. Mile End Old Town	105,613	107,592	677	14,039	14,066	18	1	376,10
28. St. George-in-the-East	47,157	45,795	244	5,781	5,296	36	5 6	186,826	18. St. George-in-the-East	47,157	45,795	244	5,781	5,296	18	3	186,82
29. Wapping	2,225	2,123	42	284	210	18	5 4	52,640	19. Stepney Union	58,543	57,376	465	8,004	7,141	19	2	295,24
30. Shadwell	8,170	8,123	68	1,160	731	18	6 5	46,416									
31. Ratcliff	16,107	14,928	111	2,125	1,864	24	5 4	67,147									
32. Limehouse	32,041	32,202	244	4,435	4,336	60	5 11	129,045									
33. Poplar All Saints	55,077	56,383	1,158	7,225	7,404	84	6 6	306,750	20. Poplar Union	156,510	166,748	2,333	20,475	21,982	19	1	680,42
34. Bromley St. Leonard	64,359	70,000	610	8,241	9,030	108	7 1	222,654									
35. Bow St. Mary S.	37,074	40,365	565	5,009	5,548	18	7 –	151,024									
36. Mile End New-town	10,673	11,303	42	1,273	1,138	18	6 10	29,548	21. Whitechapel Union	71,363	74,462	379	7,528	7,241	27	5	403,28
37. Old Tower Without	233	65	6	29	11	18	6 6	4,167									
38. Old Artillery-ground	2,516	2,138	5	176	150	18	6 6	8,131									
39. Norton Folgate	1,528	1,449	10	175	180	18	6 1	11,258									
40. St. Botolph Without, Aldgate	2,883	2,971	34	363	599	18	6 –	38,471									
41. St. Katherine	104	182	14	10	7	—	6 7	10,004									
42. Christchurch	21,340	22,859	73	1,874	1,818	18	6 3	88,640									
43. Minories (*a*)	449	301	4	35	20	18	6 4	7,620									
44. Whitechapel St. Mary (part)	30,660	32,284	169	3,542	3,306	36	5 10	204,803									
Tower of London	928	868	21	43	7	—	—	—									
Whitechapel St. Mary (part)	49	42	1	8	5	—	—	640									

(*a*) A small part of the Minories, known as "Frontages in Minories," is under the administration of the City Commissioners of Sewers for Local Government purposes only.

APPENDIX XIX.

(11)

various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

ctoral divisions, and Parliamentary boroughs—(*continued*).

ocal Government area.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891. £	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
Mile End Old Town Parish	105,613	107,592	677	14,039	14,066	90	376,103	36. Mile End Mile End Old Town North Ward East Ward	47,491	48,846	677	6,272	6,485	2	12. Tower Hamlets	7
								37. Stepney Mile End Old Town Centre Ward West Ward South Ward	58,122	58,746		7,767	7,581	2		
St. George-in-the-East Parish	47,157	45,795	244	5,781	5,296	36	186,826	38. St. George	49,382	47,918	286	6,065	5,506	2		
Limehouse District	58,543	57,376	465	8,004	7,141	39	295,248	39. Limehouse	56,318	55,253	423	7,720	6,931	2		
Poplar District	156,510	166,748	2,333	20,475	21,982	60	680,428	40. Poplar Poplar Bromley (S.E. part)	74,104	78,330	2,333	20,475	10,180	2		
								41. Bow and Bromley Bow Bromley (N.W. part)	82,406	88,418			11,802	2		
Whitechapel District	70,386	73,552	357	7,477	7,229	58	402,642	42. Whitechapel	71,314	74,420	378	7,520	7,236	2		
Extra Parochial																
In City of London (See No. 43).								In City of London (See No. 58).							In City of London (See No. 28).	

(12)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided fo

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, County Coun

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1889-93.	Ratable value, 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Ratable value, 1891.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s. d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			£
45. St. Giles-in-the-Fields & St. George, Bloomsbury	45,277	39,782	244	3,958	3,729	48	5 7	409,087	22. St. Giles and St. George	45,277	39,782	244	3,958	3,729	18	4	409,08
46. Lincoln's-inn	16	27	8	11	12	—	4 3	20,904	In no Union								
47. Gray's-inn	328	253	12	50	49	—	—	16,146	In no Union								
48. Staple-inn (*a*)	38	21	1	11	10	—	—	2,754	23. Holborn Union	151,525	141,640	791	15,087	13,664	31	4	1,060,37
49. Furnival's inn (*a*)	155	121	1	16	16	—	—	5,950									
50. St. Andrew and St. George	28,874	26,228	111	2,423	2,573	42	5 1	229,633									
51. Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rents (*b*)	3,980	4,506	32	453	605	18	5 2	85,318									
52. St. Sepulchre	2,392	1,972	19	275	190	18	5 6	46,463									
53. Glasshouse-yard (*b*) (St. Botolph, Aldersgate, part) (*c*)	931	779	6	93	69	18	—	13,692	Glasshouse-yard is in City of London Union. (See No. 30.)								
54. St. Luke	46,849	42,440	237	4,801	3,950	60	5 11	314,003									
55. Charterhouse	161	136	10	4	4	—	4 1	12,793									
56. St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell	69,076	66,216	380	7,104	6,316	72	5 6	363,457									
57. Battersea St. Mary	107,262	150,558	2,169	14,605	20,779	120	5 8	759,008	24. Wandsworth and Clapham Union	210,434	307,500	11454	30,748	46,129	26	13	1,813,34
58. Clapham	36,380	43,698	1,137	5,604	6,994	36	6 –	270,565									
59. Putney	13,235	17,771	2,235	2,123	2,967	36	6 4	160,626									
60. Streatham	21,611	42,972	2,914	3,452	7,048	48	5 7	324,648									
61. Tooting Graveney	3,942	5,784	566	715	1,085	24	6 6	26,937									
62. Wandsworth	28,004	46,717	2,433	4,249	7,256	87	5 10	271,562									

(*a*) The whole of Staple and Furnival's Inns are in the Holborn Union for Poor Law purposes, and extra parochial for Local Government purposes. Parts, however, are in the City of London for Parliamentary purposes, and not in the Holborn Division, as follows—

	Population.		Houses.	
	1881	1891	1881	1891
Staple-inn	6	3	4	1
Furnival's-inn	34	24	5	5

(13)

various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

ctoral divisions and Parliamentary boroughs—(*continued*).

cal Government area.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891.	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
St. Giles District.	45,277	39,782	244	3,958	3,729	48	£ 409,087	43. Holborn	78,668	70,911	408	6,913	6,988	2	19. Finsbury	3
tra Parochial. Schedule C.																
tra Parochial. Schedule C.																
tra Parochial. Schedule C.																
tra Parochial Schedule C.																
Holborn District.	36,177	33,485	168	3,244	3,437	48	375,106									
								44. East Finsbury	50,333	45,327	272	5,173	4,213	2		
St. Luke Parish.	46,849	42,440	237	4,801	3,950	60	314,003									
tra Parochial. Schedule C.																
Clerkenwell Parish.	69,076	66,216	380	7,104	6,316	72	363,057	45. Central Finsbury	69,076	66,216	380	7,104	6,316	2		
Battersea Parish.	107,262	150,558	2,169	14,605	20,779	120	759,008	46. Battersea Ward 2 Ward 3 Ward 4 (N.W. part)	73,181	98,235	3,306	20,209	13,389	2	20. Battersea	2
								47. Clapham Battersea Ward 1 Ward 4 (part) Clapham	70,461	96,021			14,384	2		
Wandsworth District.	103,172	156,942	9,285	16,143	25,350	63	1,054,338									
								48. Wandsworth	66,792	113244	8,148	10,539	18,356	2	21. Wandsworth	1

(*b*) Parts of Saffron-hill and Glasshouse-yard are under the jurisdiction of the City Commissioners of Sewers for local government purposes, though they are not within the City of London. The following particulars are all that are obtainable—

	Population, 1891.	Houses, 1891.	Rateable value, 1891.
			£
Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden and Ely-rents		11	3,498
Glasshouse-yard			

(*c*) The other and greater part of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, is in the City of London for all purposes.

(14)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided for

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, County Council

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1889–93.	Ratable value, 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Ratable value, 1891.
	1831.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s. d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			
63. Newington, St. Mary	107,850	115,804	631	13,975	13,198	72	5 8	462,297	25. St. Saviour's Union	195,164	202,693	1,119	24,201	22,877	26	nil.	1,080,190
64. St. Saviour's, Southwark	14,999	13,913	127	2,046	1,417	24	4 8	224,255									
65. Christchurch	13,663	13,264	77	1,419	1,316	24	5 –	119,823									
66. St. George-the-Martyr	58,652	59,712	284	6,761	6,946	48	6 1	273,815									
67. Bermondsey, St. Mary	86,652	84,682	627	11,083	11,152	36	6 3	414,395	26. St. Olave's Union	134,632	136,660	1,506	17,454	18,477	24	2	820,988
68. Rotherhithe, St. Mary	36,024	39,255	754	4,847	5,242	24	6 5	202,708									
69. St. Olave	2,247	2,159	48	291	260	18	5 4	107,540									
70. St. Thomas, Southwark	781	752	8	59	57	18	5 4	16,271									
71. St. John, Horselydown	8,928	9,812	69	1,174	1,766	24	5 7	80,074									
72. Penge	18,650	20,375	770	2,839	3,338	48	5 4	148,799	In Croydon Union								
73. Lewisham	53,065	72,272	5,773	8,704	12,528	36	6 –	487,355	27. Lewisham Union	72,548	94,335	10793	11,827	16,352	18	8	672,804
74. Lee	14,435	16,381	1,238	2,264	2,799	36	6 7	134,593									
75. Eltham	5,048	5,682	3,782	859	1,025	18	6 2	50,856									
76. Woolwich	36,665	40,848	1,126	4,831	5,259	21	6 5	216,231	28. Woolwich Union	80,845	107,324	6,500	11,697	15,979	22	4	474,466
77. Plumstead	33,250	52,436	3,388	5,248	8,629	96	6 2	170,072									
78. Charlton	8,764	11,742	1,236	1,361	1,818	24	6 9	64,903									
79. Kidbrook	2,166	2,298	750	257	273	18	6 2	23,260									
80. Greenwich	46,580	57,240	1,740	7,247	8,987	96	6 5	289,716	29. Greenwich Union	131,233	165,413	3,425	19,781	24,743	23	3	828,396
81. St. Nicholas, Deptford	7,901	6,887	111	1,096	922	24	5 5	55,851									
82. St. Paul, Deptford	76,752	101,286	1,574	11,438	14,834	120	5 10	482,829									

(15)

ne various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

lectoral divisions, and Parliamentary boroughs—(*continued*).

Local Government area.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891.	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population. 1881.	Population. 1891.	Area.	Houses. 1881.	Houses. 1891.	No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
2. Newington Parish	107,850	115,801	631	13,975	13,198	72	£ 462,297	49. West Newington Newington Wards 1 (part) 2 and 3	52,406	56,623	631	13,975	7,055	2	22. Newington	2
								50. Walworth Newington Wards 1 (part) and 4	55,444	59,181			6,143	2		
3. St. Saviour's District	28,662	27,177	204	3,465	2,733	39	344,078	51. West Southwark St. Saviour Christchurch St. George-the-Martyr Wards 1 and 2	67,920	66,785	241	27,680	6,915	2	23. Southwark	3
4. St. George-the-Martyr Parish	58,652	59,712	284	6,761	6,946	48	273,815									
5. Bermondsey Parish	86,652	84,682	627	11,083	11,152	36	414,395	52. Bermondsey St. George-the-Martyr Ward 3 Bermondsey Wards 1, 2 and 3	84,537	82,849	650		10,966	2		
6. Rotherhithe Parish	36,024	39,255	754	4,847	5,242	24	202,708	53. Rotherhithe Bermondsey Ward 4 Rotherhithe St. Olave St. Thomas St. John	69,489	73,915	1,100		10,275	2		
7. St. Olave's District	11,956	12,723	125	1,524	2,083	28	203,885									
8. Lewisham District	71,715	92,647	6,543	11,543	15,866	27	636,154	In Dulwich (see No. 27).							In Camberwell (see No. 11).	
								54. Lewisham	67,500	88,653	7,011	10,968	15,327	2	24. Lewisham	1
9. Lee District (*see further below*)	30,413	36,103	7,006	4,741	5,915	33	273,612									
								55. Woolwich	74,963	98,966	8,296	10,938	14,913	2	25. Woolwich	1
10. Woolwich Parish (local board)	36,665	40,848	1,126	4,831	5,259	21	216,231									
11. Plumstead Parish	33,250	52,436	3,388	5,248	8,629	96	170,072									
Lee District (Continued—See No. 39 above.)								56. Greenwich	65,411	78,167	3,837	9,961	10	2	26. Greenwich	1
12. Greenwich District	131,233	165,413	3,425	19,781	24,743	99	828,396									
								57. Deptford	76,752	101286	1,574	11,438	14,834	2	27. Deptford	1

(16)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided fo

1. Parish, Poor Law areas, Local Government areas, County Counc

Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Vestrymen.	Rate in £ average, 1889-93.	Rateable value, 1891.	Poor Law Union or Parish.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of elected Guardians.	No. of *ex officio* Guardians.	Rateable value, 1891.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		s. d.	£		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			£
83 to 195. 113 parishes wholly within the City of London, and St. Botolph, Aldersgate (part)	50,569	37,636	670	6,494	5,329	—	—	4,087,106	30. City of London Union(*a*)	51,249	38,224	659	6,512	5,329	94	Nil	4,063,21
Excluding— *Whitechapel (part)*	*49*	*42*	*1*	*8*	*5*	—	—	*640*	In Whitechapel Union (see No.21).								
Including— *Inner Temple*	*156*	*96*	*13*	*45*	*39*	—	—	*22,805*	In no Union.								
Middle Temple	*95*	*95*	*4*	*30*	*30*	—	—	*14,782*	In no Union.								
Excluding— *Furnival's Inn (part)*	*34*	*24*	—	*5*	*5*	—	—	*1,841*	In Holborn Union (see No.23).								
Staple Inn (part)	*6*	*3*	—	*4*	*1*				In Holborn Union (see No.23).								
Totals	3,834,194	4,232,118	75,442	88,885	548,315	3879	—	33,017,530	Totals	3,814,949	4 211,272	74,635	485,910	544,847	694	311	32,794,0

(*a*) Including Glasshouse-yard (see Parish No. 53).

various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

toral divisions, and Parliamentary boroughs—(*continued*).

al Government area.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of Members of Board or Vestry.	Ratable value, 1891.	County division and Electoral divisions of Parliamentary boroughs.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		No. of County Councillors.	Parliamentary borough.	No. of Members of Parliament.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.				1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.			
							£									
City of London (*b*)	50,618	37,678	671	6,502	5,334	312 (*c*)	4,087,746	58. City of London	50,658	37,705	671	6,511	5,340	4	28. City of London	2
tra parochial. Schedule C.																
tra parochial. Schedule C.																
tra parochial. Schedule C.																
tra parochial. Schedule C.																
Totals ...	3,832,068	4,230,266	75,362	488,652	548,123	(*d*) 2,956	32,917,563	Totals ...	3,834,194	4,232,118	75,442	488,885	548,315	118	Total ..	59

(*b*) Excluding the parts of Shoreditch, Saffron-hill, Glasshouse-yard and Minories (see footnotes, pp. 5 and 11), of which full particulars are not obtainable.
(*c*) This comprises 80 Commissioners of Sewers and 232 members of the City of London Corporation.
(*d*) This is the total number of members of vestries and district boards under schedules A and B of the Metropolis Management Act, and is therefore exclusive of the 312 City Commissioners of Sewers and City Corporation.

(18)

Distribution and statistics of the several areas into which London is divided for the various purposes of Local Government and for electoral purposes—(*continued*).

2. School Board electoral areas.

School Board electoral area.	Parishes included therein.	Population.		Area.	Houses.		Number of Members of the School Board.
		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
City of London division	Municipal City (Nos. 83 to 195) ...	50,658	37,705	670	6,511	5,340	4
Chelsea division	Chelsea, Kensington, Fulham and Hammersmith (Nos. 1, 5, 32 and 33)	366,118	451,439	6,969	47,631	61,216	5
Finsbury division	Clerkenwell, Islington, St. Andrew and St George, Holborn, St. Giles and St. George, St. Luke, St. Sepulchre, Stoke Newington, Saffron-hill, &c., the Rolls, Glasshouse-yard, Charterhouse, Gray's-inn, Lincoln's-inn, Furnival's-inn (part), and Staple-inn (part) (Nos. 7, 31, 43, 45 to 56)	504,229	532,954	4,819	56,855	60,225	6
Greenwich division....	Charlton, Eltham, Greenwich, Kidbrook, Lee, Lewisham, Penge, Plumstead, St. Nicholas Deptford, St. Paul Deptford, and Woolwich (Nos. 72 to 82)	303,276	387,447	21,488	46,144	60,412	4
Hackney division	Bethnal Green, Hackney and Shoreditch (Nos. 3, 8, 30)	417,233	451,747	4,702	55,696	58,732	5
East Lambeth division	Camberwell and Newington (Nos. 11 and 63)	294,443	351,148	5,081	41,291	47,047	4
West Lambeth division	Lambeth, Battersea, Clapham, Putney, Streatham, Tooting and Wandsworth (Nos. 10, and 57 to 62)	464,133	582,703	15,395	66,152	84,685	6
Marylebone division	Hampstead, Paddington, St. Marylebone and St. Pancras (Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 9)	543,783	563,045	7,682	59,832	63,819	7
Southwark division	Bermondsey, Christchurch, Horsleydown, Rotherhithe, St. George-the-Martyr, St. Olave, St. Saviour and St. Thomas (Nos. 64 to 71)	221,946	223,549	1,994	27,680	28,156	4
Tower Hamlets	Bow, Bromley, Minories, Limehouse, Mile End New Town, Mile End Old Town, Norton Folgate, Old Artillery-ground, Old Tower Without, Poplar, Ratcliff, St. Botolph Without Aldgate, St. George-in-the-East, St. Katherine, Shadwell, Christchurch Spitalfields, Wapping, Whitechapel (part), and the Tower (Nos. 12 to 29)	439,137	451,931	4,098	55,819	55,721	5
Westminster division	St. Anne, St. Clement Danes, St. George Hanover-square, St. James, St. Margaret and St. John, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Paul Covent Garden, Savoy, and St. Peter (Nos. 34 to 42, and 44)	229,238	198,450	2,544	25,274	22,962	5
		3,834,194	4,232,118	75,442	488,885	548,315	55

APPENDIX XX.

MEMORANDUM

HANDED IN BY

LORD FARRER

AND PREPARED BY

SIR HENRY JENKYNS, K.C.B.,

AS TO THE ATTRIBUTES OF

COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.

INDEX.

Page.

COUNTIES:—
- Sheriff - (1)
- Sheriff's Court - (1)
- Assizes - (1)
- Justices - (1)
- Custos Rotulorum - (1)
- Clerk of the Peace - (1)
- Administrative Powers - (1)
- Transfer of Quarter Sessions business - (2)
- County Boroughs - (2)
- Lord Lieutenant and Militia - (2)

ATTRIBUTES OF A COUNTY:—
- Areas - (2)
- Liberties - (2)
- General Results - (3)
- Importance of County - (3)

BOROUGHS:—
- Constable, Frank Pledge - (3)
- Creation of Boroughs - (3)
- Counties of Cities - (3)
- Different Classes of Boroughs - (3)
- Responsibilities - (3)
- Municipal Corporations Act, 1835 - (3)
- Local Acts - (3)
- Improvement Commissioners, Local Boards of Health - (3)
- Position of Municipal Corporations - (4)
- Comparison of Municipal Borough and Local Board of Health - (4)
- Attributes of Municipal Boroughs - (4)

LONDON:—
- City of - (4)
- County of City of - (5)
- London outside City - (5)
- ,, Police - (6)
- ,, Town Government - (6)
- ,, Metropolitan Board of Works, Vestries, and District Boards - (6)
- ,, County Council - (6)

SUGGESTED CHANGES - (6)
- Effect of City ceasing to be a City - (7)
- ,, making London a County of a City - (7)
- ,, extension of City boundaries - (8)

COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.—Memorandum by Sir Henry Jenkyns.

The object of this Memorandum is to consider, especially with reference to London, what are the attributes of a county and a (city or) municipal borough respectively.

For this purpose some reference is necessary to the ancient history of counties and boroughs. That reference will be of a general character derived from general knowledge, and will doubtless require qualification if applied to particular instances or particular times.

Counties.

In early times the county was the main local division in England, on which the administration of Justice and taxation largely depended.

Sheriff. Every county had a sheriff and a coroner, or sometimes two or more coroners.*

The sheriff was, on the one hand, the representative of the King, collecting the revenue of the Crown,† and generally looking after the interests of the Crown. In this capacity he also executed all writs, whether directly from the Crown (as, for instance, for the election of members to serve in Parliament) or emanating from the courts of law (as, for instance, to execute a judgment either for the possession of land or to pay a debt).

On the other hand, he was responsible to the King for maintaining the peace and good order of the county, and had the power to call upon all persons in the county to aid him, both in suppressing rebellions and in pursuit of felons and the repression of crime, as well as for the execution of writs.

The sheriff also held courts, attended by the freeholders of the county, with both criminal and civil jurisdiction, *i.e.*, the tourn for the punishment of criminals, and the county court for the recovery of debts.

The sheriff was thus an extremely powerful officer both for good and for evil. He protected the weak against the strong, and restrained the powerful armed barons. But, on the other hand, we hear much of the exactions of sheriffs.

Partly for both the above reasons and partly to prevent the sheriffs from becoming too powerful officers, king, barons, and people were alike interested in limiting their office to a term of one year without power of reappointment.

The office was one of considerable profit as well as power. In modern days the under-sheriff takes the profits and the sheriff and the Treasury share the expenses.

The coroner also held a court with wider powers than at present, and was intimately bound up with the sheriff and sheriff's court.

His civil court, so far as relates to the recovery of debts, was in 1845 converted into the modern county court, which is held for a district, and has no connexion with the county or with the sheriff.

His civil court as respects other matters (*e.g.*, outlawry, the election of members of Parliament, or of coroners) is extinct, except perhaps, for some small local purposes.

The abolition of the civil courts was due to their having fallen into desuetude, being superseded by the courts at Westminster for large debts, while for small debts the courts of request partly took their place.

The introduction of the ballot, the abolition of outlawry, and the appointment of coroners by county councils account for the rest.

Extinction of sheriffs' courts. The sheriff's tourn (his criminal court) was superseded partly by the assizes and partly by the quarter sessions, and ultimately was restrained from trying indictments, and then abolished.

Assizes. The circuits of the King's judges when regularised were fixed according to counties. In each county the judges on circuit acted in four capacities: as a court of assize, a court of nisi prius, a court of oyer and terminer, and a court of gaol delivery; each court being constituted by a separate commission.* And, as a rule, separate assizes are still held for each county under a separate sheriff.†

The jurisdiction of each court is limited to the county. The sheriff of the county summons the juries, and a person can, as a rule, only be tried in the county in which his offence was committed, a matter of great importance, and in former days of supreme importance, as a man could not be convicted of an offence committed for political reasons if he had the sympathy of his neighbours.

Justices. The justices, who were established by Edward I., and who took the place of the older conservators of the peace, gradually extended their jurisdiction, and tried at quarter sessions the criminals formally tried in the sheriff's tourn.

The sheriff of the county summons the juries, and a man can, as a rule, only be tried at the quarter sessions for the county in which his offence was committed.

The justices also gradually acquired a summary power of trying "out of session"‡ persons for minor offences, a power which was, however, very limited until the last fifty years.

The quarter sessions also acquired a power of licensing alehouses and the power of administering county business.

The justices were always conservators of the peace, and had the duty of preserving order; and since they established a police force, they rather than the sheriff are considered to be responsible for maintaining the peace of the county.

The justices are appointed by a commission of the peace under the Great Seal. The commission is usually for the same county area as a sheriff, but this is not always the case. Thus in each of the counties of York and Lincoln, there is a separate commission of the peace, and a separate quarter sessions for each of the three ridings or divisions, although there is one sheriff for the whole county.

There are also exceptional cases, as mentioned below.

Custos rotulorum. In the commission of the peace appointing the justices one person was named as custos rotulorum to keep the rolls of the county, and the justice so named became a sort of chief among the justices, and by custom acquired the right of nominating persons to the Lord Chancellor for appointment as justices.

Although originally appointed by the same commission as the justices he afterwards came to be appointed by a separate commission.

The same person is usually appointed custos rotulorum and lord lieutenant (*see* below, p. 3), but in a case like Cambridgeshire, where the lord lieutenant acts for the whole county, he is custos only for Cambridge proper, while there is a separate custos for the Isle of Ely, which has (as a relic of the power of the Archbishop of York) a separate commission of the peace and a separate court of quarter sessions.

Clerk of the peace. The custos rotulorum from very early days appointed an officer to assist him in keeping the rolls of the county. This officer had a freehold office and was known as clerk of the peace, and acted as clerk of the court of quarter sessions, and also as clerk of the Crown at quarter sessions, *i.e.*, as the person whose duty it was on behalf of the Crown to frame indictments and send them to the grand jury at quarter sessions for presentment.

This office was combined with clerk of the county council, and altered as to tenure and appointment by the Local Government Act, 1888 (s. 83).

County administrative powers. To the quarter sessions in 1530 was given§ the duty of superintending county bridges,‖ *i.e.*, the bridges which the inhabitants of the county were liable to repair,

* Each coroner is coroner for the whole county.
† Altered by establishment of Court of Augmentations when the monasteries were dissolved, and finally by 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 99, s. 12.

* This substantially continues down to the present time.
† Some counties, as Yorkshire and Lancashire, are divided, and in some small counties of cities there are no assizes. *See also* below as to the Central Criminal Court.
‡ *i.e.*, not in quarter sessions with a jury, and sitting in petty sessions "out of session."
§ *See* 22 Henry 8., c. 5.
‖ In Lancashire, and perhaps some other county, the hundreds are liable to repair the bridges.

and of raising a rate over the county for the maintenance of those bridges, and for that purpose had a treasurer and other officers.

They gradually acquired other powers, and during the present reign whenever county administrative powers have been created they have until 1888 been given to quarter sessions. These county administrative powers are, speaking broadly, as follows:—

(*a.*) Shire halls, judges' lodgings, lock-ups,* justices' rooms and county buildings,
(*b.*) Coroners.
(*c.*) Police.
(*d.*) Lunatic asylums.
(*e.*) Reformatory and industrial schools.
(*f.*) Cattle plague.
(*g.*) Main roads.
(*h.*) Analysts for adulteration of food and drugs.
(*i.*) Explosives.
(*j.*) County expenditure and county rate.
(*k.*) Polling districts, &c.
(*l.*) Weights and measures, prosecutions at assizes and various minor matters.

The exercise of these powers necessarily involved expenditure, and consequently the levy of a county rate.

Liquor licenses are given by justices and do not form part of county administrative powers.

Transfer to county councils.

In 1888 the administrative business of quarter sessions was transferred to county councils elected by the occupiers of land and houses in the county.

In most cases the county council was elected for the area within the jurisdiction of each separate court of quarter sessions. In some cases where there was practically though not technically a separate court of quarter sessions—*e.g.*, Suffolk† and Sussex—county councils were established for separate divisions of the county, although there is only one commission of the peace for the whole county. The Isle of Wight was also given a county council separate from that of Hampshire.

County boroughs.

The county area was also materially altered as regards administrative business by the constitution of county boroughs.

The county rate, being levied by the court of quarter sessions, was limited to the area over which that court had jurisdiction; and, therefore, where a municipal borough had (before 1835) exemption from the jurisdiction of the court, the county rate could not be levied in that borough; the borough was thus excluded from the administrative powers of the court and the Acts conferring on quarter sessions county administrative powers gave them to the council of that borough.

Since 1835 many boroughs have been created which had not this ancient exemption. To some of them letters patent have granted a court of quarter sessions, and thereby given an exemption from contributing towards the cost of executing new administrative powers conferred on quarter sessions. But this grant did not exempt the area of the borough from contributing for matters for which the area of it was anciently liable; *e.g.*, county bridges, judges' lodgings, lunatic asylums, prosecutions at assizes.

In some cases also every borough has been excluded from the jurisdiction of quarter sessions. Thus, under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, and the Borough Police Acts, every borough was entitled to have its own police force, and the quarter sessions could not rate the borough to the county police rate. But in many cases the smaller boroughs have agreed with the county to be policed by the county police force; and since 1877 new boroughs under 20,000 population are not entitled to have a separate police force.

Lord lieutenant and militia.

The lieutenant of a county, or, as he is commonly called, lord lieutenant, is a purely military officer appointed by virtue of the Militia Acts, the present Act being the Act of 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 49).‡

As to the militia, whether general or local, there is a separate force for each county.

The lieutenant can appoint deputy lieutenants, who, in the event of a ballot for the militia, would conduct the proceedings for that ballot. He has also a certain right of nomination to first commissions in the militia; but otherwise he has at present no powers or duties. He is usually, as before mentioned, also appointed custos rotulorum; and in that capacity he has by custom the nomination of the justices.

Owing to his holding office practically for life, and being always a person of great importance in the county, he has come to be considered a greater officer than the high sheriff; though the high sheriff, being the representative of the Sovereign, has precedence of everyone in the county and greater powers and responsibilities.

Attributes of County.

Attributes of county.

The attributes of a county are, therefore, as follows; namely, the possession of—

(*a*) a sheriff;
(*b*) a coroner or coroners;
(*c*) assizes;
(*d*) a commission of the peace and court of quarter sessions, and custos rotulorum;
(*e*) a county council and county officers and county administrative powers (p. 3);
(*f*) a lieutenant for militia purposes and a militia force.

Exceptional county areas.

But there is no absolute rule as to each area having all the attributes.

For instance, the counties of York and Lincoln—

(*a*) have one sheriff and assizes* for the whole county; but
(*b*) are divided into three separate counties for the purpose of quarter sessions, county council, &c.;
(*c*) Yorkshire has a lieutenant for each riding; but there is one lieutenant for the whole of Lincolnshire, and one man is custos rotulorum, though probably he has three separate appointments as custos rotulorum for each of the divisions.

In Cambridgeshire there is one custos rotulorum for the Isle of Ely and another for the rest of the county of Cambridge, while there is one lieutenant for the whole county. There is one sheriff for the whole of Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely) and for Huntingdonshire, as if they formed one county.

Similar differences are to be found in Suffolk, Sussex, and Hampshire.

Again, in many counties, county boroughs are excluded from the county for all administrative purposes, although they still remain in the county for other purposes, *i.e.*, sheriff, assizes, quarter sessions, justices, custos rotulorum, and lieutenant, and in one sense coroners. But these boroughs may have to contribute for county purposes, *e.g.*, lunatic asylums or county bridges, in consequence of their liability existing before 1888.

Liberties.

Besides the cases above-mentioned which may be considered as constituting separate counties, the jurisdiction of the sheriff, coroner, justices, &c. is much affected by liberties or franchises.

Certain powers of the sheriffs were parted with by the sheriff either by sale or gift. Thus in Westminster the High Bailiff has the right and duty of executing certain writs, and of taking the profits derived therefrom. Again, in the liberty of St. Albans there was an hereditary sheriff who, within the liberty, executed all or many of the functions of the sheriff.†

Still more frequent is the case where the coroner is appointed by private persons; as, in Westminster he is appointed by the dean and chapter; in Langbaurgh (York), which is, I believe, practically Cleveland, he is appointed by an individual. In what is now the administrative county of West Suffolk he is appointed by Lord Bristol as successor to the abbot of Bury St. Edmunds.

The coroner of the Queen's household used to exercise jurisdiction not merely within the palace but within fifteen miles from the palace. This jurisdiction outside the palace has fallen into desuetude.

Again, certain liberties had their own justices by charter, *e.g.*, Ripon, St. Albans, Romney Marsh; and in the case of Haveringatte-Bower in Essex, two justices are appointed by the lord of the manor, and hold a separate court of quarter sessions.

Many boroughs also obtained exemption from the jurisdiction of one or more county officers.

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* Prisons were administered by them for many years prior to 1877 in substitution for the sheriff.
† Due to the old authority of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds.
‡ Some information with respect to lieutenants of counties will be found in Ch. IX. of the Manual of Military Law.

* Yorkshire is practically divided for the purpose of assizes under 26 & 27 Vict. c. 122.
† *See* 37 & 38 Vict. c. 45. s. 38.
In Westmoreland the power of appointing the sheriff was re-vested in the crown by 13 & 14 Vict. c. 30.

General results.

The result is that although in some cases the county is one area for all the above attributes of the county, there are a large number of exceptions, and in dealing with a "county" it is necessary to consider—

(*a.*) for what purpose it is being dealt with, whether as respects the sheriff, justices, county administration, militia, or otherwise as the area of a county differs for different purposes; and

(*b.*) what exceptions there are from the county area as respects that purpose.

Importance of county.

The county area is of great practical importance; indeed, the whole administration of justice turns upon it. The sheriff of the county executes all decrees of the high court affecting any person or property in his county, he also executes all writs, including writs issued by the Crown, *e.g.*, writs for parliamentary elections.

Questions of venue—the requirement that a man shall be tried for offences or actions which are local in their character, in the county where the offence is committed or the cause of action arose—are also of great practical importance.

The summary jurisdiction of justices and the jurisdiction of quarter sessions are limited by the boundaries of counties.

The militia follow the counties, and if the annual Act for the balloting for the militia at any time failed to pass, the county area would be of vital importance.

As a matter of sentiment, cities and towns attach great importance to being counties of themselves, and treat the office of sheriff as one of honour.

Boroughs.

Municipal boroughs played but a small part in the general government in early days as compared with counties.

Constable and view of frankpledge.

Besides the duty of the sheriff and the justices over the whole county, there was a more localised organisation to preserve the peace. Every township or vill had a constable and held a view of frankpledge; and every man was bound, at the call of the constable as well as the sheriff, to come out in order to keep the peace or to arrest criminals.

Manorial courts also exercised in many cases a criminal jurisdiction; in particular, the court leet dealt with weights and measures.*

Creation of boroughs.

The inhabitants of a town naturally desired some better organisation than that of the township. They associated more closely for defence and security, "watch and ward," and were organised in guilds. They also desired, instead of attending at a distance the sheriff's court, which took a merchant away from his business, and involved loss of time and some risk of life,† to have justice, both criminal and civil, administered with speed, and at their own doors.

They also desired exemptions from fiscal exactions, whether of the lord of the manor or of the sheriff or the Crown.

Thus charters were granted both by the Crown and by great lords to municipal boroughs, making the inhabitants a corporation with a representative governing body, and granting them some or all of the above privileges—a grant usually made in return for a money payment, either a capital sum or an annual sum‡ or both.

Counties of cities.

Thus some towns (*e.g.*, Bristol, Norwich, Nottingham, York, Haverfordwest) became entirely separate counties, *i.e.*, the corporation became the sheriff and executed the duties through officers of the corporation. They had justices and judicial officers (*e.g.*, recorder) exercising the authority of justices, and sometimes of quarter sessions, and holding a civil court for the recovery of debts and other civil business.

In some cases the jurisdiction of the borough justices was exclusive, and the county justices had no jurisdiction. In other cases the county justices had concurrent jurisdiction.

Different classes of boroughs.

Thus there were—

(*a*) boroughs entirely separate counties, with their own sheriff;

(*b*) boroughs having separate quarter sessions and exempt from the county rate and county jurisdiction of the justices, but not exempt from the sheriff;

(*c*) boroughs having justices of their own, but within the jurisdiction of the county justices and quarter sessions.

Responsibilities of boroughs.

Every borough was, like the old township, responsible for the maintenance of the peace within its boundaries, the mayor, port-reeve, or other chief officer having the responsibility in this respect of the sheriff.*

The view of frankpledge was held either for the borough or for some ward or other division of the borough, and every citizen was bound to come out armed to maintain the peace at the call, either of the alderman of the ward or of the mayor or other officer, as the case might be.

The governing body of the town also took over the township liability for maintaining the roads, and (in later days) paved and lighted the town.

Municipal Corporations Act, 1835.

Before 1835 the governing body of many boroughs, instead of representing all who paid scot and lot, *i.e.*, the ratepayers, had become either self-elected, or elected by a very small number of the inhabitants.

At the same time considerable towns, *e.g.*, Manchester, were practically under no town government at all.†

Hence a commission was appointed, who inquired into, and reported on, the different municipal corporations, and the result of their recommendations was the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

‡That Act and the amending Acts were consolidated by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, under which the governing body of the corporation is a council, of whom two-thirds are the councillors elected by the rated resident occupiers of buildings and land, and one-third aldermen, elected by the councillors, while at the head is the mayor elected annually by the council.

The town when large is divided into wards for the election of councillors, but the wards have no other object.

The Act recognises as the duties of a town council—

(*a*) the provision of a town hall;

(*b*) the management of a corporate property, and the application of the revenue from it (which before 1835 had been often applied for improper purposes or for the use of the members of the corporation);

(*c*) the levying of a borough rate for the general expenses of the borough;

(*d*) the watching of the borough and appointment of constables.

But except as respects the administration of justice, it does not recognise any other matters as being within the functions of the town council.

As to the administration of justice, it provides for the different cases above-mentioned (s. 8); namely,—

(*a*) boroughs which are counties with their own sheriff;

(*b*) boroughs with separate quarter sessions, to which it gives a coroner having jurisdiction exclusive of the county coroner;

(*c*) boroughs with justices but not quarter sessions, in which, therefore, the county justices have concurrent and the county quarter sessions exclusive jurisdiction.

It also makes the mayor and the ex-mayor justices in the borough.

The quarter sessions are to be held, not by the justices of the borough, but by the recorder.§

It also preserved the old borough civil courts and made the recorder the judge of any such court.

It will be seen from the above that various matters of town government were not treated as specially belonging to town councils or municipal corporations.

Sanitary and highway matters are mentioned below, but to the present day the relief of the poor and education are not treated as matters of town government, but are administered by special bodies elected for the purpose.

Local Acts.

In fact, for many years before 1835, numerous local Acts had been passed for paving, lighting, cleaning, watching, regulating, and improving towns, and supplying them with water, and in some cases for providing and maintaining markets and cemeteries. The Act of 1835 provided for the transfer to the town council of the powers under these local Acts.

Also, the police powers had been in many cases dealt with by local Acts (the clauses of which were consolidated by 10 & 11 Vict c. 89), and those Acts contained

* This jurisdiction is continued down to the present day. At Wakefield, and I believe also Sheffield, the inspection of weights and measures has been conducted under the authority of the lord of the manor.

† *See* recital in charter making Bristol a separate county.

‡ The annual sum was often a composition for dues or fines, &c., which the governing body of the corporation collected.

* *See* case of R. *v.* Pinney, 3 State Trials, N. S., p. 1.

† Manchester in 1820 was under a borough reeve and constables of the different towships. (*See* 1 State Trials, N.S., pp. 188, 1875.)

‡ In 1835 10*l.* occupiers of buildings; the limit of 10*l.* was removed in 1869, and 10*l.* occupers of land added in 1888.

§ In Haverfordwest there is no recorder and the justices continue to act in quarter sessions.

not only police provisions, which have been in the main superseded by the Borough Police Acts, but also provisions for town government.

Improvement commissioners and local boards of health.

Municipal boroughs and town councils have now ceased to be the only form of an incorporated town and of town government. Not only have local Acts established bodies usually known as improvement commissioners, *i.e.*, commissioners for improving, paving, and lighting the town, but, as a rule, without police powers, but the Public Health Acts, beginning in 1847,* have authorised the establishment of local boards, with powers of paving, lighting, draining, and managing the streets and sanitation of their towns. The powers given by this Act are given to all urban authorities alike, so that town councils, improvement commissioners, and local boards, when acting under the Public Health Acts, have all precisely the same powers; they are all urban sanitary authorities, and their districts are urban sanitary districts.*

Position of municipal corporations.

Owing, therefore, to the local Acts which have been passed indifferently for towns which are boroughs and towns which are not, and to the enormous growth of local boards of health and of the importance of sanitary questions, there is now but little distinction except in sentiment and detail between a municipal borough with its town council as such and a local board district with its board of health.

Comparison of attributes of municipal borough and local board of health.

Municipal Borough.	Local Board of Health.
A mayor, who is a justice and responsible for the peace of the borough, and has by statute precedence over everyone in the borough.	A chairman who is not called mayor, and is not a justice, nor responsible for the peace, and has no precedence.
Aldermen.	No aldermen.
Councillors (constituting two-thirds of the council) elected by the occupiers of buildings of any value and lands of 10*l.* value, each occupier having one vote only.	All members elected by owners as well as the occupiers of buildings and land, voters having additional votes, (up to six) according to the value of their buildings or land.
Accounts audited by auditors annually elected by the same persons as the councillors, but without power of surcharge.	Accounts audited by a district auditor under the Local Government Board with large powers of surcharge.
In some cases municipal property called the borough fund, applicable for general purposes, besides those for which rates can be levied.	As a rule no property applicable to general purposes.
In most boroughs the council manage the police.	Never manage police except in two cases under local Acts.
Some have quarter sessions and county administrative powers.	Never have quarter sessions or county administrative powers.

Except as above, it is impossible to point to any one thing which distinguishes a town council from a local board. It is true that a local board never has any county powers (*e.g.*, sheriff, justices, lunatic asylum), and has no police; but then the councils of the smaller boroughs have none of those county powers, and have no police.

Attributes of municipal borough.

The council of the borough is an urban sanitary authority differing hardly at all from other urban sanitary authorities.

The attributes, therefore, of a municipal borough as such are extremely few, mainly matters of dignity, and "city" as distinct from "borough" has no attributes; it is a mere name, considered to be more dignified than a "borough."†

The council consist of a mayor, aldermen, and councillors.

The mayor is a justice of the peace and responsible for the peace of the borough.

There is no efficient audit of accounts.

Besides the above, certain boroughs have acquired some one or more of the attributes of counties, and in some cases have acquired all of them, except that of lord lieutenant for the purposes of militia.‡

London.

City of London.

City of London.

In considering the position of London as respects the above law relating to counties and boroughs, we may deal first with the city.

The city is a municipal borough, but in a different position from any other municipal borough in the kingdom, as it was not reformed in 1835, and is therefore not under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

The corporation of the city has under 2 Will. & Mary, sess. 1. c. 8. the title of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and as in other municipal boroughs, consists of all the citizens, though the word corporation is popularly applied to the governing body, *i.e.*, the common council, which is composed of the lord mayor, the aldermen, and the councillors.

The lord mayor and aldermen form the court of quarter sessions, and until 1888 exercised some if not all of the county administrative powers separately from the common council, but the Local Government Act, 1888, (s. 41) transferred to the common council such of those powers as in ordinary boroughs were transferred by the Act to the council of a quarter sessions borough, and transferred to the county council for London such of those powers as in the case of quarter sessions boroughs were vested in the county council and not in the town council.

The common council (speaking broadly) possesses the county administrative powers (p. 3) and also those powers of town government which are possessed by other municipal corporations otherwise than as urban sanitary authorities under the Public Health Acts, and thus have their own police and appointments of various officers, *e.g.*, coroner.

The highway and sanitary powers are exercised by a body called the commissioners of sewers, who are appointed annually by the common council, but when appointed exercise independently of the council some of the powers of town government, namely, improving, paving, lighting, cleansing, sanitation, and levy a rate for the purpose. In fact they do in the city what the vestries and district boards do in the rest of London and urban sanitary authorities in other towns.

Although the corporation was not reformed in 1835, there have been various local Acts for reforming its constitution. Under one of those the franchise for electing the common councillors instead of being confined to the liverymen who are freemen, is extended to all the parliamentary electors.

The aldermen are elected not, as in other municipal corporations, by the council, but directly by the citizens registered in the different wards.†

The lord mayor is annually elected by the mayor and aldermen from two candidates nominated by the common hall.‡ His election (unlike that of mayors under the Act of 1882) is subject to the approval of the Crown.

Moreover, as the city never came under the reform of the municipal corporations in 1835, it contains several survivals.

The ward with its aldermen still remains to some extent a living organism, holding its ward-mote once a year.

The old meeting of the whole of the citizens, survives in the common hall, which consists of a meeting of the

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* Consolidated in 1875, 48 & 49 Vict. c. 55.

† It was supposed that the title of "city" belonged to a town with a cathedral of a bishop, but on inquiry the supposition was found baseless, and lately the title of city has been granted by the Queen to some boroughs without cathedrals.

The "city" of Westminster never had a municipality or self-government.

‡ In Haverfordwest there is a separate lieutenant, but without any powers except that of appointing deputy lieutenants.

* There are, as in every other case, certain exceptional places, *e.g.*, Folkestone, and perhaps Oxford, to which the above statement is applicable only with modification.

† In one ward there are no electors, and the senior alderman usually takes the post, vacating his seat in his former ward.

‡ *See* below.

livery, but does not include the ordinary occupiers (who are also parliamentary electors), although they have the right of voting at the election of common councillors.

The livery is a relic of the connexion between the guilds and municipal life. A liveryman of a city company is necessarily a freeman of the city, and as such, besides voting in common hall, has a vote at the election of members of Parliament for the city, which a mere freeman has not.

The livery meeting in common hall also annually elect the sheriffs and the chamberlain, and nominate two candidates, from whom the lord mayor and aldermen choose the next lord mayor.

The justices are not appointed by the Crown, but are elective; as the lord mayor, and every alderman (who is elected by the registered electors of each ward) are, by charter, justices, and the lord mayor and aldermen sitting together form the court of quarter sessions, the recorder being their assessor.

County of city of London.

The city of London has acquired all the attributes of a county, *i.e.*, it possesses separate from any adjoining county—

(1) a sheriff;
(2) a coroner;
(3) justices and a court of quarter sessions (which include liquor licences);
(4) courts for civil suits;
(5) a lieutenant and militia;
(6) a police force.
(7) the county administrative powers as above mentioned (p. 8).

The corporation bought from the Crown the shrievalties of London and of Middlesex, and other privileges, for a payment of 300*l.* a year. The office of sheriff in the city is executed by two sheriffs, annually elected by the livery, but the duties are practically performed by subordinates called secondaries,* who are officers of the corporation appointed by the common council.

In Middlesex the two sheriffs of London jointly constituted the sheriff of Middlesex; the duties were performed, as elsewhere, by an under-sheriff appointed by the two persons who const tuted the sheriff. In 1888 the shrievalty of Middlesex was taken away from the city.†

The lord mayor and aldermen, who are, as above mentioned, the only justices in the city, sit at the Mansion House and Guildhall by rotation, to take cases triable summarily, and each of them has, although sitting alone, the same jurisdiction as a police magistrate, or as two justices elsewhere.

The lord mayor and aldermen form, as above-mentioned, the court of quarter sessions, and here appeals whether from summary convictions or as to rates, but the immediate criminal jurisdiction of quarter sessions is practically exercised by the Central Criminal Court.

The Central Criminal Court is a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, which, by virtue of 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 46. is constituted, not by a commission ad hoc on each occasion as in other counties, but by a standing commission. The court sits in the city at Newgate, but has jurisdiction over the counties of London and Middlesex, and certain portions of Essex, Kent, and Surrey,‡ and is, in fact, a monthly criminal assize for the above area. The lord mayor presides in the court when present, although he takes no part in the trials, which are conducted either by the judges (who are all members of the court, and attend in rotation, and try the serious cases), or by the recorder, or common serjeant, or the judge of the sheriff's court, all of whom are named in the commission.

There were several civil courts in the city of London but they are now practically reduced to two:—

(1.) The lord mayor's court held before the recorder, or the common serjeant or the assistant judge;
(2.) The city of London court, which is the direct descendant of the two sheriffs' courts, but is now an ordinary county court.

The lord mayor's court has jurisdiction unlimited in amount, and so long as the system of foreign attachment was in practical operation, vitually exercised jurisdiction over persons outside the city, and now has jurisdiction in all cases arising from contracts entered into the city.*

The common council have the control of their own police; two-thirds of the cost being paid out of a police rate, and one-third out of the city cash, *i.e.*, the general revenues of the city. In order to avoid the control of the Home Secretary, the common council have never accepted the parliamentary grant made to other local authorities towards their force.†

The lieutenancy of the city is put into commission, and the lord mayor is the head of the commission, and the practice is that the outgoing lord mayor has the privilege of nominating new persons to the commission of lieutenancy.

The militia of the city is regulated under the old Acts of Charles II. and amending Acts, instead of under the more modern Acts which regulate the militia elsewhere.

London outside City.

Position of London outside the city as to county attributes.

As respects the portion of London outside the city, there has never been anything strictly of the character of a municipal corporation, and it has remained in the condition in which many populous parts of the country were before charters were granted under the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835.

So far as regards the attributes of a county, this portion of London outside the city was, until 1888, merely a portion of an ordinary county, either Middlesex, Surrey, or Kent, though many of the county administrative powers‡ were held by the Metropolitan Board of Works and not by quarter sessions. In 1888 it was made a county of itself for all purposes; the county of London being thus formed out of fragments of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.

For administrative purposes that county includes the city of London, except so far as the corporation of the city hold the powers; for non-administrative purposes it excludes the city, except so far as the corporation of the city assent to the city being brought within the jurisdiction of the county justices and quarter sessions.

Consequently the county of London, for non-administrative purposes, has (exclusive of the city) the attributes of an ordinary county, namely,—

(1.) A sheriff appointed as usual by the Crown;
(2.) Coroners appointed (with the exceptions mentioned below) by the county council;
(3.) A commission of the peace, a court of quarter sessions, and a custos rotulorum appointed in the ordinary way;
(4.) County councils, county officers, and county administrative powers;§
(5.) Lieutenant for militia purposes, and a militia force.||

There are, however, certain exceptional jurisdictions which were not removed by the Local Government Act, 1888.

Thus the high bailiff of Westminster, appointed by the dean and chapter of Westminister, and the high bailiff of Southwark, appointed by the corporation of the city, exercise certain powers of the sheriff.

Coroners also whose jurisdiction ousts that of the county coroner are appointed in Westminster by the dean and chapter, in the Savoy by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in Southwark by the city corporation, in the Tower Hamlets by the Lord Lieutenant of the Tower.

There is now only one commission of the peace and quarter sessions for the whole county of London, exclusive of the city.¶

Owing to the large number of prisoners at quarter sessions in Middlesex, an arrangement was made for fortnightly sittings of the sessions for judicial purposes and for a payment from the Exchequer to a chairman to preside at those sessions, and to a deputy in certain cases.

The chairman so paid was made chairman of the quarter sessions for the whole of London, but when he

* There is now only one secondary.
† The city, thereupon, as the 300*l.* is (subject to certain deductions) still paid to a purchaser from the Crown, claimed that the Crown should remit it, but the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) refused to remit the whole, as the payment was made for other privileges besides the shrievalty of Middlesex. The city alleged in 1888 that there was a large profit derived from the shrievalties; the under-sheriff for Middlesex was said to make 3,000*l.* a year.
‡ As to London, *see* 51 & 52 Vict. c. 41. ss. 8 & 9; the parts of Kent and Surrey mentioned in the 4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 36. s. 2, are included in the county of London. Mottingham is the only place in Kent not so included.

* It is said that actions are brought in this court for the sake of the high costs obtained.
† *Qu.* if this position was affected by the financial changes of 1888.
‡ *See* p. 8.
|| *See* p. 3.
§ The militia of the Tower Hamlets were under the lieutenant of the Tower and not under the lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.
¶ Local Government Act, 1888, s. 40. There were previously separate justices and quarter sessions for Westminster, though the same persons were always appointed justices of Middlesex and Westminster. There were also separate justices and a separate court of quarter sessions for the liberty of the Tower Hamlets, though the justices and quarter sessions of Middlesex had concurrent jurisdiction there.

vacates his office, the Queen is authorised, on the petition of the county council, stating the salary which they are willing to give, to appoint a paid chairman of quarter sessions.

Special provision is also made for holding separate courts of quarter sessions at the same time within the county for trying the different cases north and south of the Thames.

The court of quarter session replaced the former court of assessment sessions under the Valuation (London) Act, 1869, but the law officers have advised that the special officers assigned to that court continue, in place of the clerk of the peace, to be officers of the court of quarter sessions when sitting for the exercise of jurisdiction under that Act.

The central criminal court forms the assizes for Middlesex and London.

There are also certain exceptional conditions connected with the royal palaces, as the Queen's coroner has jurisdiction in the palace, and the Board of Green Cloth exercises or exercised certain jurisdiction of justices within the verge of the palace.*

Position of London outside city as to police.

As respects police, London and the home counties are entirely exceptional.

The city, like other municipal boroughs, has its own police, but with less Government control.†

But outside the city a large area was created in the early part of the century establishing a police force for an area of about 15 miles round London, including the whole of Middlesex, and parts of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire.

The force was placed nominally under the authority of two commissioners, since reduced to one. Practically, it is under the control of the Home Secretary.

Consequently the county councils of Middlesex, Croydon, and West Ham have no police force, and the county councils of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire have a police force for part only of their respective counties.

Position of London outside city as to town government.

Prior to 1855, whatever town government existed in London outside the city depended, with two or three small exceptions, upon the Vestry Act of 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 60, and on local Acts passed for paving, lighting, cleansing, draining, or improving different parishes or parts of parishes, though certain commissions of sewers for drainage included a wider area.‡

These local Acts in many cases also gave the powers of the overseers and powers connected with the poor law to the same bodies or to other local bodies and these old poor law bodies still exist for certain local purposes connected with rates, although their poor law powers have been in the main transferred to the boards of guardians elected under the Poor Law Act, 1834, or modern local Acts.

Metropolitan Board of Works, vestries, and district boards.

In 1855 the Metropolis Management Act established—

(*a*) local elective bodies for every parish within the area of the metropolis outside the city§; and

(*b*) the Metropolitan Board of Works for the whole of the area,‖ constituted by delegates from the local bodies and from the common council of the city.

The local bodies were called vestries, and had transferred to them the powers of the common law vestry, *i.e.*, of the inhabitants of the parish in vestry assembled both for civil and ecclesiastical purposes.

The smaller parishes were grouped under district boards constituted by election by the vestries of the several parishes in the group, and nearly all the town government powers were given to the district board and not to the vestries of the constituent parishes.

The first, and nearly the only, duties given to the Metropolitan Board of Works were to construct the main drainage of London and the Thames embankment and to supervise buildings in London with a view to prevent danger to the public.

The Board, however, gradually acquired other powers *e.g.*, the fire brigade, and when Acts passed giving county powers to county quarter sessions or to councils of quarter sessions boroughs, the powers were frequently given to the Metropolitan Board of Works. Thus the Board became the local authority under the Acts relating to contagious diseases (animals), petroleum, &c.

The main body of sanitary powers, however, rested with the local bodies, *i.e.*, the vestries and district boards; the main sewers alone were entrusted to the Metropolitan Board, while the local sewers and drains were placed under the vestries and district boards. To them also was entrusted the duties connected with roads, lighting, sanitation, and improvements.

The Metropolitan Board had, however, certain powers of making improvements when of general and not merely of local importance. The Board also promoted local Acts and obtained powers under them.

County Council of London.

When in 1888 the administrative county of London was formed* there were conferred on the county council the powers of the Metropolitan Board of Works as well as the powers conferred on county councils in other counties, subject, however, to certain exceptions in the case of the city of London, similar to the exceptions in favour of quarter sessions boroughs in other counties.

The consequence is that although, speaking generally, the commissioners of sewers in the city, and the vestries and district boards in the rest of London, are in the position of urban authorities with sanitary and highway powers, while the London County Council is in the position of an ordinary county council, exercising the general powers of county government over urban districts which are not county boroughs,—yet the division is not quite the same as elsewhere, inasmuch as the county council has succeeded to such of the powers of town government as were previously vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Thus the county has, what other county councils have not, powers relating to—

(1.) Main sewers;
(2.) The Victoria and Lambeth embankments;
(3.) The regulation of new buildings;
(4.) Improvements in streets, &c.;
(5.) Fire brigade;
(6.) Theatres and music halls (as to structure);
(7.) Offensive trades, slaughter-houses, &c.;
(8.) Continuous supply of water.
(9.) Commons, open spaces, and recreation grounds.
(10.) Gas and water companies and gas inspection.
(11.) Infant life protection.

The county powers which in the rest of the country were left to quarter sessions boroughs were left in London to the city, consequently, the county council have no authority within the city as respects—

(*a.*) Coroners.
(*b.*) Police.
(*c.*) Lunatic asylums.
(*d.*) Reformatory and industrial schools.
(*e.*) Contagious diseases (animals).†
(*f.*) Adulteration.
(*g.*) Explosives.
(*h.*) Weights and measures.

The corporation of the city are also the local authority as respects foreign cattle, and remain by virtue of ss. 111, 112 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, the port sanitary authority for the whole port of London.‡ The power, however, of port sanitary authority is rather an exception from the sanitary powers of the vestries and district boards, than from the powers of the county council.

The county council, partly under the Metropolis Management Acts as successors of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and partly under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, have powers of control and supervision over the urban sanitary authorities in London outside the city which county councils elsewhere do not possess.

Effect of Suggested Changes.

It will be convenient to consider what differences would be made—

(A.) If the city of London ceased to be a county of a city; and

(B.) If the county of London (including the city) were made a county of a city, subject to the same law as other counties of cities, *e.g.*, Bristol or Nottingham.

(C.) If the boundaries of the city were extended so as to comprise the county of London, so that the

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* Murder and manslaughter in the palaces are tried by a special court, of which the Lord Chamberlain is the head.

† *See* p. 10.

‡ The Metropolitan commissioners of sewers.

There was an Act known as Michael Angelo Taylor's Act, 57 Geo. 3. c. 29, which applied to so many parts of London as almost to be a general Act.

§ In Woolwich there is a local board of health, which was not established by the Act of 1855, and derives most of its powers from the Public Health Act, but for the purpose of this memorandum it is treated as a vestry.

‖ The area was that of the metropolitan commissioners of sewers, which was adopted from the area of the Weekly Bills of Mortality. The Queen in Council had power to add to it, but no order was ever made. It much requires adjustment, particularly as regards Penge, Hornsea, and a detached part of Camberwell.

* *See* p. 10.

† The city, however, contribute to the rate for the purpose, 41 & 42 Vict. c. 74. s. 9.

‡ Extending from the mouth of the Thames to the end of the tide at Teddington.

corporation should include the whole of the inhabitants of London, and the council representing those inhabitants take the place of the common council.

(D.) To give to the county of London the title of city would have no legal effect, and make no change except one of sentiment.

To make the chairman of the county council lord mayor would give him precedence in London over every one, except the Queen, but would make no other change.

The effect of local Acts is necessarily ignored in all cases.

(A.) Effect of city ceasing to be a city.

(A.) If the city of London ceased to be a county of a city, or a quarter sessions borough, the result would be as follows :—

I. As respects non-administrative matters :—

(i.) The sheriffs of the city of London and the secondaries would cease, and the sheriff of the county of London and his under-sheriff would have authority throughout the city.

(ii.) The commission of lieutenancy would cease, and so would the separate militia corps, and the city would form part of the whole county for the purposes of the lieutenant and the militia.

(iii.) If the city were left in the position of an ordinary quarter sessions borough in a county, there would be no further change, but if it were made a borough without quarter sessions the following changes would be made :—

(*a*.) The county council would appoint its coroner.

(*b*.) No difference would be made as regards police.

(*c*.) The county quarter sessions would have jurisdiction in the city, and the jurisdiction of the court of the mayor and alderman or of the recorder as their assessor would cease.

(*d*.) If further the city were made like a borough without a separate commission of the peace, the aldermen would cease to be justices, and the justices named in the commission of the peace for the county of London would exercise jurisdiction, and either two justices or a police magistrate must sit at the Mansion House and Guildhall, and the county justices would grant liquor licences. Also the lord mayor's court and other special courts would cease.

II. As respects town government—

(iv.) If the city were left in the position of an ordinary quarter sessions borough there would be no change.

(v.) If it were made a borough without quarter sessions the powers (*a*) and (*c*) to (*h*) at p. 12 would be exercised by the county council of London instead of by the common council, and the present necessity for having a lower county rate in the city than in the rest of the county of London would cease.

(vi.) The other powers of the corporation and of the commissioners of sewers would not be affected, nor would the position of their property be changed.

(B.) Effect of making London a county of a city.

(B.) If the county of London were made a county of a city subject to the same law as other counties of cities, the effect would be as follows :—

(I.) As regards non-administrative matters the effect on the city would be as in A., if it were made a borough without a commission of the peace, namely (i.) to (iii.), and there would be the following changes in the county :—

Present.	Future.
Sheriff appointed by the Crown.	Sheriff appointed by the council.*
Quarter sessions held by justices with paid chairman.	Quarter sessions held by paid recorder alone.
Justices appointed by the lord chancellor on the nomination of the custos rotulorum.	Justices appointed by the lord chancellor, custos rotulorum would cease.
Police magistrates and courts maintained out of Exchequer.	Police magistrates and courts maintained out of borough rate.

The lieutenant and the militia would not be affected, except as respects the city.

The Central Criminal Court would not be altered.

(II.) As regards town government, assuming that the whole of London would be organised like another county of a city and the Acts setting up vestries repealed, there would be the changes following :—

Present.	Future.
Unpaid chairman.	Mayor who might be paid.
Paid deputy-chairman, unpaid vice-chairman.	Both would cease
Councillors elected triennially in parliamentary divisions.	Councillors elected in wards, three or a multiple of three being assigned to each ward, a third retiring each year.
Aldermen not to exceed one-sixth of the county councillers.	Aldermen one-third of the number of councillors.
Aldermen not to vote in the election of new aldermen.	Aldermen can vote in the election of new aldermen.
County rate.	Borough rate with the same incidence as county rate.
Clerk of the council.	Town clerk.
Clerk of the peace appointed by standing committee.	Clerk of the peace appointed by the council.
A clerk in each petty sessional division appointed by the justices.	One clerk to the justices appointed by the justices.
Procedure of council under Municipal Corporations Act as amended by the Local Government Act, 1888.	Procedure of council under the Municipal Corporations Act unamended.
Council has county administrative powers† and some town government powers.‡ Vestries and district boards and commissioners of sewers have highway and sanitary powers. The common council of the city have certain town government powers and are the port sanitary authority, and the authority for dealing with foreign cattle.	The council would have the powers of all the vestries district boards, commissioners of sewers, and common council, all of which bodies would cease to exist.
Police outside city under commissioners of metropolitan police and Home Secretary. Police in city under common council.	Police under council and watch committee.
Audit by district auditors under Local Government Board with power of surcharge.	Audit by two auditors elected by county electors without power of surcharge.

(III.) The present property of the city would become the property of the council for the whole of London.

(IV.) The special privileges and customs of the city§ would cease.

Promotion of Bills in Parliament.

It is sometimes assumed that the change suggested would enable the council to promote Bills in Parliament without the promoters being subject (where they do not comply with the Borough Funds Act, 1872) to the liability of having personally to pay the cost of the promotion of the Bill if not successful. This is an erroneous assumption. The reason why the council of a borough, and of the city of London in particular, are

* The sheriff of Middlesex used to be elected by the livery (p. 9). † *See* p. 3. ‡ *See* p. 8.
§ *e.g.*, sale in market overt, markets, right of presenting petition to Parliament in person.

able to promote Bills in Parliament more freely than the London County Council is, partly, that they have a borough fund derived from ancient property which, subject to certain restrictions, they can apply for any purpose, and partly because, in the absence of an efficient audit, the costs of promoting Bills are usually passed without objection, except where, as happened at Sheffield, some powerful ratepayer (*e.g.*, a water company) is interested in opposing the expenditure and resorts to litigation to stop it.

(C.) Effect of extension of boundaries of city.

(C.) If the boundaries of the city were extended so as to comprise the county of London, the effect in most respects would be the same as above shown under B. But these would be differences owing to the constitution of the common council of the city differing from that of an ordinary borough, the lord mayor and aldermen being elected differently, and the former requiring the approval of the Crown, and the aldermen being the only justices.

Also, the town government powers would be exercised by the commissioners of sewers instead of by the council.

Also, the jurisdiction of the lord mayor's court and the privileges and customs of the city* would be extended, and thus a great change in the law would be made.

November 1893.

H. Jenkyns.

* *e.g.*, sale in market overt, markets, right of presenting petition to Parliament in person.

INDEX TO THE APPENDICES.

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
Accounts of the City of London:			
Mode of keeping	III.	(34.)	54
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 respecting	V.	(7.)	197
City Chamberlain's accounts for the years 1889–92	XI.	(1–50.)	417–518
City Chamberlain's accounts, detailed expenditure shown by	XVII.	(1–21.)	575–95
Of the City markets, 1855–1892	XVIII.	(1–51.)	597–648
Acquisition of Land:			
Powers of the various authorities in the administrative county	II.	(4.)	16
Acts of Parliament:			
Powers of Commissioners of Sewers under various	IV.	(1, 2.)	165–6
		(8–19.)	172–183
Powers of City and Metropolitan Vestries under various	I.	(1–10.)	(1–10)
Powers of County Council under various	VI.	(1–60.)	201–66
	VII.	(15.)	285
	X.	(38.)	390
Administration of Justice: *See* Aldermen as Justices *and* City Courts.			
Administrative County of London	VIII.	(1.)	313
Authorities in, for various purposes	II.	(1.)	13
Powers and expenses of County Council which run through	VI.	(1–5.)	207–11
Administrative Purposes and Work:			
Authorities for various	II.	(1–5.)	11–7
	VII.	(1–39.)	267–309
(i.) In administrative county generally:			
Comparison of work of various authorities	I.	(1–10.)	1–10
	VII.	(1–39.)	267–309
Comparison of work of County Council and local bodies	IX.	(3, 4.)	329–30
(ii.) In City:			
Receipts and expenditure on	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30, 36.)	474, 482, 490, 498, 504
Admiral of Port of London. The Lord Mayor is	X.	(15.)	366
Admiral Duff's Legacy	XI.	(xliv.)	466
Admission of Brokers	X.	(27.)	378
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 respecting	V.	(6.)	196
Brokers' rents	XI.	(2.)	470
Aldermen:			
(a.) *Of the City of London:*			
(i.) History, &c. of Court of	III.	(6.)	26
	X.	(16, 17.)	367–8
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 respecting	V.	(1, 2.)	191–2
	X.	(17.)	368
Expenditure by order of Court	III.	(17.)	27
	X.	(17.)	368
	XI.	(xiii., xiv., xliii.)	535–536 465
		(39.)	507
Committees of Court	III.	(6.)	26
	X.	(17.)	368
Powers of, as regards Police	III.	(6, 37.)	26, 57
	X.	(17.)	368
Representation of, on Commission of Sewers	III.	(47.)	67
(ii.) As Justices, duties, &c. of	III.	(7.)	27
	VIII.	(7, 8.)	319–20
	X.	(16.)	367
Visiting Committees	III.	(12.)	32
Duties in Central Criminal Court	III.	(21.)	41
	VIII.	(10.)	322
(iii.) Functions in wards	III.	(13.)	33
	X.	(16.)	367
(iv.) As Governors and trustees	III.	(13.)	33
	X.	(43–7.)	395–9
(v.) Qualifications and election of	III.	(6.)	26
	X.	(12, 13.)	364–5
(b.) *Of the proposed new Corporation*	XII.	(6.	524
Allotments, Provision of, by County Council	VI.	(13, 15.)	220, 222
Almshouses. *See* Charitable Institutions.			

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
AMALGAMATION (of City and County of London):			
Possible forms of	VIII.	(1.)	313
	X.	(3–6.)	355–8
Financial effect of:			
(*a.*) Generally	XI.	(xl.–xlii.)	462–4
(*b.*) As regards Police	XV.	(1–4.)	559–64
Proposals of County Council for	XII.	(1–26.)	519–44
	XIII.	(1–8.)	545–54
ANALYSTS, PUBLIC:			
In City	IV.	(7.)	171
	VI.	(14.)	220
Outside	VI.	(14.)	220
ANNUITY required to pay off Corporation debt	XI.	(xxxiv.)	456
APPEAL COMMITTEE of County Council, under Metropolis Management and Public Health Acts	VII.	(15.)	285
APPENDICES (Sub-Appendices):			
(i.) To APPENDIX III. (Corporation statement):			
A. As to Acts (public and private) requiring comment or explanation	III.	(109–25.)	129–45
B. As to Bills (public and private) that did not pass, and reports, motions, &c., requiring comment or explanation	III.	(125–33.)	145–53
C. As to Acts, Bills, &c., not now requiring comment or explanation, but considered at the time by the Corporation	III.	(133–7.)	153–7
D. Provisions inserted in private Acts, at the instance of the Corporation, to protect the City	III.	(138.)	158
E. Standard clauses inserted in various Acts at the instance of the Corporation	III.	(139–4.)	159–61
(ii.) To APPENDIX IV. (Commissioners of Sewers' statement):			
As to Acts of Parliament	IV.	(8–19.)	172–3
As to Improvements	IV.	(20–24.)	184–8
As to cost of above	IV.	(25.)	189
(iii.) To APPENDIX VII. (County Council statement):			
As to powers, &c. of County Council	VII.	(15.)	285
APPRENTICES:			
Jurisdiction of City Chamberlain over	III.	(37.)	57
	X.	(24.)	376
Length of service of	X.	(20.)	372
ARBITRATION, London Chamber of	III.	(87.)	107
	X.	(24.)	376
AREAS:			
Of City, county, and Southwark	X.	(3–9.)	355–61
Distribution and statistics of, in county of London for electoral purposes	XIX.	(1–18.)	649–66
Proposals of County Council as to redistribution of	XII.	(4–6.)	522–4
ARMY ACT, Powers of County Council under	VI.	(20.)	226
ARTESIAN WELL sunk by Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(7.)	171
ARTIZANS' DWELLINGS:			
(i.) In City.—Erection of, by Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers	III.	(19, 48.)	30, 68
	IV.	(2, 7.)	166, 171
	X.	(61.)	413
Loans for erection of	XI.	(44.)	512
(ii.) Outside City.—Powers and duties of County Council, as regards	VII.	(4.)	272
ASKE'S CHARITY, HOXTON, representation of Corporation on management of	III.	(13.)	33
	X.	(47.)	399
ASSESSMENT:			
Powers of Commissioners of Sewers as to	IV.	(3.)	167
Powers of County Council as to	VI.	(6.)	214
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF MIDDLESEX SESSIONS	VIII.	(4.)	316
ASYLUMS. *See* LUNATIC ASYLUMS.			
ASYLUMS' COMMITTEE of the County Council	VII.	(15.)	285
AUDIT COMMITTEE of the Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5.)	169
AUDITORS:			
Of Chamberlain's and Bridgemasters' accounts, election, &c. of	III.	(20, 35.)	40, 55
	X.	(14.)	366
Of Commissioners of Sewers' Accounts	III.	(47.)	67
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(7.)	197
Relative position of Corporation and Metropolitan vestries as regards audit	I.	(7.)	7
BAKEHOUSES, INSPECTION OF:			
In City by Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(7.)	171
Outside City by vestries	IX.	(10.)	336

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
BALLOT ACT, City elections regulated by	III.	(15, 20, 33.)	35, 40, 53
	X.	(12, 14.)	364, 366
BARS AND GATES OF CITY, distinction between	X.	(7.)	359
BATHS AND WASHHOUSES:			
Authorities for Administrative County	II.	(3.)	15
	IX.	(15.)	341
Comparison of powers of City and Metropolitan vestries as regards	I.	(10.)	10
BATHUS' (MISS) BEQUEST	XI.	(xliv.)	466
BEQUESTS administered by the Corporation	XI.	(xliv.)	466
BETHLEM HOSPITAL	III.	(18, 92.)	38, 112
	X.	(43.)	395
BILLINGSGATE MARKET. *See* MARKETS.			
BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE	III.	(42.)	62
	X.	(35, 36.)	387–8
BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE Estate Account	XI.	(xlii.)	464
		(2, 10, 18, 26.)	470, 478, 486, 494
BLACKFRIARS AND WHITEFRIARS made part of Wards of Farringdon Within and Without	X.	(7.)	359
BOARD SCHOOLS:			
In City	III.	(92.)	112
Electoral areas in London	XIX.	(18.)	666
BONDS, CITY. *See* DEBT.			
BOROUGH COURT OF SOUTHWARK	X.	(9–23.)	361–75
	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498
Southwark Sessions	III.	(27.)	47
BOROUGH:			
(i.) Constitution of a municipal	XIII.	(1.)	547
	XX.	(4.)	674
(ii.) Organization of a municipal, for non-administrative purposes	XIII.	(3.)	549
BORROWING POWERS:			
Of the various authorities in the Metropolis	II.	(5.)	17
Of the Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(3.)	167
Of the London County Council	VI.	(6.)	212
Relative position of Corporation and Metropolitan vestries as regards	I.	(6.)	6
BOUNDARIES:			
(i.) Of City and Southwark	X.	(7–9.)	359–61
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(8.)	198
(ii.) Of parishes, powers of County Council to alter	VII.	(5.)	274
BREAD, SALE OF. *See* WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.			
BRIDEWELL. *See* PRISONS.			
BRIDGE HOUSE ESTATES:			
(i.) Management, &c. of	III.	(41.)	61
	X.	(36.)	388
(ii.) Revenues and expenditure of	XI.	(xxiv., xlii.)	449, 465
(iii.) Proposals of County Council as regards	XII.	(9, 13.)	527, 531
BRIDGE WITHOUT, Ward of, usually represented by the senior alderman	III.	(15.)	35
	X.	(16.)	368
BRIDGE AND TUNNEL ACTS, powers of County Council under	VI.	(2.)	208
BRIDGEMASTERS and auditors of Bridgemasters' accounts, election, &c. of	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(14.)	366
BRIDGES:			
	II.	(3.)	15
	VI.	(6.)	212
(i.) Authorities in Administrative County for	VII.	(3, 16.)	272, 286
(ii.) Under the control of Corporation (Blackfriars, London, Southwark, and Tower)	III.	(42.)	62
	X.	(7–35.)	359–87
Expenditure on ditto	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26, 44.)	470, 478, 486, 494, 502
BRIDGES COMMITTEE of County Council	VII.	(16.)	286
BROKERS:			
(i.) Admission of	X.	(27.)	379
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854, as regards	V.	(6.)	196
(ii.) Rents	XI.	(2.)	470

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
Building Acts, Metropolitan:			
Authorities under	I.	(3, 8.)	3, 8
	II.	(2.)	14
Powers of the County Council and Commissioners of Sewers under	VI.	(1, 24, 28.)	207, 230, 234
	X.	(61.)	313
Powers of the County Council and local bodies under	VII.	(6, 17.)	274, 285
	IX.	(6, 7.)	332–3
Burial Acts, powers under, in and outside City	I.	(3, 5, 9.)	3, 5, 9
	IV.	(7.)	171
See also Cemeteries.			
Burial Boards:			
Administrative work of	IX.	(17.)	343
Powers of City and Metropolitan vestries to appoint	I.	(4.)	4
	II.	(4.)	16
	IV.	(7.)	171
Burial Grounds. *See* Cemeteries.			
Bunhill Fields Burial Ground	III.	(66.)	86
Burnham Beeches:			
(i.) Acquisition of by Corporation	III.	(69.)	89
(ii.) Expenditure on	XI.	(xxix.)	451
See also Open Spaces.			
Byelaws:			
Powers of County Council to frame	VII.	(4, 7.)	270, 273
	IX.	(20.)	356
Powers of local bodies to frame	IX.	(21, 22.)	347–8
Carpenter, John, will of (City of London School)	III.	(88.)	108
	X.	(43.)	395
Carriages, Hackney and Stage, authorities for the licensing of	II.	(3.)	15
Cellar Dwellings, powers in and outside City as regards	I.	(4, 5.)	4, 5
Cemeteries:			
Authorities to provide—			
(i.) In City	IV.	(7.)	171
(ii.) Outside City	II.	(4.)	16
	IX.	(17.)	243
Census (Day) of City	III.	(98.)	118
Central Criminal Court. *See* City Courts.			
Chairman, Vice and Deputy, of the proposed new Corporation	XII.	(7.)	525
Chamber of the City of London. *See* Chamberlain.			
Chamberlain of the City of London:			
Election of, in Common Hall	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(14.)	366
Attends Court of Common Council	X.	(18.)	370
Admits to Freedom of City	III.	(35, 36.)	55, 56
	X.	(20.)	372
Jurisdiction of, over apprentices	III.	(37.)	57
	X.	(24.)	376
Accounts of, as treasurer of the Corporation	III.	(34, 35.)	54–5
	XI.	(i.)	423
See also Officers.			
Chancellor, Lord:			
Presentation of Lord Mayor to	III.	(5.)	25
	X.	(15.)	367
Appointment of county and borough justices by	VIII.	(11.)	323
Charitable Institutions:			
(i.) *Charities managed in whole or in part by the City Corporation—*			
Aske's Charity, Hoxton	III.	(13.)	33
	X.	(47.)	399
City of London Parochial Charities	III.	(93.)	113
	X.	(47.)	399
Emanuel Hospital	III.	(94.)	114
	X.	(46.)	398
Gresham Almshouses	III.	(96.)	116
	X.	(46.)	398
London Almshouses	III.	(95.)	115
	X.	(45.)	397
Mitchell (City of London) Charity	III.	(93.)	113
	X.	(47.)	399

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—*cont.*			
(i.) *Charities managed in whole or in part by the Corporation*—cont.			
Morden College	III.	(96.)	116
	X.	(47.)	399
Rogers's Almshouses (Brixton)	III.	(96.)	116
	X.	(46.)	398
Royal Hospitals	III.	(92.)	112
	X.	(43.)	395
Russell's Charity	III.	(96.)	116
Wilson's Loan Charity	III.	(94.)	114
	X.	(46.)	398
(ii.) *Charitable expenditure of the Corporation*—			
In the years 1889–92	XI.	(xxxvii.–xxxix.)	440–2
In the years 1843–92	III.	(97.)	117
See also SCHOOLS.			
CHARITIES:			
Mansion House (public) subscriptions	III.	(5.)	25
	VI.	(16.)	322
Powers of County Council as regards	IX.	(19.)	345
	X.	(43–7.)	395–9
CHARTERS:			
City Charters	III.	(4, 7.)	24, 27
	X.	(8, 10, 11.)	360, 362–3
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(1.)	191
CHARTERED JUSTICES	VIII.	(7.)	319
CHIEF MAGISTRATE, Lord Mayor as	III.	(5.)	25
	X.	(15.)	367
CHILDREN, PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO, County Council's powers as regards	VI.	(12.)	218
CHOLERA, Precautions taken by Corporation as Port Sanitary Authority against	III.	(73.)	93
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL	III.	(92.)	112
	X.	(43.)	395
CHURCH LIVINGS, in gift of Corporation	III.	(19.)	39
	X.	(42.)	394
CITY AND THE LIBERTIES, meaning of	X.	(7.)	359
CITY, authorities in, for various purposes	II.	(1–5.)	11–17
CITIZENS	X.	(20.)	372
CITY'S CASH, administration of	III.	(35.)	55
	XI.	(1–50.)	417–518
CITY COMPANIES, list and number of livery of	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(10, 12, 20.)	362, 364, 372
CITY CORPORATION. *See* CORPORATION.			
CITY COURTS	III.	(21–33, 87.)	41–53, 107
	VIII.	(7–10.)	319–22
	X.	(21–4.)	373–6
(i.) Central Criminal Court	III.	(21.)	41
	VIII.	(10.)	322
Chamberlain's Court	III.	(37.)	57
	X.	(23.)	375
City of London Court	III.	(32.)	52
	X.	(5, 23, 38.)	357, 375, 390
	XI.	(xxvii., xlii., 6, 14, 22, 30.)	450, 465, 474, 482, 490, 498
Court of Hustings	III.	(33.)	53
	X.	(21.)	373
London Chamber of Arbitration	III.	(87.)	107
	X.	(24.)	376
(Lord) Mayor's Court	III.	(27.)	47
	X.	(21.)	373
	XI.	6, 14, 22, 30.	474, 482, 490, 498
Quarter Sessions	III.	(26.)	46
	VIII.	(7, 8.)	319–20
Sheriffs' Court (City of London Court)	III.	(32.)	52
	X.	(5, 23, 38.)	357, 375, 380
Court of the Borough of Southwark	X.	(23.)	375
Southwark Sessions	III.	(27.)	47
	VIII	(8.)	320

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
CITY COURTS—*cont.*			
(ii.) Expenditure on	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498
(iii.) Proposals as to future management of	XII.	(23.)	541
CITY CUSTOMS	III.	(50.)	70
	X.	(8, 11, 12, 18, 20.)	360, 363, 364, 370, 372
CITY GREENYARD	III.	(41.)	61
CITY JUSTICES	III.	(7.)	27
	VIII.	(7.)	319
	X.	(9, 16.)	361, 368
CITY LANDS COMMITTEE	III.	(121.)	141
CITY LOCAL AUTHORITY as proposed by County Council	XII.	(18.)	536
CITY MARKETS. *See* MARKETS.			
CITY OF LONDON COURT. *See* CITY COURTS.			
CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM. *See* LUNATIC ASYLUMS.			
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL	III.	(88.)	108
	X.	(19, 43.)	371, 395
,, Scholarships	XI.	(xliv.)	466
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (Ward's)	III.	(91.)	121
	X.	(46.)	398
CITY OF LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES	III.	(93.)	123
	X.	(47.)	399
CITY POLICE. *See* POLICE.			
CITY QUARTER SESSIONS. *See* CITY COURTS.			
CITY SEAL. *See* COMMON SEAL.			
CITY SOLICITOR	III.	(19, 53.)	39, 73
	X.	(19.)	371
CITY STANDARD CLAUSES inserted in private Bills	III.	(139.)	159
CITY WARDS	III.	(15.)	35
	X.	(16, 18.)	368, 370
See also WARDS.			
CITY WARD SCHOOLS. *See* SCHOOLS.			
CLAUSES inserted into private Bills by County Council	VI.	(17–19.)	223–5
CLAUSES inserted into private Bills by Corporation	III.	(139.)	159
CLERK OF THE PEACE for the City	III.	(86.)	106
	VIII.	(5.)	317
	X.	(18, 19.)	370–1
CLERKENWELL IMPROVEMENT	XI.	(xxvi., 4, 12, 20, 28, 36.).	449, 472, 480, 488, 496, 504.
CLERKENWELL SESSIONS	VIII.	(5.)	317
COAL AND WINE DUTIES:			
History of	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(27–31.)	379–83
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854	V.	(9.)	199
Finance of	XI.	(xxv.–xxvii., 2, 3, 9–11, 19–27.)	448–50, 470, 471, 477–9, 489–95
See also GRAIN DUTY.			
COAL EXCHANGE AND MARKET:			
Establishment and management of	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(30–1.)	382–3
Expenditure, &c. on	XI.	(xxvi.)	449
COAL METAGE	III.	(97.)	117
	X.	(15–27.)	367–79
COAL, SALE OF. *See* WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.			
COMMISSION OF THE PEACE	III.	(21–2.)	41–2
	VIII.	(1, 2, 7.)	313, 314, 319
	X.	(4, 53.)	356, 405

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER	III.	(5.)	25
COMMISSIONER OF CITY POLICE. *See* POLICE.			
COMMISSIONER OF METROPOLITAN POLICE. *See* POLICE.			
COMMISSIONERS OF BATHS AND WASHHOUSES. *See* BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.			
COMMISSIONERS OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARIES.			
COMMISSIONERS, ROYAL, of 1837, References to Second Report of	X.	(11, 12, 17, 23.)	363, 364, 369, 375
COMMISSIONERS, ROYAL, of 1854:			
Recommendations of	V.	(1–9.)	189–99
References to Report, &c. of	X.	(8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 21, 24.)	360, 363, 364, 367, 369, 372, 375.
COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS, CITY:			
(i.) History, constitution, powers, &c. of	III.	(47.)	67
	IV.	(1, 3, 7.)	165, 167, 171
	X.	(9, 15, 19, 53–64.)	361, 367, 371, 405–16
(ii.) Administration of	IV.	(5.)	169
(iii.) Accounts, Auditors of	III.	(47.)	67
(iv.) Expenditure, Finance, Loans, &c.	XI.	(xli.)	463
(v.) Acts of Parliament obtained by	IV.	(8–19.)	172–183
(vi.) Improvements effected by	IV.	(20–25.)	184–9
COMMITTEES:			
Of the Court of Aldermen	X.	(17.)	369
Of the Court of Common Council	III.	(40, 47.)	60–7
	X.	(19.)	371
Of the Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5.)	169
Of the County Council	VII.	(15.)	285
COMMON COUNCIL, Court of:			
(*a.*) *Of the Corporation of London:*			
(i.) Powers, numbers, qualifications, patronage, &c. of	III.	(14.)	34
	X.	(4, 5, 12, 15, 18, 19.)	356, 357, 364, 367, 370, 371
(ii.) Expenditure by order of	XI.	(xiii., xiv., xliii, 39.)	435, 436, 395, 507
(iii.) Committees of	III.	(40–7.)	60–7
(*b.*) *Of the proposed new Corporation*	XII.	(6.)	524
COMMON HALL, Court of	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(12–15, 35.)	364–7, 387
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(3.)	193
COMMON SEAL of the Corporation	III.	(18.)	38
	X.	(18.)	370
COMMON SERJEANT	III.	(51.)	71
	VIII.	(10.)	322
	X.	(5, 18, 54.)	357, 370, 406
COMPANIES, CITY, List and Livery of	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(10, 12, 20.)	362, 364, 372
COMPARISON OF CITY AND METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCES. *See* POLICE.			
COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF LONDON	III.	(52.)	72
	X.	(19.)	371
CONDUIT MEAD ESTATE of Corporation	X.	(35.)	387
CONDUITS for Water Supply, Early	III.	(52.)	72
	X.	(53.)	405
CONSENT, Powers of County Council of giving or refusing	VII.	(4.)	272
CONSERVANCY OF THAMES. *See* THAMES (i.).			
CONSERVANCY OF LEE. *See* LEE CONSERVANCY.			
CONSOLIDATED LOAN FUND of County Council	VII.	(11.)	279
CONSTABLE of the Tower	X.	(15.)	367
CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, Powers and duties of Corporation, County Council, and local bodies under	III.	(19.)	39
	IV.	(2.)	166
	VI.	(10, 13, 26, 36–41.)	216, 219, 232 242, 247
	VII.	(4.)	272
	IX.	(11.)	337
	X.	(32, 33.)	384–5

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
CONVENIENCES, PUBLIC, Provided by Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(6.)	170
CORONERS:			
(i.) Appointment of for City and Southwark	III.	(55.)	75
	VIII.	(6, 9.)	318, 321
	X.	(9, 15, 18, 19.)	361, 367, 370, 371
Expenditure of City on	XI.	(7, 15, 23, 31.)	475, 483, 491, 499
(ii.) Appointment, &c. of, outside City	VI.	(16.)	222
	VII.	(4.)	272
	IX.	(19.)	245
(iii.) Salaries of, in and outside City	VI.	(8.)	214
CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON:			
i. Origin, constitution and charters of	III.	(3.)	23
	X.	(6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 53.)	358, 362, 364, 367, 370, 405
ii. Connexion of, with City Companies	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(12.)	364
iii. Expenditure of	XI.	(xxxviii.)	460
iv. Proposals as to future constitution of, extended	XII.	(4, 26.)	522, 544
CORRUPT PRACTICES AND BRIBERY ACTS, powers of County Council under	VI.	(13.)	219
COULSDON COMMONS:			
Acquisition of by Corporation	III.	(69.)	89
Expenditure on	XI.	(xxix.)	452
See also OPEN SPACES.			
COUNTY COUNCIL OF LONDON:	VI.	(1, 17.)	207, 223
	VII.	(1, 2, 12, 14.)	269, 270, 280, 282
(i.) Constitution and functions of	X.	(3, 4.)	355-6
	XX.	(6.)	676
(ii.) Administrative work of	VII.	(3, 4.)	271-2
	IX.	(1-24.)	325-50
(iii.) Supervisory powers of	VII.	(4, 7.)	272, 275
(iv.) Duties of watching generally over public interests	VI.	(13, 17.)	219, 223
	VII.	(8.)	276
(v.) Finance of	VII.	(9, 12, 20.)	277, 280, 288
(vi.) Committees of	VII.	(15-39.)	285-309
(vii.) Electoral divisions	XIX.	(1-17.)	649-65
COUNTIES OF CITIES AND TOWNS	VIII.	(6.)	318
	XX.	(3.)	673
COUNTY BOROUGHS	VIII.	(11.)	323
	XX.	(2.)	672
COUNTY OF LONDON	VIII.	(1.)	313
	X.	(3.)	355
	XX.	(6-8.)	676-8
Proposals as regards	XII.	(20.)	538
COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON	III.	(3, 7.)	23, 27
	VIII.	(7.)	319
	XX.	(6-8.)	676-8
Proposals as regards	XII.	(20.)	332
COUNTY COURTS	III.	(32-3.)	52-3
	X.	(9, 23.)	361, 374
COUNTY GOVERNMENT, characteristics of	X.	(53.)	405
	XX.	(2.)	672
COURT OF ALDERMEN. *See* ALDERMEN.			
COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL. *See* COMMON COUNCIL.			
COURT OF EXCHEQUER	X.	(15.)	367
COURT OF HUSTINGS	III.	(33.)	53
	X.	(15, 20.)	367, 372
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(5.)	195
See also CITY COURTS.			
COURTS OF LAW. *See* CITY COURTS.			
COURT OF ST. MARTIN LE GRAND	III.	(34.)	54
	X.	(21.)	373
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(5.)	195
COWHOUSES. Licensing of, by County Council and Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(7.)	171
	VI.	(10.)	216
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(10.)	336
CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Expenditure of City on	XI.	(6, 14, 22 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
CUSTOMS OF THE CITY OF LONDON	III.	(50.)	70
	X.	(8, 11, 12, 18, 20.)	360, 363–4 370, 372
DAIRIES, Inspection of. Powers of Corporation, County Council, and local bodies	III.	(19.)	30
	VI.	(16.)	216
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(10.)	336
DEBT of the Corporation	XI.	(xx.–xxii.) (xxx.–xxxiv.) (xlv. 42–6.)	442–4 452–6 462, 510–4
DEPTFORD FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET	III.	(63.)	83
	X.	(29, 32, 40.)	381, 384, 392
Finance of	XI.	xxviii., xxx., xxxiii., 44–5	450, 452, 455, 512–3
DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS. *See* INSECTS.			
DISEASES, CONTAGIOUS, OF ANIMALS. *See* CONTAGIOUS DISEASES of ANIMALS.			
DISEASES, INFECTIOUS. *See* INFECTIOUS DISEASES.			
DISFRANCHISEMENT OF CITIZENS	X.	(20, 24.)	372–6
DISTRICT RAILWAY: Powers of County Council as regards ventilation of	VI.	(5.)	211
DIVISIONS OF CITY for purposes of Justice Rooms	III.	(7.)	27
	VIII.	(8.)	320
DONATIONS, Charitable, &c., of Corporation	III.	(97.)	117
	XVII.	(16, 21.)	590, 595
DRAINAGE: Work of central and local bodies	IV.	(7.)	171
	IX.	(2.)	328
See also MAIN DRAINAGE.			
DRINKING FOUNTAINS AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCES, provision of: In City	IV.	(6.)	170
Outside City	IX.	(16.)	342
DROWNED HUMAN BODIES, powers in and outside City as regards	VI.	(10.)	216
DRUNKARDS, HABITUAL. Powers in and outside City as regards	III.	(13.)	33
	VI.	(20.)	226
DUES AND DUTIES, Revenue from (in City)	III.	(45.)	65
	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26.)	470, 478, 486, 494
EDINBURGH, Lord Lieutenant of	VIII.	(5.)	317
ELECTIONS: (i.) Of County Council	VI.	(15.)	221
(ii.) In City	X.	(12,16,18,18.)	364,368,370–1
(iii.) Of the proposed new Corporation	XII.	(7.)	525
(iv.) Comparison of system of triennial election of a whole, and annual election of one-third of a body	XIV.	(1–4.)	555–8
See also LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, COMMON COUNCIL, COMMON HALL, *and* AUDITORS.			
ELECTORAL AREAS. County Council and School Board	XIX.	(1–18.)	649–67
ELECTORS. QUALIFICATIONS OF: Of the Lord Mayor	III.	(5.)	25
Of the Aldermen	III.	(6.)	26
	X.	(13.)	365
Of Common Councillors	III.	(15.)	35
	X.	(13.)	365
Of County Councillors	VII.	(2.)	270
ELECTRIC LIGHTING, powers and duties of County Council and local bodies as regards	III.	(48.)	68
	IV.	(2, 6, 14.)	166,168,182
	VI.	(13.)	219
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(16.)	342
ELEMENTARY EDUCATION. Rate levied in City	IV.	(2.)	166
See also BOARD SCHOOLS.			
EMANUEL HOSPITAL	III.	(94.)	114
	X.	(16.)	398
EMBANKMENTS. Constructed and maintained by County Council	VI.	(3.)	209
	VII.	(3.)	271
ENGINEER of Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5.)	169

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
ENROLMENT of deeds and wills in Court of Hustings	III.	(33, 34.)	53–4
	X.	(21.)	373
EPPING FOREST, acquisition of by Corporation	III.	(66–9.)	86–9
	X.	(19, 42.)	371, 394
ESCHEATOR, The Lord Mayor is in City and Southwark	III.	(5.)	25
	X.	(15.)	367
ESTABLISHMENT:			
Expenses of Corporation	XVII.	(9–11.)	583–5
Committee of County Council	VII.	(20.)	290
ESTATES OF THE CITY	III.	(41.)	61
	X.	(35.)	387
EXPENDITURE:			
(i.) By County Council for all London (showing Corporation's contribution)	VI.	(22.)	228
(ii.) By County Council for all London, less the City (showing correlative City expenditure)	VI.	(29.)	235
(iii.) By County Council and Corporation correlatively	VI.	(58-60.)	364–6
(iv.) By the Corporation, 1889–92	XI.	(1–39.)	417–507
	XVII.	(1–21.)	575–95
(v.) By the Corporation on markets	XVIII.	(1–51.)	597–648
(vi.) By the Commissioners of Sewers (1892)	IV.	(4.)	168
EXPLOSIVES in and outside City. Authorities for control of	II.	(3.)	15
	IV.	(2.)	166
	VI.	(10, 25, 32, 33.)	216, 231, 238–9
	VII.	(6.)	274
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. Powers, &c. in and outside City	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	IV.	(12, 13.)	176–7
	VI.	(15.)	221
	VII.	(7.)	275
	IX.	(10.)	336
FARMERS OF MARKETS	X.	(28.)	370
FARRINGDON MARKET:			
History of	III.	(61.)	81
	X.	(29.)	371
Finance of	XI.	(xxi.)	443
FARRINGDON Within and Without separated	X.	(7, 16.)	357, 368
FAVALE'S BEQUEST	III.	(44.)	64
FEES AND FINES on admission to freedom applied to Freemen's Orphan School	III.	(36.)	56
	X.	(42, 45.)	394, 397
FELLOWSHIP PORTERS	III.	(97.)	117
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 relative to	V.	(5.)	195
FINANCE:			
(i.) Relative position of Corporation and Metropolitan Vestries as regards	I.	(6.)	6
(ii.) Of the Commissioners of Sewers	III.	(48.)	68
	IV.	(3, 4, 10.)	167, 168, 174
(iii.) Of the Corporation	XI.	(1–50.)	417–518
(iv.) Of the County Council	VII.	(9–12, 20.)	277–80, 288
(v.) Of the proposed new central body	XII.	(15.)	533
FINANCE AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, of the Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5.)	169
FIRE BRIGADE, powers and duties of County Council as regards	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	II.	(3.)	15
	VI.	(4.)	210
	VII.	(3, 22.)	271–92
	IX.	(17.)	343
FIRE HYDRANTS, provision of, in City	III.	(81.)	101
FIRE INQUESTS in City	III.	(13.)	33
	VIII.	(9.)	321
FISHMONGERS' COMPANY, inspection of fish in markets by	III.	(61.)	81
	X.	(29, 30.)	381–2
FLEET MARKET	III.	(61.)	81
	X.	(29, 30.)	381–2
FLOODS, prevention of	VI.	(1.)	207
	IX.	(17.)	343

See also THAMES.

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
Food and Drugs (Sale of) Act, powers in and outside City under	I.	(3, 9.)	3, 9
	IV.	(2, 7.)	166, 171
	VI.	(20.)	226
	IX.	(10.)	336
	X.	(63.)	415
Foreign Attachment, custom of in City	X.	(22.)	374
Foreign-bought and Foreign-sold, custom of in City	X.	(26.)	378
Foreign Cattle Market (Deptford). *See* Markets.			
Free Ferry, power of Corporation to establish a	X.	(35.)	387
Freedom:			
Of the City of London	III.	(36.)	56
	X.	(16, 20.)	368, 372
Fees on admission to	XI.	(39.)	507
Freemen of the City	III.	(36.)	56
	X.	(20.)	372
Expenditure on behalf of	XI.	(xliii., 38, 39.)	465, 506, 507
Proposals as to	XII.	(24.)	442
Freemen of the City Companies	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(12.)	364
Freemen's Orphan School	III.	(89.)	109
	X.	(45.)	397
Expenditure on	XI.	(38, 39.)	506–7
Fruit Metage	X.	(97.)	117
	III.	(15, 27, 42.)	367, 379, 394
Finance of	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26.)	470, 478, 486, 494
Funds of the Corporation	III.	(52.)	72
Control over	X.	(17, 18.)	369–70
Game, licences to deal in	VIII.	(3.)	315
Gas:			
(i.) Invention of	X.	(54.)	406
(ii.) Powers of central and local bodies as regards	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	II.	(3.)	15
	III.	(19, 81.)	39, 101
	VI.	(10, 20, 25, 28, 29.)	216, 226, 231, 234–5
	IX.	(15.)	341
(iii.) Expenditure in City on	XI.	(9, 17, 25, 33, 50.)	477, 485, 493, 501, 508
Gas Examiners, in and outside City	III.	(82.)	102
	VI.	(25.)	231
	VII.	(6.)	274
Gas Meters, testing of, in and outside City	III.	(41.)	61
	VI.	(25.)	231
	IX.	(15.)	341
Gates, Removal of, powers of County Council	VI.	(15.)	221
Gauger of Wine and Oil in City	III.	(86.)	106
	X.	15, 27.)	367, 379
General County Purposes:			
City rated for	VI.	(22, 23.)	228–9
	X.	(4.)	356
General Purposes Committee:			
(i.) Of Common Council	III.	(43.)	63
(ii.) Of County Council	VII.	(23.)	293
Glasgow, Bill to make a county of	VIII.	(6.)	318
Grain Duty	X.	(41.)	392
Revenue and expenditure	XI.	(xxviii, xxix.)	451–2
Grand Court of Wardmote	III.	(14.)	34
	X.	(16.)	368
Great Liberty Manor	X.	(8.)	360
Greenyard. *See* City Greenyard.			

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
GRESHAM			
(i.) Almshouses	III.	(96.)	116
	X.	(46.)	398
(ii.) College and lectures	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(37, 38.)	389–90
(iii.) Committee	III.	(43.)	63
(iv.) Estates	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(36–8.)	388–90
(v.) Finance	XI.	(3, 11, 19, 21, 36, 37, xxiii., xliv.)	471, 479, 487, 495, 504–5, 446, 467
(vi.) Will of Sir Thomas	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(36.)	388
GUILDABLE MANOR (Southwark)	X.	(8.)	360
GUILDHALL:			
(i.) Common Hall held at the	III.	(20.)	40
(ii.) Buildings, Expenditure on	XI.	(8, 16, 24, 32, 50).	476, 482, 492, 500, 508
	XVII.	(5).	579
(iii.) Art Gallery	III.	(44, 87.)	66, 107
	X.	(42.)	394
Expenditure on, &c.	XI.	(8, 16, 24, 32–7, 50.)	476, 484, 492, 500–5, 518
	XVII.	(7.)	583
(iv.) Justice Room	III.	(7–9.)	27–9
	VIII.	(8.)	320
(v.) Library, Museum, and Reading Room	III.	(44, 87.)	66, 107
	X.	(42.)	394
Expenditure, &c. on	XI.	(8, 16, 24, 32–7, 50.)	476, 484, 492, 500–5, 518
	XVII.	(7.)	583
(vi.) School of Music	III.	(45, 91.)	65, 111
	X.	(44.)	396
(vii.) The Court of St. Martin's-le-Grand sat at the	X.	(21.)	373
GUILDS	III.	(5, 20.)	25, 40
HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGES, Licensing of	II.	(3.)	15
HIGH BAILIFF OF SOUTHWARK	III.	(55.)	75
	X.	(9.)	361
HIGHAM PARK, Acquisition of, by Corporation *See also* OPEN SPACES.	III.	(66–9.)	86–9
HIGHGATE WOODS, Acquisition of, by Corporation	III.	(70.)	90
See also OPEN SPACES	X.	(42.)	394
HIGHWAYS ACTS, Powers under in and outside City	I.	(3, 8.)	3, 8
	II.	(2.)	14
HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES:			
Powers of central and local bodies as regards	VI.	(8, 25, 40–1.)	214, 231, 246–7
	VII.	(25.)	295
	IX.	(18.)	344
HIGHWAYS OTHER THAN MAIN ROADS, Maintenance of, &c.	II.	(2.)	24
	IV.	(5.)	169
HOLBORN VALLEY IMPROVEMENT	III.	(48.)	68
Finance of	XI.	(xxvi–xxxi, 2, 4, 10, 12, 18, 20, 26, 28, 42–5.)	448–53, 470, 472, 478, 480, 486, 488, 494, 496, 510–3
Powers of Commissioners of Sewers under the Act of 1864	IV.	(2.)	166
HOLLOWAY PRISON	III.	(12.)	32
HONEY LANE MARKET	X.	(44.)	396
HOSPITALITY: Functions of Lord Mayor and Corporation in connection with	III.	(5)	25
HOSPITALS, outside City	IX.	(9.)	335
HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACTS:			
Powers in and outside City under	I.	(3, 9.)	3, 9
	III.		68
	IV.	(7.)	171
	X.	(62.)	414
See WORKING CLASSES' DWELLINGS.			

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
HUSTINGS, COURT OF	III.	(33.)	53
	X.	(15, 20.)	367, 372
IMPROVEMENTS, Street:			
(i.) Powers of County Council as regards	VI.	(13-15.)	219-21
	VII.	(3, 28.)	271, 298
(ii.) Expenditure on, of			
(*a.*) Corporation	III.	(47.)	67
(*b.*) Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5, 20-25.)	169, 184-9
Contribution of rest of London to City improvements	IV.	(5.)	169
Contribution of City of London to Metropolitan Improvements			
INCOME TAX paid in City	III.	(98.)	118
INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. *See* REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.			
INFANT LIFE PROTECTION:			
Powers of Corporation, County Council and local bodies as regards	III.	(19.)	39
	VI.	(10, 24, 32, 33.)	216, 230, 238-9
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(18.)	344
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, Notification of: Powers of County Council as to	VI.	(13.)	219
INQUESTS. *See* CORONER *and* FIRE INQUESTS.			
INSECTS, DESTRUCTIVE:			
Duties of County Council as regards outside City	VI.	(8.)	214
	IX.	(11.)	337
INSPECTION, Powers of			
Possessed by County Council	VII.	(4.)	272
Possessed by Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(7.)	171
INSTITUTIONS, CHARITABLE. *See* CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.			
INTERESTS, PUBLIC:			
Duties of County Council in safeguarding	VII.	(8.)	276
IRISH SOCIETY:			
(i.) History, &c. of	III.	(48.)	68
	X.	(48, 49.)	400-1
(ii.) Recommendation of Royal Commissioner of 1854, as regards	V.	(7.)	197
Proposals of County Council as regards	XII.	(26.)	544
ISLINGTON MARKET CASE	X.	28.	380
JUDICIAL EXPENSES of County Council	VI.	(60.)	266
JUDICATURE ACTS	III.	(51.)	71
	X.	(15, 24.)	367, 391
JUDICIAL POWERS OF ALDERMEN, *see* ALDERMEN.			
JUDGE:			
(i.) Of City of London Court	III.	(19, 32, 51.)	39, 52, 71
	X.	(5, 18, 23.)	357, 370, 375
(ii.) Assistant, of Mayor's Court	III.	(51.)	71
(iii.) Of Sheriff's Courts	III.	(51.)	71
JURY LISTS	VIII.	(4.)	316
JUSTICES:			
County and Borough	VIII.	(11.)	323
	VIII.	(7.)	319
Of City of London (Chartered)	X.	(9, 16.)	361, 368
Of County of London	VIII.	(1.)	313
JUSTICE AND POLICE. Receipts and expenses in City	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30, 36.)	474, 482, 490, 498, 506
KILBURN PARK	III.	(70.)	90
	X.	(42.)	394
KING'S MANOR, SOUTHWARK	X.	(8.)	360
LAND, ACQUISITION OF. *See* ACQUISITION OF LAND.			
LANDS, CITY. *See* CITY LANDS.			
LAW AND CITY COURTS COMMITTEE of the Corporation	III.	(44.)	64
LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY EXPENSES of the City	XI.	(9, 17, 25, 33, 50.)	477, 485, 493, 501, 518
	XVII.	(14, 15.)	588-9

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
LEADENHALL MARKET	III.	(46, 84.)	66, 84,
	X.	(29, 30, 34, 40.)	381–2, 386, 392
See also MARKETS.			
LEE CONSERVANCY:			
Representation of Corporation on	III.	(13.)	33
	X.	(19.)	371
Powers of County Council with respect to	VI.	(5.)	211
LEE VALLEY DRAINAGE	VI.	(17.)	223
LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF COMMON COUNCIL	X.	(12, 18.)	364, 370
LIBERTIES OF THE CITY, the meaning of	X.	(7.)	359
LIBRARY COMMITTEE OF CORPORATION. *See* GRESHAM.			
LIBRARIES:			
(i.) *Free Public*:			
Powers in and outside City under the Acts	I.	(3, 9.)	3, 9
Authorities for	II.	(4.)	16
	III.	(19.)	39
(ii.) *Guildhall*. *See* GUILDHALL.			
LICENSING:			
Powers of County Council as regards music halls, &c.	VII.	(4.)	273-4
	IX.	(17.)	343
Authority in Southwark	VIII.	(8.)	320
	X.	(9.)	361
Special sessions for, in and outside City	VIII.	(3.)	315
LIEUTENANCY:			
(i.) Of County of City of London	III.	(57.)	77
	VIII.	(9.)	321
	X.	(15.)	365
(ii.) Of County of London	VIII.	(5.)	317
LIGHTING, GAS AND ELECTRIC, PUBLIC:			
In City	IV.	(6.)	170
	X.	(54.)	406
Outside	IX.	(4.)	330
See also GAS *and* ELECTRIC LIGHTING.			
LIVERY, granted by Court of Aldermen	III.	(6.)	26
	X.	(12, 17.)	364, 369
LIVERY COMPANIES, connection of with Corporation	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(12.)	364
LIVERYMEN, distinguished from Freemen	III.	(20.)	40
	X.	(12.)	364
LOANS:			
(i.) Of the Corporation generally	XI.	(xx, xxii, xxx, xxxv, xlv. 42–9.)	442, 444 452, 457 462, 510–7
For the Corporation markets	XI.	(xx, xxii, xxx, xxxv, 42–9.)	442, 444 452, 457 510–7
(ii.) Powers of County Council as regards	VI.	(2.)	208
(iii.) Control of County Council over borrowing by local bodies	VII.	(5.)	273
LOCAL AUTHORITIES:			
Under various Acts	II.	(1–5.)	11–17
	III.	(19.)	39
Powers of County Council over	VII.	(4.)	272
For the City (proposed)	XII.	(18.)	536
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1888	I.	(3, 9.)	3, 9
Powers in and outside City, under	VI.	(26, 46, 47.)	232, 252–3.
	VIII.	(1, 10, 11.)	313, 322–3
	X.	(34.)	386
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS in London	XIX.	(1, 17.)	649, 665
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TAXATION COMMITTEE:			
(i.) Of the Corporation	III.	(44.)	64
(ii.) Of the County Council	VII.	(29.)	299
LOCAL STAMP ACT (1869), Powers of County Council under	VI.	(8.)	214
	IX.	(18.)	344
LOCOMOTIVES, *see* HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES.			
LODGING HOUSES (Common). Powers in and outside City	I.	(5.)	5

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
LONDON, City and County of:			
Areas included in, and their administration	III.	(3.)	23
	VIII.	(1, 11.)	313, 323
	XX.	(4, 5.)	674–5
LONDON ALMSHOUSES	III.	(95.)	115
	X.	(45.)	397
LONDON BRIDGE	III.	(41.)	61
	X.	(7, 35.)	359, 387
Expenditure on	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26.)	470, 478, 486, 492
See also BRIDGES.			
LONDON BRIDGE WATERWORKS	III.	(76.)	96
	X.	(53.)	405
LONDON CENTRAL MARKETS. *See* MARKETS.			
LONDON CENTRAL GENERAL MARKET. *See* MARKETS.			
LONDON CHAMBER OF ARBITRATION	III.	(87.)	107
	X.	(24.)	376
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. *See* COUNTY COUNCIL.			
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. General Powers Acts	VI.	(14, 16, 17.)	220, 222–3
LONDON, WITHIN AND WITHOUT THE WALLS	X.	(7.)	359
LONDON WORKHOUSE, The	X.	(45.)	397
LORD MAYOR:			
(i.) History, Election, &c. of	III.	(4.)	24
	X.	(12.)	364
(ii.) Functions	III.	(4.)	24
	VIII.	(7, 10.)	319, 322
	X.	(15, 54.)	367, 406
(iii.) Expenses of Mayoralty	XI.	(8, 16, 24, 32, 36, 50.)	476, 484, 492 500, 504, 518
	XVII.	(3, 4.)	577–8
(iv.) Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(1.)	191
(v.) Of the proposed Corporation	XII.	(7.)	525
LORD MAYOR'S COURT:			
(i.) History, &c., of	III.	(27.)	47
	X.	(15, 21.)	367, 373
(ii.) Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854, as regards	V.	(4.)	194
(iii.) Finance of	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498
LORD LIEUTENANT, Office of	III.	(57.)	77
	VIII.	(5, 9.)	317, 321
	X.	(15.)	367
LUNATIC ASYLUMS:			
Authorities for, in the Metropolis	II.	(4.)	16
Under control of County Council	VI.	(6, 12, 13, 15, 24.)	212, 218–9, 221, 230
Powers of central and local bodies as regards	VII.	(3.)	271
	IX.	(14.)	340
City Asylum	III.	(13.)	30
Finance of City Asylum	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30, 36, 44.)	474, 482, 490, 498, 504, 512
MACES, Lord Mayor entitled to	X.	(15.)	367
MAGISTRACY (in City), finance of	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498
MAIN DRAINAGE ACTS:			
Powers of County Council under	VI.	(1.)	207
	VII.	(3.)	271
	X.	(58.)	410
Committee of County Council	VII.	(29.)	299
MAIN ROADS, powers of County Council as authority for	II.	(3.)	15
	VII.	(5.)	273
MAIN SEWERS, County Council is authority for	II.	(2.)	14
	VI.	(1, 2.)	207–8
	IX.	(2.)	328
MAITLAND'S (PROFESSOR) Work on JUSTICE AND POLICE quoted	VIII.	(1, 7.)	313, 319
MANSION HOUSE:			
Provided as residence for Lord Mayor	III.	(5.)	25
	X.	(15.)	367
Justice room	III.	(7–9.)	27–9
	VIII.	(8.)	320

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
MARGARINE ACTS:			
Powers in and outside City under	I.	(10.)	10
Authorities under	I.	(3.)	31
MARKETS:			
A. *In City:*			
(i.) Management of by Committee of Common Council	X.	(28–34, 38–41.)	380–8, 392–5
	III.	(46.)	66
(ii.) The Lord Mayor is Clerk of the	X.	(15.)	367
(iii.) Finance (generally)	XI.	(xvii, xx–xxii. 4, 5, 12, 13, 20, 21, 28, 29, 36, 37.)	440 443–5 472–3, 480–1 488–9, 496–7 504–5
(iv.) In detail:			
Billingsgate	III.	(60.)	80
Finance of Billingsgate	XVIII.	(16, 31–46.)	513, 528–44
Columbia, finance	XVIII.	(34, 35.)	431–2
Farringdon	XI.	(xxi.)	444
	XI.	(40.)	508
Finance of Farringdon	XVIII.	(37, 38.)	634–5
Foreign Cattle, Deptford	III.	(63.)	83
	X.	(29, 32.)	381, 384
Finance of Deptford	XVIII.	(17.)	614
Leadenhall	III.	(64.)	84
Finance of Leadenhall	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26, 36, 44.)	470, 478, 486, 494, 504, 512
	XVIII.	(15, 29, 30.)	612, 626–7
London Central	III.	(61.)	81
	X.	(29, 34, 38, 39.)	381, 386, 390, 391
Finance of London Central	XVIII.	(10–14, 21–28.)	607–11, 618–25
London Central General	III.	(61.)	81
	X.	(29.)	381
Metropolitan Cattle	III.	(62.)	82
Finance of Metropolitan Cattle	XVIII.	(9, 19, 20.)	506, 516–7
Newgate Market, finance of	XVIII.	(43, 44.)	640–1
Smithfield Hay	III.	(64.)	84
Finance of Smithfield Hay	XVIII.	(39, 40.)	636–7
(v.) Report of Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls	III.	(64.)	84
(vi.) Standard clauses in Market Acts	III.	(64.)	84
(vii.) Expenditure on markets by City	XI.	(xxii.)	445
(viii.) Summary of receipts and expenditure on capital account of City markets, 1855–92, and on revenue account	XVIII.	(18, 51.)	615, 648
General market expenses	XVIII.	(45.)	642
Salaries, donations, special expenditure	XVIII.	(47, 48.)	644–5
Market debt bonds	XVIII.	(49, 50.)	646–7
B. *Outside City*	IX.	(19.)	345
MAYOR, Deputy, of the proposed new Corporation	XII.	(7.)	525
MAYOR, LORD. *See* LORD MAYOR.			
MAYOR'S COURT. *See* LORD MAYOR'S COURT.			
MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH:			
Appointment and payment of in and outside City	I.	(4.)	4
	VI.	(54.)	260
	IX.	(7.)	333
MEDWAY, Conservancy of	X.	(15.)	367
MEREWETHER AND STEPHENS' History of Municipal Corporations quoted	X.	(12.)	364
METAGE:			
(i.) On coal	III.	(97.)	117
	X.	(15, 27.)	367, 379
(ii.) On fruit	III.	(97.)	117
	X.	(15, 27, 42.)	367, 379, 394
(iii.) On grain	X.	(27, 41, 42.)	379, 393–4
(*a.*) Powers and expenditure of Corporation	III.	(65, 86.)	85, 106
	VI.	(42, 43.)	248–9
(*b.*) Committee for	III.	(45.)	65
(*c.*) Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854	V.	(5.)	195
(*d.*) Finance of	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26.)	470, 478, 486, 494
METROPOLIS, Divisions of:			
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(5.)	195
	X.	(3.)	355
Before 1888 and at present	VII.	(1.)	269
METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACTS	X.	(3, 57–60.)	352, 409–10
Powers under, in and outside City	I.	(1, 3, 7, 8.)	3, 7, 8
	VI.	(1, 13.)	207, 219

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
METROPOLIS, Outside City, authorities	II.	(1–5.)	11–17
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS:			
(i.) Creation of in accordance with recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854	V.	(8.)	198
	X.	(9, 57.)	361, 409
(ii.) Abolition of by the Local Government Act, 1888, and transfer of its powers, &c., to the County Council	VI.	(i–iii, 6–11.)	203–6, 212–7,
Contribution of, to City improvements	IV.	(5.)	164
METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET	III.	(62.)	82
	X.	(29, 30, 33, 40.)	381–2, 385, 392
See also MARKETS.			
METROPOLITAN COMMONS AND OPEN SPACES. *See* OPEN SPACES.			
METROPOLITAN FIRE BRIGADE. *See* FIRE BRIGADE.			
METROPOLITAN GAS SUPPLY. *See* GAS.			
METROPOLITAN POLICE. *See* POLICE.			
METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS	VIII.	(1, 2.)	269–70
	X.	(9.)	361
METROPOLITAN SEWERS ACTS	X.	(57.)	409
MICHAEL ANGELO TAYLOR'S ACT, 1817	IV.	(12.)	176
	X.	(56–7.)	408–9
MILITIA AND TROPHY TAX	III.	(26, 57.)	46, 77
	VIII.		317, 321
MILITIA STOREHOUSES. Powers of County Council and Corporation	VI.	(20.)	226
MILITARY LANDS ACT, 1892. Powers of County Council under	VI.	(16.)	222
	IX.	(19.)	345
MITCHAM COMMON	III.	(71.)	91
MITCHELL (CITY OF LONDON) CHARITY	III.	(93.)	113
	X.	(44, 47.)	396, 399
MOLE RIVER, Defence of	III.	(71.)	91
MONUMENT, THE, Expenditure, &c. on	XI.	(8, 16, 24, 32.)	476, 484, 492, 500
MONUMENTS, PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT. Powers of the County Council	VI.	(5.)	211
	IX.	(19.)	345
MORDEN COLLEGE	III.	(96.)	116
	X.	(47.)	399
MORTGAGING LAND, &c. Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854	V.	(7.)	197
MORTMAIN AND CHARITABLE USES ACT. Powers of County Council under	VI.	(16.)	222
MORTUARIES. Authorities to provide, in and outside City	I.	(4.)	4
	IX.	(12.)	336
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH:			
(i.) Constitution and powers of a	XII.	(6, 9.)	524, 527
	XIII.	(5.)	551
(ii.) Organization of for administrative and non-administrative purposes	XIII.	(5, 6.)	551-2
	XX.	(1–8.)	669–78
Proposals for assimilating Government of London as far as possible to that of a	X.	(11, 12, 26.)	363–4, 378
	XIII.	(1–9.)	545–54
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION for all London. Proposals for	XII.	(4–26.)	522–544
MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION (in City)	III.	(100.)	120
MUSIC HALLS. *See* THEATRES.			
MUSIC AND DANCING LICENSES. Grant of by County Council	VI.	(6.)	212
MUSIC, GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF	III.	(91.)	111
	X.	(44.)	396
See also GUILDHALL.			
MYDDLETON, SIR HUGH (New River Waterworks)	III.	(76.)	96
	X.	(54.)	406
NEW RIVER COMPANY	III.	(76.)	96
	X.	(53.)	405
NEWGATE PRISON, Executions at	III.	(12.)	32
	VIII.	(5.)	317

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
NEWGATE MARKET, abolition of	III.	(61.)	81
	X.	(29.)	381
NEWINGTON. Sessional division sessions	VIII.	(5.)	317
	X.	(9.)	361
NON-FREEMEN			
Extension of Franchise to	X.	(13.)	365
Could always trade in St. Martin's-le-Grand	X.	(7)	359
NORFOLK BROADS PROTECTION	III.	(71)	91
NUISANCES, PREVENTION OF:			
Authorities for in and outside City	I.	(4.)	4
	IX.	(7.)	333
OFFENSIVE BUSINESSES, authorities for controlling	I.	(4.)	4
	VI.	(25, 26.)	231–2
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(9.)	335
OFFENSIVE SMELLS, in and outside City, authorities for preventing	I.	(4.)	4
OFFICERS:			
(i.) Of the Corporation	III.	(7, 19, 50–6.)	27, 39, 70–6
	VI.	(60.)	266
	X.	(14–19.)	366–71
(a.) *Generally.*			
(b.) *In detail.*			
Chamberlain	III.	(50.)	70
	X.	(14, 18, 20, 24.)	366, 370, 372, 376
City Remembrancer	III.	(52.)	72
City Solicitor	III.	(53.)	73
City Surveyor	III.	(56.)	76
Clerk of the Peace	III.	(56.)	76
Commissioner of Police	III.	(52.)	72
Common Serjeant	III.	(51.)	71
Comptroller	III.	(52.)	72
Coroner	III.	(56.)	70
High Bailiff of Southwark	III.	(55.)	75
Judge of the City of London Court	III.	(51.)	71
Judge (Assistant) of Mayor's Court	III.	(51.)	71
Judge of Sheriffs' Courts	III.	(51.)	71
Recorder	III.	(50.)	70
Town Clerk	III.	(50.)	70
(c.) *Proposals affecting*	XII.	(25.)	543
(ii.) Of the Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(4.)	168
	VI.	(60.)	266
(iii.) Of the County Council	VI.	(60.)	226
See also STAFF.			
OFFICERS AND CLERKS' COMMITTEE of the Common Council	III.	(44.)	64
OFFICES, County	VI.	(6.)	212
OLD BAILEY	III.	(25.)	45
	VIII.	(10.)	322
ORPHAN SCHOOL. *See* FREEMEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL.			
OPEN SPACES, PARKS, GARDENS:	I.	(3, 8.)	3, 8
	II.	(3.)	15
	III.	(19, 65.)	39, 85
Local Authorities for, &c.	VI.	(4, 13, 26, 42–5.)	210, 219, 232, 248–51
	IX.	(12.)	338
	X.	(41.)	393
(i.) Under management of the Corporation:			
Bunhill Fields Burial Ground	III.	(66.)	86
Burnham Beeches	III.	(69.)	89
Coulsdon Commons	III.	(69.)	89
Epping Forest	III.	(66.)	86
	X.	(42.)	394
Finance of	XI.	(xxix, 44, 45.)	451, 512–3
Higham Park	III.	(66.)	86
Highgate Woods	III.	(70.)	90
	X.	(42.)	394
Finance of	XI.	(44, 45.)	512–3
Kilburn Park	III.	(70.)	90
	X.	(42.)	394
Finance of	XI.	(44. 45.)	512–3
St. Paul's Churchyard	III.	(69.)	89
	X.	(41.)	393
Finance of	XI.	(xxix.)	451
Wanstead Park	III.	(69.)	89
West Ham Park	III.	(66.)	86
West Wickham Common	III.	(70.)	90

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
OPEN SPACES, PARKS, GARDENS. Local Authorities for, &c.—*cont.*			
(i.) Under management of the Corporation—*cont.*			
Finance generally	XI.	(xxviii–xxxii, 2, 4, 10, 12, 18, 20, 26, 28, 36, 44.)	460–4, 470, 472, 478, 480, 486, 488, 494, 496, 504, 512
(ii.) Acquired and managed by County Council	VI.	(3.)	209
	VII.	(3, 30.)	271, 300
OPTIONAL EXPENDITURE of the Corporation	XI.	(9, 17, 25, 33, 50.)	477, 485, 493, 501, 518
OVERSEERS, Appointment of, in City	VIII.	(67.)	379
OVERHEAD WIRES, Powers of County Council and Corporation	IV.	(15.)	179
	VI.	(16, 24, 54, 55.)	222, 230, 260
	VII.	(5.)	261
	IX.	(19.)	273
	X.	(63.)	345
			415
OXFORD, Election of Sheriff by city though not a county	VIII.	(11.)	323
PARISHES, CITY, Finance of	XI.	(34, 36.)	502, 504
PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS, in London	XIX.	(1–17.)	649, 665
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE of the County Council	VII.	(32.)	302
PATRONAGE, ECCLESIASTICAL, of the Corporation	III.	(19.)	39
	X.	(42.)	394
PAVING, Authorities for, in and outside City	IV.	(5.)	169
	IX.	(3.)	329
PENSIONS:			
Expenditure of—			
(i.) County Council on	VI.	(22.)	228
(ii.) Corporation on	XI.	(7, 9, 15, 17, 23, 25, 31, 33, 36, 50.)	475, 477, 483, 485, 491, 493, 499, 501, 504, 518
	XVII.	(13.)	587
PETROLEUM ACTS:			
Powers of County Council, Corporation, and local bodies under	II.	(3.)	15
	VI.	(10, 25, 30–9.)	216, 231, 236–45
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(18.)	344
Expenses of Corporation under	XI.	(7, 14, 22, 30, 36.)	475, 482, 490, 498, 504
PLACARD CLAUSES. *See* CLAUSES.			
PETTY SESSIONAL DIVISIONS, Power to make	X.	(5.)	357
PETTY SESSIONS in Metropolis, most of work done by police magistrates	VIII.	(2.)	314
POLICE, CITY:			
(i.) Management, &c., of force	III.	(37–52.)	57–72
	X.	(17, 19–25.)	369, 371–7
(ii.) Expenses of	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30, 34, 36, xli.)	474, 482, 490, 498, 502, 504, 463
(iii.) Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854, as regards	V.	(6.)	196
(iv.) Proposals of County Council as regards	XII.	(9, 14.)	527, 532
(v.) Financial effects of these proposals	XV.	(1–4.)	559–64
Comparison of Metropolitan and City Police Forces:			
(i.) Generally	II.	(1.)	13
	XX.	(5.)	675
(ii.) As regards—			
Establishment of force	XVI.	(2.)	566
Police District	XVI.	(2.)	566
The Commissioners	XVI.	(3.)	567
The Receiver	XVI.	(4.)	568
Finance	XVI.	(5.)	569
Powers and duties	XVI.	(7–10.)	571–4
Police Acts (Offences against)	XVI.	(10.)	574
POLICE COURTS, in City	II.	(1.)	13
	III.	(7.)	27
	VIII.	(1, 2.)	313–4
POLICE MAGISTRATES, METROPOLITAN	VIII.	(2, 3, 8.)	314–5, 320
POLLING DISTRICTS, County Council	VI.	(8.)	214

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
POLLUTION OF THAMES, Prevention of	III.	(75.)	95
	X.	(51, 52.)	403–4
POOR LAW AREAS IN LONDON	XIX.	(1–17.)	649–65
POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS	X.	(57.)	409
PORT OF LONDON SANITARY AUTHORITY (THE CORPORATION)	III.	(71–3.)	91–3
Committee	III.	(45.)	65
	X.	(19.)	371
Finance of	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30, 36, 37.)	474, 482, 490, 498, 504–5
PORTREEVE, Lord Mayor retains functions of	X.	(15.)	367
PORTERS, FELLOWSHIP OF. *See* FELLOWSHIP PORTERS.			
POST OFFICE SITES ACT (1889), Powers of County Council under	VI.	(13.)	219
POWERS AND DUTIES:			
(i.) Of the County Council and City Authorities	I.	(1–10.)	1–10
	II.	(1–5.)	11–17
	VI.	(1–60.)	201–66
(ii.) Of the County Council, Vestries, Commissioners of Baths and Washhouses, Commissioners of Free Libraries, and Burial Boards	IX.	(1–24.)	325–50
(iii.) Of the Corporation	III.	(1–141.)	19–161
(iv.) Of the Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(1–24.)	163–88
(v.) Of the proposed Corporation	XII.	(9.)	527
(vi.) Of the proposed City local authority	XII.	(18.)	536
(vii.) Of the Lord Mayor, Court of Common Council, Aldermen, and Officers Corporation, *see* under their respective headings.			
PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. *See* CHILDREN.			
PREVENTION OF FLOODS. *See* FLOODS, PREVENTION OF.			
PREVENTION OF NUISANCES. *See* NUISANCES, PREVENTION OF.			
PRISONS:			
(i.) Powers of County Council and Corporation as regards generally	VI.	(20.)	226
(ii.) In detail;			
Bridewell	III.	(37.)	57
	X.	(24, 43.)	376, 395
Holloway	III.	(12.)	32
Newgate	III.	(12, 21.)	32, 41
PRIVY COUNCIL, Lord Mayor summoned to	X.	(15.)	367
PROPERTY:			
(i.) Of the Corporation	III.	(41.)	61
	X.	(35–42.)	387–94
Finance of City estates	XI.	(ii, iv, xii, xx, xxxiv, xxxv, xliv, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 40.)	424–6, 434, 442, 456–7, 466, 470–1, 473, 478–9, 481, 486–7, 489, 493, 495, 497, 508,
(ii.) Of the County Council	VII.	(4, 19)	272, 287
(iii.) Of the proposed new central body	XII.	(15.)	533
PROPOSED CHANGES in London Government	XII.	(1–26.)	519–44
	XX.	(6, 7.)	676–7
PROTEST of the Corporation	III.	(2.)	22
PUBLIC CONTROL COMMITTEE of the County Council	VII.	(33.)	303
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, powers of County Council, Corporation, Commissioners of Sewers, and local bodies under	I.	(3, 7.)	3, 7
	II.	(1.)	13
	III.	(19.)	39
	VII.	(36.)	306
	VI.	(5, 52–5.)	211, 258–61
	IX.	(7.)	333
	X.	(19, 53, 63, 64.)	371, 405, 415–6
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS. *See* IMPROVEMENTS.			
PUBLIC LIBRARIES. *See* LIBRARIES *and* GUILDHALL LIBRARY.			

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
QUARTER SESSIONS:			
(i.) For City and County of London	III.	(26.)	46
	VIII.	(8.)	320
(ii.) For Southwark	III.	(27.)	57
	VIII.	(8.)	320
	X.	(9.)	361
(iii.) Scheme of County Council for	VIII.	(5.)	317
QUICKENER OF THE CITY'S TENANTS	III.	(40.)	60
QUO WARRANTO, proceedings by	X.	(10.)	362
RACECOURSES, powers of County Council over	VII.	(5.)	273
RAILWAY RATES AND CHARGES:			
Action of—			
(i.) Corporation, as regards	III.	(85.)	105
(ii.) County Council ,,	IX.	(20.)	488
RATES:			
City Police	X.	(25.)	477
City Sewers and Consolidated Rates	IV.	(3.)	167
	X.	(56.)	408
Poor Rate, allowed by Justices	VIII.	(3.)	315
County	VII.	(5, 19.)	273, 289
	XI.	(xlii.)	464
RATING AUTHORITIES in and outside City:			
In County of London	II.	(4–5.)	16, 17
	VII.	(19.)	289
In City	III.	(47, 48.)	67–8
	IV.	(3.)	167
	XI.	(34, 36.)	502, 504
RATEABLE PROPERTY AND MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION in City	III.	(100.)	120
RATEABLE VALUE:			
Of City	III.	(15, 98.)	35, 118
	XI.	(xlii.)	464
Of Wards	III.	(15.)	35
REBUILDING OF LONDON, Acts for	X.	(28, 54.)	380, 406
RECEPTIONS AND HONORARY VOTES (City), Expenditure on	XI.	(9, 17, 25, 33, 50.)	477, 485, 493, 501, 518
	XVII.	(6.)	580
RECEIPTS of Commissioners of Sewers, 1892	IV.	(4.)	168
RECEIPTS IN AID OF EXPENDITURE (City)	XI.	(iv., xxxvii., 36, 37.)	424, 459, 504–5
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION of 1854, action resulting from	V.	(1–9.)	189–99
	X.	(8, 12, 15, 17, 21, 24.)	360, 364, 367, 369, 373, 376
RECORDER OF LONDON	III.	(50.)	70
	VIII.	(10.)	322
	X.	(5, 11, 17, 54.)	357, 363, 369, 406
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:			
(i.) Authorities for within and outside City	III.	(19.)	39
	VI.	(6, 15.)	212, 221
	VII.	(4, 28)	272, 298
	IX.	(14.)	340
(ii.) Expenditure of Corporation on	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30, 36.)	474, 482, 490, 498, 504
REFUSE, REMOVAL OF:			
In City	IV.	(6, 7.)	170, 171
Outside City	IX.	(12.)	338
REGULATION OF TRADE. Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(5.)	195
	X.	(15, 26.)	367, 378
REMEMBRANCER, CITY	III.	(52.)	72
	X.	(17, 19, 34.)	369, 371, 386
REMOVAL OF GATES. *See* GATES, REMOVAL OF.			
RESERVE FUND (City)	XI.	(ii, iii, xii, xviii–xix, xxvii.)	424–5, 434, 440–1, 449

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
Rivers, Pollution of, Powers of central and local bodies, as regards	III.	(75.)	95
	VII.	(7.)	275
	IX.	(11.)	337
See also Thames *and* Lee.			
Roads. *See* Main Roads *and* Highways other than Main Roads.			
Rogers's Almshouses	III.	(96.)	116
	X.	(46.)	398
Royal Commission of 1854, Recommendations of	V.	(1–9.)	189–99
Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, comments of on management of City markets, &c.	III.	(64.)	84
Royal Exchange	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(36, 37.)	388–9
Do. Receipts, expenditure, and debt	XI.	(xxiii., xxx.) 3, 11, 19, 27, 36, 44.	445, 452 471, 479, 487, 495, 501, 509,
Royal Fish	X.	(15.)	367
Royal Hospitals, Bridewell, Bethlem, Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's	III.	(92.)	112
	X.	(43.)	395
Russell's Charity	III.	(96.)	116
Sale of Food and Drugs. *See* Food and Drugs.			
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	III.	(16, 92.)	36, 112
	X.	(43.)	395
St. Martin's-le-Grand:			
Added to City by Post Office Act	X.	(7.)	359
Court of	X.	(21.)	373
St. Paul's Churchyard	III.	(69.)	119
	X.	(41.)	393
St. Thomas's Day	X.	(18, 19.)	370–1
St. Thomas's Hospital	III.	(19, 92.)	39, 112
	X.	(43.)	395
Sanitary Authorities:			
(i.) In and outside City	I.	(4.)	4
	II.	(v.)	13
	IV.	(7.)	171
	VI.	(4.)	210
(ii.) Control of County Council over local authorities	VII.	(4, 5.)	272–3
Sanitary Committee of Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5.)	169
Scavenging:			
In and outside City	I.	(4.)	4
	IV.	(7.)	171
School Board electoral areas in London	XIX.	(18.)	666
Schools:			
(i.) Board Schools, in City	III.	(92.)	112
(ii.) Ward Schools, in City	III.	(92.)	112
(iii.) City Schools maintained by the Corporation: Receipts, pensions to officers, &c.	XI.	(8, 9, 16, 17, 24, 32, 36, 37.)	476–7, 484–5, 492, 500, 504–5
In detail,			
City of London School	III.	(88.)	108
	X.	(43, 44.)	395–6
	XI.	(xliv, 4.)	472, 466
City of London Schools for Girls (Ward's)	III.	(91.)	111
	X.	(46.)	398
Freemen's Orphan School	III.	(89.)	109
	X.	(45.)	397
	XI.	(38, 39.)	506–7
Guildhall School of Music	III.	(91.)	111
	X.	(44.)	396
	XI.	(ii, iii.)	424–5
United Westminster Schools	III.	(91.)	111
	X.	(47.)	399
See also Reformatory and Industrial Schools *and* Charitable Institutions.			

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES, &c., Registration of, by County Council	VI.	(8.)	214
	IX.	(18.)	344
SEAL:			
(i.) of Corporation	III.	(18.)	38
	X.	(18.)	370
(ii.) of Lord Mayor	X.	(15.)	367
(iii. of Royal Hospitals	III.	(93.)	113
	X.	(43.)	395
SECONDARY	III.	(53.)	73
	VIII.	(7.)	319
	X.	(18.)	370
SECURITIES AND MONEY of the Corporation: Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards custody of	V.	(7.)	197
SEWERS, OTHER THAN MAIN SEWERS: Maintenance of	X.	(53–64.)	405–16
In City (by Commissioners of Sewers)	III.	(47.)	67
	IV.	(7.)	171
See also COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.			
Outside (by Vestries and District Boards)	IX.	(2.)	328
	X.	(56, 57.)	408–9
SHERIFFS:			
(i.) of the City of London	III.	(20.)	40
	VIII.	(7.)	319
	X.	(14, 18.)	366, 370
Expenditure of	XI.	6, 14, 22, 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498
Court of	X.	(23.)	375
Recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(4.)	194
(ii.) of the County of London	VIII.	(5.)	317
	X.	(4.)	356
(iii.) of Counties Corporate	VIII.	(11.)	323
(iv.) of Middlesex	VIII.	(7.)	319
(v.) of Oxford	VIII.	(11.)	323
SHOP HOURS ACT. Powers of Corporation and County Council	III.	(19.)	39
	VI.	(16, 24.)	232, 240
	VII.	(7.)	275
	IX.	(19.)	345
SHIPLAKE ISLAND, acquisition of by Corporation	III.	(70.)	90
SKY SIGNS ACT (1891):			
Powers in and outside City under	IV.	(15.)	179
	VI.	(16, 24, 56, 57.)	222, 230, 262, 263
	IX.	(19.)	345
	X.	(63.)	415
SIR JAMES SMITH'S CASE	X	(10.)	362
SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM	X.	(47.)	399
SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND COW HOUSES, Licensing, &c. authorities in and outside City	I.	(5.)	5
	IV.	(7, 11.)	171–5
	VI.	(10, 32, 33.)	216, 238–9
	VII.	(6.)	274
	IX.	(18.)	344
SMALL HOLDINGS, Provision of:			
Powers and duties of County Council as regards	VI.	(16.)	222
	VII.	(4.)	272
	VII.	(38.)	306
Committee of County Council upon	IX.	(20.)	346
SMITH'S (SIR JAMES) CASE	X.	(10.)	362
SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET	X.	(29.)	381
SMITHFIELD HAY MARKET	III.	(64.)	84
	X.	(29.)	311
See also MARKETS.			
SMOKE, PREVENTION OF: Authorities for in City	IV.	(7, 11.)	171–5
,, ,, Outside City	IX.	(11.)	363
SOANE'S (SIR JOHN) MUSEUM	X.	(47.)	399
SOLICITOR, CITY	III.	(19, 53.)	39, 73
	X.	(19.)	371

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
SOUTHWARK:			
Bridge Without Ward	III.	(15.)	35
(i.) Bridge	III.	(42.)	62
Expenditure, &c.	X.	(35.)	387
	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26.)	470, 478, 496, 504
See also BRIDGES.			
(ii.) Manor of	III.	(50.)	70
	X.	(8, 9, 16.)	360–1, 368
(iii.) Sessions	VIII.	(8.)	320
Expenditure on	III.	(27.)	47
	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 30.)	474, 482, 490, 498
(iv.) High Bailiff and Coroner for	III.	(55.)	75
SPECIAL SESSIONS	VIII.	(3.)	315
STAFF:			
Of Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(4.)	168
Of County Council	VI.	(6.)	212
Of Corporation. *See* OFFICERS.	VII.	(13.)	291
STAGE CARRIAGES. *See* CARRIAGES.			
STANDARD CLAUSES, introduced by Corporation in private Bills	III.	(81, 139.)	101, 159
STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE of Quarter Sessions and County Council	VII.	(39.)	307
STANDING ORDERS:			
(i.) Of Court of Aldermen	III.	(6.)	26
(ii.) Of Court of Common Council	III.	(14.)	34
STATUTE OF SEWERS	X.	(54.)	406
STATUTES, Merchant could be taken before Lord Mayor	X.	(15.)	367
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES	VIII.	(8.)	320
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854, as regards	V.	(2.)	192
STONE YARD of Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(6.)	170
STORE COMMITTEE of County Council	VII.	(37.)	307
STREETS COMMITTEE of Commissioners of Sewers	IV.	(5.)	169
STREETS:			
(i.) *Cleansing, Paving, Repairing, &c.*:			
In City	I.	(4, 5.)	4, 5
	II.	(7, 2.)	13, 14
	IV.	(6.)	176
Outside	I.	(4, 5.)	4, 5
	II.	(2.)	14
	IX.	(4.)	330
(ii.) *Closing and naming*:			
Powers of central and local bodies	VII.	(5.)	273
	IX.	(3.)	329
(iii.) *Improvements*, authorities for	II.	(3.)	15
In City	IV.	(5.)	169
	X.	(56, 58.)	408, 410
Outside	VI.	(3.)	209
(iv.) *Tolls*:			
Recommendations of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(6.)	196
STUBBS, BISHOP, quoted	X.	(10.)	362
SUBWAYS, authorities for, in City	IV.	(7.)	171
Outside City	VI.	(5.)	211
SUPERANNUATION ACT (1866):			
Powers of County Council under	VI.	(5.)	211
Relative position of City and Metropolitan Vestries	I.	(8.)	8
TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD	VIII.	(39.)	351
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, authorities for	IX.	(20.)	346
	VI.	(13, 15.)	219, 221

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
TELEGRAPH ACT, Powers of County Council under	VI.	(16.)	222
TEMPLE, Inner and Middle	X.	(3, 7.)	355, 359
THAMES:			
(i.) Conservancy of	III.	(13.)	33
	V.	(7.)	197
	VI.	(56, 57.)	262–3
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854, as regards	X.	(15, 50–2.)	367, 402–4
(ii.) Pollution of	III.	(75.)	98
(iii.) Embankment of and prevention of floods	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	VI.	(3.)	209
THEATRES AND MUSIC HALLS:			
Powers of County Council as regards	VII.	(5, 38.)	273, 308
TOWER BRIDGE	III.	(42.)	62
	X.	(35.)	387
Expenditure on	XI.	(2, 10, 18, 26, xxx.)	470, 478, 486, 494, 452
See also BRIDGES.			
TOWN CLERK, Duties, &c. of	III.	(50.)	70
	X.	(18.)	370
TRADE REGULATION	X.	(15, 26.)	367, 378
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(5.)	195
TRAMWAYS. Authorities for	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	II.	(7.)	27
	III.	(19.)	39
	VI.	(13.)	365
TRANSITORY PROVISIONS pending the creation of a new central body	XII.	(26.)	544
TROPHY TAX or Militia Rate	III.	(26, 57.)	46, 77
	VIII.	(9.)	321
TRUST AND STATUTORY FUNDS of Corporation	XI.	(i, xxiii,–xxxiii.)	423, 445–55
TUNNELS. *See* BRIDGE AND TUNNEL ACTS.			
UNIFICATION. *See* AMALGAMATION.			
UNITED WESTMINSTER SCHOOLS	III.	(91.)	111
	X.	(47.)	399
See also SCHOOLS.			
VALUATION (METROPOLIS) ACT, 1869	VIII.	(4.)	316
VANACRE'S CASE	X.	(10.)	326
VARIOUS POWERS ACTS, Metropolitan Board of Works	VI.	(5.)	211
VESTRIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS. Administrative Work of	IX.	(1–24.)	325–50
	X.	(57.)	409
VISITING COMMITTEES:			
(i.) Of Corporation for City of London Lunatic Asylum	III.	(47.)	67
(ii.) ,, ,, Prisons	III.	(12.)	32
VOLUNTARY METAGE OF GRAIN	III.	(43.)	63
	X.	(42.)	394
VOTERS, Qualifications of:			
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(3.)	193
Registration of	VI.	(15.)	221
WALTON-ON-THE-HILL, Nork Park acquired by Corporation	III.	(71.)	91
WANSTEAD PARK	III.	(68.)	88
WARD'S CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL FOR GIRLS	III.	(91.)	111
	X.	(46.)	398
WARD'S PEOPLE'S RECREATION GROUND (Kilburn Park)	III.	(70.)	90
	X.	(42.)	394
WARDMOTE	III.	(15.)	35
	X.	(16.)	368

Subject.	Appendix Number.	Page of Appendix.	Page of Volume.
WARDMOTE—*cont.*			
Grand Court of	III.	(14.)	34
WARDS OF CITY	X.	(16, 18.)	368, 370
Rateable value of	III.	(15.)	35
Finance of	XI.	(34, 37.)	502, 505
Schools	III.	(92.)	112
Representation of, on the Commission of Sewers	IV.	(3.)	167
Recommendation of Royal Commission of 1854 as regards	V.	(2.)	192
WARD INQUESTS	X.	(17.)	369
WARD RATES	X.	(25.)	377
WASHHOUSES. *See* BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.			
WATERMEN'S AND LIGHTERMEN'S PRIVILEGES:			
Recommendations of Royal Commission, 1854, as regards	V.	(7.)	197
WATER SUPPLY:			
(i.) Connection of Corporation with	X.	(53, 54.)	405–6
(ii.) Authorities for—	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	II.	(3.)	15
In City	III.	(19, 76–81.)	39, 96, 101
	IV.	(7.)	171
	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	II.	(3.)	15
Outside City	VI.	(17,25,30,31.)	223,231,236–7
	VII.	(4, 6.)	272, 274
	IX.	(10.)	336
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACTS (Sale of coal and bread):			
	I.	(3, 10.)	3, 10
	III.	(86.)	106
Authorities under in and outside City	VI.	(8, 12, 16, 25, 36–7, 48–9.)	214, 218, 222, 231, 242–3, 254–5
	VII.	(6, 7.)	274–5
Expenditure of City in enforcement of	XI.	(6, 14, 22, 36–7.)	474, 482, 490, 504–5
WILD BIRDS PROTECTION	IX.	(18.)	344
WELLS in gardens of religious houses	X.	(53.)	405
WEST HAM PARK	III.	(66.)	86
WEST WICKHAM COMMON, acquisition of, by Corporation	III.	(9.)	29
WILSON'S LOAN CHARITY	III.	(94.)	114
	X.	(46.)	398
WINE DUTIES. *See* COAL AND WINE DUTIES.			
WINE GAUGER. *See* GAUGER OF WINE.			
WORKS:			
Carried on by County Council	VII.	(4.)	272
Committee of County Council	VII.	(38.)	306
Expenditure of Corporation on	XI.	(4, 12, 20, 28, 36.)	472, 480, 488, 496, 504
WORKING CLASSES' DWELLINGS:			
	II.	(2.)	14
	IV.	(7, 13, 14.)	171, 177, 178
	VI.	(13, 14, 24.)	219–20, 230,
Authorities for in and outside City		44–7, 50–1).	250–3, 256–7
	IX.	(13, 14.)	339–40
Expenditure of Corporation on	XI.	(4, 12, 20, 28, 36.)	472, 480, 488, 496, 504
WORKING CLASSES' TRAINS	VI.	(17–19.)	223–5
WORKSHOPS. *See* FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.			

16 MAR 1971